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Tuesday, March 20, 1979
Phalguna 29, 1900 (Saka)

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(Seventh Session)

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, March 20, 1979/Phalguna 29, 1900 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Low Temperature Carbonisation Plant Project at Dankuni, West Bengal

*385. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken for the setting up of a Low Temperature Carbonisation Plant Project at Dankuni, West Bengal, the feasibility report in respect of which has been approved by the Board of Coal India Limited already;

(b) the reasons for the delay; and

(c) expected time for the completion of the Project?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The revised feasibility report of LTC plant at Dankuni was approved by the Board of Coal India Ltd. on 28-7-1978, which envisages a capital cost estimate of Rs. 49.30 crores including foreign exchange component of Rs. 1.78 crores.

(b) Government of India approved the LTC Project Dankuni in July, 1975 with a capital cost of Rs. 20.33 crores, which envisaged adoption of Central Fuel Research Institute technology and the work was awarded to M/s Engineering Projects (India) Ltd on *turnk*-key basis. However, difficulties in engineering were felt and also the cost estimate far exceeded the amount sanctioned. This necessitated preparation of revised feasibility report for adoption of suitable technology. The revised feasibility report is accordingly being evaluated in the Government in respect of economics, the choice of technology, etc.

(c) It is expected to take about 42 months for completion of the project after the work has been awarded.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: This is a project in respect of which feasibility report was first obtained in August 1975. Whether the Minister has been informed by the department or not, I do not know. This was transferred to the Central Government and the Coal India Ltd. was given the job of executing the project. In respect of this, 65 acres of land has already been acquired and has been made over to the Coal India Ltd. Steps have been taken for acquiring another 33 acres of land for building township. The importance of this project is so much that I would request the hon. Minister to take it as a real emergency measure and not other type of measure and kindly see that immediately the project is cleared. We understand that the matter is pending before the Planning Commission for months, although the revised feasibility report about which the hon. Minister has spoken has been approved by the Board of Coal India Ltd. in July 1978.

MR. SPEAKER: That he has mentioned in the statement.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: He did not say that. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to

expedite it, because today in the whole of north eastern region, there is an acute shortage of gas. The only gas manufacturing concern was Oriental Gas Company which was in the private sector. Its machines have all become obsolete. Therefore, I am making a request to him to tell the House and assure us that the Planning Commission will be asked to expedite giving its approval to the project; and the project should be taken up in hand as early as possible because he says, it will take 42 months from the commencement without mentioning the date of commencement. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to tell us what steps his Ministry has taken for the expeditious starting of the project.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: Already steps have been taken. In fact, even in the beginning of this month, a meeting was held with all the representatives of the various departments including the Planning Commission and some of the details are to be sorted out; and they are going to have a meeting again on the 23rd of this month by which time I hope all the details will be sorted out and the project will then be taken to the Public Investment Board; from there, it will have to go to the Cabinet for approval; and I think all this process will take a little time. But, anyway, we will see that it is done, as quickly as possible.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: A Technical Committee was appointed to go into the project and they have submitted a report sanctioning the foreign collaboration. That committee's report was given quite some time back. I would like to know what steps have been taken with regard to the Technical Committee's Report which has recently made its report. And there is a feeling in some quarters, in high ups in Delhi that there is an attempt to shift this project from West Bengal. I would like to get an assurance from the hon. Minister that there is no proposal and such a proposal should not be entertained, apart from the Technical Committee's Report.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: There is no proposal to shift it from West Bengal to any other place. That is one thing. The second thing is about the technology. Even to sort out these details, this committee is going into the question. Originally, indigenous technology was to be used in this project. Unfortunately that ran into some difficulty and commercially it could not be done. That is why the Engineering Projects (India) Ltd. which was entrusted with the job could not complete it properly. That is why a revised estimate has to be prepared and a suitable technology chosen. All these things are being gone into and immediately the project will be taken on hand.

SHRI DHIRENDRA NATH BASU: In reply to a question on 30th August last, the Minister replied that "the revised feasibility report was prepared in September, 1977 and tenders received upto 31-1-1978. Evaluation of tenders for selecting parties and approval of competent authorities is under process". The supplementary note on this revised feasibility report envisages the cost of the project to about Rs. 49.3 crores to be completed in about 40 months after placing the orders. The matter is receiving our most urgent consideration and it will be taken up shortly. May I know from the hon. Minister when will the time 'shortly' come?

MR. SPEAKER: In as short a time as possible.

SHRI RAMACHANDRAN: I have already informed the House that I shall take all these into consideration and try to clear the project as quickly as possible.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I would like to know from the hon. Minister the exact fate of this project and the total amount of gas

which will be produced by this project?

MR. SPEAKER: I do not think he can say about that.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: I have explained the difficulties in this project that were encountered by the Engineering Projects (I) Limited. That is why it is taking some time and we are anxious to see that this project goes on stream. We will definitely do that.

MR. SPEAKER: Q 387—Shri Banatwalla.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I am on a point of order. I wish you may please read the question. I do not know how the question has been admitted in that form. "The Indians who have settled in Sikkim". What do you mean by this question? Please read it fully. How do you admit such a question? I do not mind question regarding people staying in other States. The whole implication of the question is that it will create a Constitutional problem also.

"Whether it has come to the notice of the Government that more than 60,000 Indians who have settled in Sikkim since long have the voting right but can not contest any election and if so, the reasons thereof;"

I do not know what sense is there in the question. If they wanted they could have changed the question. This has many implications, especially in this country and abroad. A certain section of the press and people tried to malign India. Even on the part of the Prime Minister himself, we are convinced, there were some observations...

MR. SPEAKER: On the point of order we are going to other...

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I am only saying...

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, you are right. I do not think that he meant by saying that Indians are foreigners. We might change it.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: We may change the question.

MR. SPEAKER: We may change it '60,000 people from non-Sikkim area,—'non-Sikkimite Indians'. Would you have any objection, Mr. Banatwalla, if we say 'non-Sikkimite Indians'?

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: That is exactly the meaning.

MR. SPEAKER: it is not the meaning. But we might say 'non-Sikkimite Indians'.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: That is what I mean, and the very purpose of the question...

MR. SPEAKER: Quite right. But the purpose is defeated by the wording. I understand the purpose, but it is defeated by the wording.

Rights to contest Elections in Sikkim

*387. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:
DR. BIJOY MONDAL:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that more than 60,000 non-Sikkimite Indians who have settled in Sikkim since long have the voting right but can not contest any election and if so, the reasons thereof;

(b) whether Government have received any representation from them recently; and

(c) whether Government propose to amend this law and give them rights to contest elections and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) By virtue of article 371F(b) of the Constitution, the existing Legislative Assembly of the State of Sikkim is the Assembly for Sikkim formed as a result of the elections held in Sikkim in April, 1974. In view thereof the pattern of reservation therein for different sections of population in Sikkim, qualifications for membership of that Assembly, as they applied in relation to the formation of that Assembly in 1974 had to be continued.

(b) Some representations have been received in this regard.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: It was in 1975 that Sikkim became an integral part of India and accordingly the Constitution Amendment Act was passed. It is a serious anachronism that 60,000 of our people there should have the voting right but are not having the right to be elected or to contest the election. The matter is as old as four years now because it was in 1975 that the Constitution Amendment Bill was passed. Till now no action has been taken by the Government. They simply say despite the lapse of four years that the matter is under serious consideration. I will therefore, like to know from the Government what is the reason specifically for such a long delay? When were these representations received and by what time, the Government can assure this House, will this anachronism be removed?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: It is quite true that there is an anachronism so far as the present law which is in force at present, is concerned. That is on account of historical considerations because the Assembly, the elections to which took place in 1974, was before Sikkim became part of India on the 1st of April, 1975. The present term of the Assembly, according to the law which is in force at present, is upto 1980. But as soon as the Constitution (Forty-fifth Amendment) Bill which has been adopted by the two Houses and which is awaiting the ratification of 50 per cent of the State Legislatures, becomes the law, the position would be that on the day the amending Act will be enforced, the term of the present Assembly will be enforced, will be four months from that day. Four months will be ample time because all the representations which have been received against the present position, viz. it does not provide any chance to any person who is not of Sikkimese origin, that is, Lepchas or Bhutias or one of Nepalese origin or belonging to the Sangh of the Scheduled Caste, are not entitled to stand as a candidate, so before the next election takes place to the Assembly, this matter would have been considered, a decision taken and this anachronism remedied.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: This Article 371F, clause (f) says:

> "Parliament may, for the purpose of protecting the rights and interests of the different sections of the population of Sikkim make provision for the number of seats in the Legislative Assembly of the State of Sikkim which may be filled by cadidates belonging to such sections and for the delimitation of the assembly constituencies from which candidates belonging to such sections alone may stand for election to the Legislative Assembly of the State of Sikkim."

I would like to know whether, in view of this particular provision in the Constitution, the Government is considering any particular representation for any particular section of the population and giving them the necessary reservation? Whether delimitation of the Assembly constituencies is also contemplated before the next elections there take place?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: Yes, Sir. It is proposed that the new legislation may be enacted before the next elections take place to the Sikkim Assembly. It is being considered to what extent the Lepchas and Bhutias of Sikkimese origin should be given representation namely, reservation and to what extent other people should also be given a right to stand for the membership of the Assembly.

DR. BIJOY MONDAL: These 60,000 people there are now residing in Sikkim and also Sikkim that has become part and parcel of India, may I know from the Minister why is this delay? And because of increasing number of nationals, will the Minister also cosider increasing the number of representatives in the State Assembly?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: I have already explained the reasons for the delay because the tenure of the Assembly was continuing till 1980, so it could have served hardly any purpose in enacting a law for that situation. But now that the Assembly elections are coming, a law would be enacted before that.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: This question of Sikkim is a very sensitive issue. There are certain specific provisions that have been included in the constitution amendment to protect the interest of the Sikkimese people. But the Minister is dealing with the question very lightly. It creates fears in the minds of the Sikkimese people and can lead to tension. In this country, even now Kashmir has a special status in many respects and a different personal law still exists under the Constitution. Even the Children Adoption Bill was objected to under the name of personal Law. So, in that background, is it fair on the part of the Government to create fear in the minds of the Sikkimese people that certain rights of theirs will be taken away? The population of Sikkim is one lakh and influx is 50,000. In due course, the Sikkimese people will be outnumbered. Such a situation should be avoided. Will the Government consider this point very seriously and say that the interest of the people of Sikkim will also be protected in a proper manner?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: Sir, the Government is fully alive to the need to protect the interests of the people of Sikkimese origin and what I have said is that to what extent there should be reservation for them and to what extent the number of seats should be open to everybody who is residing in Sikkim and who may be a citizen... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, this is not a matter of law.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Let us not convert it into a debate.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: This is not a matter of law. You want the people of Sikkim to be 'reserved' people? Sikkim is their own land. Do you want to make the people of Sikkim as 'reserved' people?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: What I have said is, to what extent reservation for people like Lepchas and Bhutias of Sikkimese origin should continue, because after all, the interests of different sections who are residing in Sikkim have to be protected that is what is contemplated in clause (f) of Article 371-F.

Therefore, to what extent their legitimate interests require protection by providing for reservation for them in the Assembly, that is the matter that is engaging the consideration of the Government.

Children Adoption Act

*389. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:
SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether for the last 24 years, social workers and parents who wish

to integrate the child from the Orphanages into the family have been crying hoarse for a Children's Adoption Act and for want of this Act children from orphanages do not get the same legal rights as the natural born heir;

(b) whether more than a thousand destitute children from the various orphanages of Delhi have sent any memorandum to the Government of India to pass the Act to enable them to get those rights; and

(c) if so, whether the Government of India framed the necessary Bill and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) It is a fact that we have been receiving representations from various social welfare organisations and social workers for the last so many years for the enactment of a law for adoption of children so as to enable the orphaned and abandoned children to get legal rights similar to other children

(b) Yes, Sir. A memorandum has been submitted to the Government by twenty-six social organisations in February, 1979, on behalf of the destitute children for the introduction of Adoption of Children Bill.

(c) The circumstances in which the Adoption of Children Bill, 1972 which was introduced in Rajya Sabha in 1972 and which was reported upon by a Joint Committee of the Houses in August, 1976 was withdrawn in July last are well-known. The matter is under further consideration.

श्री मुख्तियार सिंह मलिक : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बड़े अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि जिस चीज के लिए 24 साल से लोग लड़ते रहे, इतनी आर्गेनाइजेशंस मेमोरेंडम वगैरह और अपनी रिक्वेस्ट गवर्नमेंट को भेजती रहीं वह बिल 1972 के अन्दर इंट्रोड्यूस हुआ राज्य सभा में और 1976 के अन्दर ज्वाइंट सेलेक्ट कमेटी ने उस की रिपोर्ट दी। 1978 के अन्दर बड़े अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने उस को विदड्रा कर लिया। फिर यह बात समझ में नहीं आई कि हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब इस तरह से बेरुखी हमें उस का जवाब दें। Why does he feel shy to apprise the House of the circumstances under which this Bill was withdrawn?

मैं उन से साफ तौर से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि मिनिस्टर साहब हमें बताएं कि किन वजूहात से वह बिल इन्होंने जुलाई, 1978 के अन्दर अपर हाउस में विदड्रा कर लिया। वह अच्छी तरह से हमें यह बताएं ताकि हमें यह पता चल सके कि क्या मुश्किल थी गवर्नमेंट के सामने इस बिल के सम्बन्ध में जिस के बाबत इतने सालों से रेप्रेजेन्टेशंस आते रहे और सोशल आर्गेनाइजेशंस तथा हजारों डेस्टीच्यूट बच्चे गवर्नमेंट को अप्रोच करते रहे ?

श्री शांति भूषण : मान्यवर, यह जो 1972 का एडाप्शन बिल था इस को कांग्रेस की सरकार ने इन्ट्रोड्यूस किया था। 1972 में उस समय के ला मिनिस्टर गोखले साहब ने राज्य सभा में इसे इंट्रोड्यूस किया था। लोक सभा में इंट्रोड्यूस नहीं किया था। वहां वह सेलेक्ट कमेटी में भेजा गया था और सेलेक्ट कमेटी की रिपोर्ट भी 1976 में आ गई थी। उस के बाद जब यह राज्य सभा में कंसिडरेशन के लिए आया तो उस समय यह सवाल था कि इस को राज्य सभा में मेजारिटी मिलेगी या नहीं। मुस्लिम कम्युनिटी की तरफ से कुछ अपोजीशन उस बिल के लिए था क्योंकि उन का यह कहना था कि एडाप्शन करने के एनेबलिंग मेजर का अधिकार भी मुस्लिम को नहीं होना चाहिए और चूंकि यह अधिकार मुस्लिम्स का भी दिया गया था यद्यपि उन के ऊपर कोई जबर्दस्ती नहीं थी कि वे एडाप्शन करें, तब भी कुछ विरोध मुस्लिम्स की तरफ से उस का था और राज्य सभा में जब यह आया तो यह देखा गया कि कांग्रेस की तरफ से उस का विरोध हो रहा है। तो मेजारिटी जनता पार्टी की नहीं थी इसलिए राज्य सभा में एक दफा वह डिफीट हो गया और लोक सभा में लाने का कोई तरीका था नहीं, ज्वाइंट सेशन का भी कोई तरीका नहीं था इसलिए विचार किया गया कि मुस्लिम की तरफ से विरोध है, जब तक उनको समझा न लिया जाये और जब तक कांग्रेस का वहां पर समर्थन न मिले तब तक राज्य सभा में इसको वोटिंग के लिए लाने से कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। इसीलिए उसको विदड्रा कर लिया गया।

श्री मुख्तियार सिंह मलिक : मैं मिनिस्टर साहब की तारीफ करना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने बड़ी साफगोई से इस हाउस को सारे वजूहात बिल विदड्रा करने के बताए। यह बात तो ठीक है लेकिन मेरी समझ में एक बात नहीं आई कि राज्य सभा में जनता पार्टी की मेजारिटी न होने की वजह से इस बिल को विदड्रा किया गया लेकिन जुलाई, 1978 से अब मार्च खत्म होने को आया, इतना समय उन्होंने इतनी सी चीज पर विचार करते करते लगा दिया। उस बिल की फार्म तो बनी बनाई है, उसको कसीडर कर लिया गया होगा फिर उसको पेश करने में क्या दिक्कत है। इतनी जो डिले इसमें हो गई है उसके कारण भी मंत्री जी बतायें तो बड़ी मेहरबानी होगी।

श्री शांति भूषण : आप तो इस बात को जानते हैं और सारा सदन इस बात को जानता है कि जब किसी कम्युनिटी की तरफ से किसी विधेयक का विरोध हो तो उस पर गौर करना पड़ता है । हम चाहते हैं कि उनको समझा-बुझा कर कि यह उनके फायदे की चीज है, इसमें उनका कोई नुकसान नहीं होगा, उनकी सहमति से तथा सभी की सहमति से काम करें । मैं आशा करता हूं कि हमारे माननीय सदस्य सोशल आर्गेनाईजेशन से सम्बद्ध हैं, वे इस मामले में सभी को समझायेंगे जिससे कि किसी के मन में किसी प्रकार की शंका न रह जाये और सभी इसका समर्थन करें, मुस्लिम कम्युनिटी का भी समर्थन मिले तो सरकार जरूर इसके बारे में विचार करेगी ।

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The only objection appears to have come from some friends of the Muslim community who think that this will affect the personal law of muslims, although the provision contemplated was an enabling one. There was no question of compelling any muslim to adopt any destitute or orphan or any one. In fact there should have been no objection because there was no compulsion involved. But yet if there is any apprehension, even otherwise, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether he would think of calling a meeting of the representatives of the Opposition, of the Muslim community, the religious leaders and the Members of Parliament so that we can sit together and sort out the misunderstanding. If necessary, we can amend certain provisions which will allay their fears and yet achieve the objective. In view of the urgency of the matter, which I do not have to explain—thousand and thousands of children, who can get legitimacy by adoption and who can have parentage are being deprived of that only because there is no provision—I would like to know whether the Minister would think of calling such a conference of the people concerned immediately. We will be willing to cooperate with him in this regard.

श्री शांति भूषण : मैं समझता हूं माननीय सदस्य ने बहुत अच्छा सुझाव दिया है, मैं कोई कारण नहीं समझता कि इस पर कार्यवाही क्यों न की जाये ।

श्री बंगा सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पर्सनल लाज हिन्दूज और मुस्लिम के डिफरेंट है, मैरिजेज और दूसरे विषयों के बारे में तो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं क्या इसमें भी मुस्लिम्स को एक्सेप्शन नहीं दिया जा सकता है और इसके बावजूद क्या यह ऐक्ट इनैक्ट नहीं किया जा सकता है ? It will not apply to Muslims. There is an enabling law. मेरा यह कहना है कि हिन्दुओं के लिए अलग पर्सनल ला है और मुसलमानों के लिए अलग है । ऐसी सूरत में आप मुसलमानों के लिए उस में कुछ एक्सेप्शन कर दीजिए और दूसरों की अर्जेंसी को देखते हुए उन के लिए इस कानून को इनैक्ट कर दीजिए ।

श्री शांति भूषण : हिन्दूज के लिए और कुछ दूसरी कम्यूनिटीज के लिए एडाप्शन का ला पहले ही बना हुआ है । लेकिन अगर कोई यूनीफार्म ला बनाना है तो यह विचार का विषय है, हो सकता है कि अदालतें इस पर विचार करें और वहां यह कह दिया जाता है कि यह हिन्दूज को एप्लाई करेगा, मुस्लिम्ज को एप्लाई नहीं करेगा, तो इस का रीजनेबिल क्लासिफिकेशन का बेसिज माना जायगा या नहीं माना जायगा या इस को डिस्क्रीमिनेटरी कह कर स्ट्राइक-डाउन कर दिया जायगा — इस के बारे में मैं राय जाहिर कर सकता हूं । लेकिन अच्छा यह होगा कि एडाप्शन का जो इनेबलिंग-मेजर हो वह यूनीफार्मली सब के लिये एप्लाई करे, इस में किसी के लिए कोई जोर-जबरदस्ती न हो ।

Steep Depletion of Stock of Coal

*390. SHRI NATVERLAL B. PARMAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a steep depletion of stock of coal in many sectors like fertilizer plants, steel projects and power houses due to lack of co-ordination and liaison between the Railways, the Department of Coal and the coal companies; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to solve the problem and make up the shortfall?

ऊर्जा राज्य मंत्री (श्री अनेश्वर सिंह) : (क) कुछ क्षेत्रों—जैसे उर्वरक संयंत्रों, इस्पात परियोजनाओं तथा बिजली घरों—के कोयले के स्टाक में कुछ कमी रही है । किन्तु यह कमी रेलवे, कोयला विभाग तथा कोयला कम्पनियों के बीच समन्वय के अभाव के कारण नहीं हुई । वास्तव में तो उनके बीच लगातार दैनिक समन्वय रखा जा रहा है ताकि उपलब्ध कोयला और परिवहन क्षमता का अधिकतम उपयोग किया जा सके और जरूरतमन्द विशेष उपभोक्ताओं की मांगें पूरी की जा सकें ।

(ख) उपर्युक्त घनिष्ठ सम्पर्क और समन्वय के अलावा सप्लाई की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए गए है —

(i) अक्तूबर, 78 मे हुए कोयले के 3.10 लाख टन प्रतिदिन के उत्पादन को बढ़ा कर फरवरी, 79 मे करीब 4 लाख टन कर दिया गया है। कोयले के खान मुहाना स्टाक मे भी सुधार हुआ है और यह अक्टूबर 1978 के अन्त मे 9.9 मिलियन टन से बढ़ कर फरवरी, 1979 के अन्त मे 12.9 मिलियन टन हो गया है।

(ii) वैगनो की सप्लाई मे भी सुधार हुआ है। अक्टूबर, 1978 मे प्रति दिन की सप्लाई 8283 वैगन थी जो फरवरी, 1979 मे बढ़ कर 9562 वैगन प्रतिदिन हो गई है।

(iii) उपभोक्ताओ को रेल द्वारा कोयले की सप्लाई में होने वाली कमी को पूरा करने के लिए सडक द्वारा कोयला ले जाने की अनुमति दी जा रही है।

श्री नटवर लाल बी० परमार: क्या मत्री जी यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे ——वह कहते है कि उनके पास स्टाक्स ज्यादा है, रेल मत्री जी कहते है कि हमारे पास वैगन्ज ज्यादा है—उस के बावजूद भी गुजरात स्टेट मे कोयले की भारी कमी देखने मे आती है। इस का क्या कारण है? हर स्टेट मे कोयले का स्टाक पहुचाने की जिम्मेदारी किस मत्रालय की है, क्या सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है या नही? यदि है तो इस के लिए क्या स्टेप्स लिये जा रहे है?

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र: मैंने पहले ही बतलाया है कि रेलवे वैगन्ज की कमी के कारण कोयला कम सप्लाई हो पाया है। हम को प्रति दिन 10,050 वैगन्ज चाहिए, लेकिन हम को 700 वैगन्ज कम मिल रहे है—यह हकीकत है . . . .

श्री बसन्त साठे: वह कहते है कि कमी नही है।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र: कल रेल मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है उस मे उन्होने साफ कहा है कि झरिया और रानी गज के इलाके मे रेलवे वैगन्ज सप्लाई करने मे कमी रही है। इसलिए हम समझते हैं कि बारबार रेल मंत्री जी का नाम लेकर यह कहने से कोई लाभ नही है कि वैगन्ज की कमी नही है। उन्होने यह आश्वासन भी दिया है कि 15 दिनो के अन्दर रेलवे वैगन्ज की सप्लाई की कमी को दूर कर देंगे। हम समझते है कि यह काफी है।

श्री नटवर लाल बी० परमार: आप ने रानी गंज और झरिया कोल फील्ड्स के बारे मे बतलाया, लेकिन मैं तो सी० आई० कोल फील्ड्स की बात करता हूं, जो गुजरात स्टेट के पास है। हमारे यहा कोयले का एवरेज भाव 180 रुपये प्रति टन है, लेकिन कालेबाजार मे 500 रु० प्रति टन के भाव पर बेचा जाता है। इस को रोकने के लिए क्या सरकार कोई कड़ा कदम उठाना चाहती है?

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र: अध्यक्ष महोदय, कोयले की बिक्री मुख्यत: राज्य सरकारो का विषय है और इस में कोयला विभाग की जिम्मेवारी नही होती। कई बार यह सवाल पूछा गया है और हम ने कई बार कहा है कि हम लोगो का यह विषय नही है।

श्री मनोहर लाल: उत्तर प्रदेश मे कोयले की बहुत बडी कमी है। (व्यवधान) . . ठीक है, सारे हिन्दुस्तान मे कोयले की कमी है लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश मे खास तौर से कोयले की बहुत कमी है। क्या मत्री महोदय की जानकारी मे यह है कि पनकी मे जो थर्मल पावर स्टेशन है, वह कोयले की कमी की वजह से बन्द होने जा रहा है, जिस के कारण सारे पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश मे बिजली का सकट हो जाएगा। इसलिए मैं माननीय मत्री जी से जानना चाहता हू कि क्या उन्होंने पनकी (कानपुर) के थर्मल पावर स्टेशन के लिए कोयले की ऐसी व्यवस्था की है, जिस से वह पावर स्टेशन बन्द न हो?

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र: सभी थर्मल पावर स्टेशनो मे जो कायले का स्टाक है, वह पहले के मुकाबले मे कम है और कानपुर के पनकी थर्मल पावर स्टेशन मे भी कोयले का स्टाक कम है लेकिन कोयला विभाग पूरा प्रयास कर रहा है, सरकार पूरा प्रयास कर रही है कि ऐसी स्थिति न आए कि पावर प्लाण्ट बन्द हो जाए।

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी: आज काला कोयला काले धन मे बिक रहा है। इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि काला कोयला काले बाजार मे न बिके, उस के लिए आप क्या व्यवस्था करने वाले है?

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र: काले कोयले को सफ़ेद बनाने की कोई विधि अभी तक नही बन पाई है।

MR. SPEAKER: It does not arise. This question has been discussed a number of times.

Disruption of operations in Barauni Refinery

*391. SHRI S. R. REDDY
SHRI ISHWAR CHOWDHRY:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian has had to pay a huge price in foreign

exchange on account of petroleum imports to meet the shortfall resulting from the prolonged disruption of operations in the Barauni refinery;

(b) if so, the extent of foreign exchange incurred annually during the last two years; and

(c) whether Government have taken steps to restrict the consumption of petroleum products?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरसिंह यादव :) : (क) जी, हां। यह सच है कि वर्ष 1978-79 के लिए बनाई गई योजना की तुलना में बरौनी शोधनशाला में हुए कम उत्पादन के कारण चालू वित्त वर्ष में उत्पादकों के अतिरिक्त आयात की व्यवस्था करनी पड़ी थी।

(ख) उत्पादों के अतिरिक्त आयात पर खर्च की गई विदेशी मुद्रा लगभग 40 करोड़ रुपये है।

(ग) जी, हां। सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों की अनावश्यक खपत को कम करने के लिए कदम उठाये हैं।

SHRI S. R. REDDY: In the Report of the Department for the year 1977-78, it was said that "the designed capacity of this refinery is 3 0 million tonnes per annum. During the period of April—December 1977 the refinery has processed 2.888 million tonnes of crude oil and based on the present operating plants it is expected that the refinery will achieve a throughout of million tonnes." Now, in the reply, the hon. Minister has been pleased to say that the shortfall in the output necessitates the import for year 1978-79. He said, in the year 1977-78, the Ministry had expedited production more than the planned capacity. How is it that during the year 1978-79, the financial year, there was a shortfall and Government was forced to import to the extent of Rs. 40 crores?

श्री नरसिंह यादव : मान्यवर, 1978-79 में जो टार्गेट फिक्स किया गया था, उतनी प्रोडक्शन बरौनी रिफाइनरी में नहीं हो पाई। उस के कई कारण हैं। पहला तो यह है कि कुछ इण्डस्ट्रियल प्राब्लम्स थीं। फिर लेबर प्राब्लम उठी और फिर फ्लड्स और रेन्स हुई। इन सब की वजह से उत्पादन में कमी हुई और इम्पोर्ट करना पड़ा।

SHR S. R. REDDY: In reply to part (c) the Minister has stated that—

'Government have taken steps to curb inessential consumption of petroleum products'.

May I know the facts—whether the Government has curbed the consumption and what is the result?

श्री नरसिंह यादव : मान्यवर, पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स की अनावश्यक खपत पर रोक लगाने का सवाल ही नहीं उठता क्योंकि पेट्रोल बहुत ही कम हिन्दुस्तान को मिल रहा है और इस समय लगभग 40 लाख टन पेट्रोल की आवश्यकता है। इसलिए स्वयं अपने आप दाम बढ़ जाने के कारण उसकी खपत कम हो जाएगी।

चौधरी बलबीर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय बरौनी में लगातार ही गड़बड़ रहती है। इस सरकारी कसर्न में काफी घाटा है। क्या सरकार उस कारखाने के लिए कोई स्पेशल इनजाम करेगी जिससे कि वहां इस गड़बड़ी को रोकथाम हो सके? अगर वहां स्थिति कण्ट्रोल में नहीं आती है तो क्या सरकार उसको और कहीं शिफ्ट करने के बारे में सोचेगी क्योंकि वहां लगातार घाटा चला आ रहा है? वहां बराबर ट्रबल रहती है और काम नहीं चलता है। वहां सारा काम रुक जाता है। उसकी वजह से सारे मुल्क में पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स की कमी हो जाती है। आप उस सिलसिले में कोई इन्तजाम करेंगे?

श्री नरसिंह यादव : मान्यवर, जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि वहां बराबर घाटा जा रहा है, ऐसी बात नहीं है। 1977-78 में प्राडक्शन बहुत अच्छा था। केवल 1978-79 में ही प्रोडक्शन नीचे गया और उसके कारण मैंने सदन के सामने बताये हैं। उन कारणों में सब से ज्यादा लेबर प्रोबलम है जिसकी वजह से यह स्थिति उत्पन्न हुई है। उस पर विचार किया जाएगा और मजदूर संघों को विश्वास में लेकर रिफाइनरी के काम अच्छे ढंग से किये जायेंगे।

PROF. R. K. AMIN: In 1974 when we did not have foreign exchange it was necessary for us to reduce the consumption, even beyond our needs to reduce the consumption of Petrol and crude oil. Now that you have a comfortable position of foreign exchange, will you liberalise import of crude oil and remove scarcity of petroleum products which is prevailing in this country?

श्री नरसिंह यादव : मैं इस प्रश्न को समझा नहीं हूं।

PROF. R. K. AMIN: May I explain it again. He is now talking about the

restrictions on the consumption of petrol and petroleum products which were necessary in 1974, when we did not have enough foreign exchange to spend for it. Now we have a comfortable position of foreign exchange. Would he think of liberalising use of petrol and petroleum products in this country?

श्री नरसिंह यादव : माननीय सदस्य का यह सुझाव मान लिया गया और उस पर विचार किया जायेगा ।

Establishment of Division Benches of Bombay High Court

*396. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Maharashtra Government have requested the Central Government to establish Division Benches of Bombay High Court at Aurangabad and Pune.

(b) is it also a fact that the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly have passed a resolution to that effect on the 22nd March, 1978;

(c) what decision the Central Government have taken in this regard; and

(d) if not, what are the reasons for indecision, and when the decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Clarifications on some issues were required. These have since been received from the State Government. The matter is now under the active consideration of Government.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: In reply it has been stated that—

'Clarification on some issues were required. These have since been received from the State Government.'

May I know the points on which clarification was sought and the details of clarification made by Maharashtra Government and also when was the clarification sought and when was it made?

श्री शान्ति भूषण : स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से पूछा गया था कि हाई कोर्ट की इसके बारे में क्या राय है। हाई कोर्ट की राय इसके पक्ष मे नही है कि यह बेंचिज बनाई जाएं। यह उनके पास से आ गया है।

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: What reasons have been assigned by the Bombay High Court for its opinion.

श्री शान्ति भूषण : रीजेंज तो आप जानते ही है। ला कमीशन ने इस बात पर विचार किया था। एरियाज कमेटी ने जिस पर श्री जे सी शाह प्रिजाइड कर रहे थे उस ने भी 1972 मे इस पर विचार किया था। यह समझा गया कि हाई कोर्ट अगर एक जगह होगी, जहां तक मुमिकन होगा और बार भी एक जगह होगी तो स्ट्रांग बार होगी, इडिपेंडेंट होगी और ज्यादा एफिशेंसी से केसिस किए जा सकेंगे। अगर जगह-जगह छोटी-छोटी बैंचिज बन जाएंगी तो उतनी एफिशेंसी नही आ सकेगी जितनी एक जगह आ सकती है। लेकिन इसक यह माने नहीं है कि अगर कोई बहुत बड़ी हाई कोर्ट है और बहुत बड़ी बैंच है तो कही बंच बन नही सकती है या उस पर विचार नही हो सकता है। कुछ जगह बनाई गई है जैसे राजस्थान में ।

श्री केशवराव धोंडगे : महाराष्ट्र के मराठवाडा विभाग मे औरंगाबाद में हाई कोर्ट की बैंच की मांग पच्चीस साल से पड़ी हुई र और उसके बारे में महाराष्ट्र विधान सभा में रेजोल्यूशन भी पास किया गया था लेकिन बम्बई हाई कोर्टइसके लिए मजूरी देने के लिए तैयार नही है। वहां के बैकवर्ड विभाग के लोगों को न्याय दान की सहूलियत प्रदान करने के लिहाज से वहां पर बैंच कायम करने के बारे में क्या आपका यह जो इरादा था इसको पूरा आप करना चाहते हैं?

श्री शान्ति भूषण : मैंने कहा है कि गवर्नमेंट इस पर विचार कर रही है। विचार करने के बाद किस निर्णय पर पहुचेंगी यह तो विचार करने के बाद ही पता चल सकेगा ।

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is a uniform policy and criteria for establishing division benches of the High Courts or not? Whether the Bench that the Government contemplates of Bombay High Court in Goa is going to be a

Division Bench and when is it going to be set up there?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: So far as the policy of the Government is concerned, I have already said that the Government has not yet formulated a policy, namely, what should be the policy in regard to the consideration of the demands for the establishment of Benches of High Courts in different places. Now that one of the cases has become ripe, namely, the demand in respect of Aurangabad and Poona and the views of the High Court are also available, the Government will have to consider the matter and frame a policy and consider other demands with a reference to the policy which it might lay down. But so far as the case of Goa Bench is concerned, that stands on an entirely different footing because Goa has had its own highest court, namely, the Court of Judicial commissioner, for a long time. It is not as if at a new place, a Bench of the High Court would be established. The question is merely of upgrading a Judicial Commissioner's Court into a High Court and, therefore, a decision has been taken that a Bench of the Bombay High Court may be established in Goa. But so far as the precise timing is concerned, it will depend upon various administrative considerations and so on. But I hope that it will not take too long.

Construction of offices and Residential Quarters near Radio Station at Cuddapah

*398 SHRI K. OBUL REDDY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state whether offices and residential quarters for the staff are proposed to be constructed near the Radio Station at Cuddapah at the time of its upgradation into a full-fledged Radio Station?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): There is a scheme to upgrade the auxiliary centre at Cuddapah into a full-fledged Radio Station by setting up permanent studios during the Sixth Plan. Construction of office accommodation forms part of this scheme, but due to constraint on resources, construction of staff quarters has not been included in the scheme.

SHRI K. OBUL REDDY: May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Radio station will be upgraded by the end of this year into a full-fledged one? And pending upgradation of the Radio station, will the Government post a Station Superintendent to conduct regular programmes?

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: At present, Cuddapah is only an auxiliary centre. There is no permanent studio there. It has been decided that in the Sixth Plan we will have a full-fledged studio constructed there and also office establishment. But it has not been possible to provide for staff quarters. It is not possible to say that they would be constructed this year but during the Sixth Plan, this is one of the schemes and it will be implemented.

SHRI K. OBUL REDDY: As the Radio Station is far away from Cuddapah town and as there is no proper residential accommodation in the town, will the Minister consider construction of staff quarters which are essential as constant attention of the staff is necessary when the radio station becomes a full-fledged one? Will he provide necessary funds for the construction of staff quarters?

MR. SPEAKER: He has already answered that question.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: I am fully conscious of the need for residential accommodation for my employees, but it is the constraint of resources that handicaps me. I may mention that for the Sixth Plan we have proposed an outlay of nearly Rs. 5 crores—Rs. 4.6 crores to be exact—but the amount that was possible for us to get was

hardly Rs. 2 crores. This is to be disbursed.

इस्पात संयंत्रों के लिए पश्चिम जर्मनी के साथ करार

*400. **श्री विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा** : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में बड़े इस्पात संयंत्र स्थापित करने के लिए पश्चिम जर्मनी द्वारा कितनी वित्तीय तथा तकनीकी सहायता की पेशकश की गयी है ;

(ख) दोनों देशों के बीच उस संबन्ध में करार कब तक हो जाने की सम्भावना है;

(ग) उन संयंत्रों को कहां स्थापित किये जाने की सम्भावना है; और

(घ) क्या इन संयंत्रों की स्थापना से भारत इस्पात की कमी की समस्या के हल हो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) to d). With a view to increasing steel production in the country, Government have been exploring the possibilities of obtaining technical and financial cooperation from various countries for setting up shore-based steel plants. In this connection, a West German team has given some preliminary proposals which are under examination. Further discussions with the team on various aspects of the proposal like financial and technical arrangement, location, size of plant, time schedule etc. are likely to be held shortly. A clear picture will emerge only after that.

श्री विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा : । अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हू कि स्टील की जो कमी इस समय देश में है और जिसके कारण जितना कंस्टक्शन का काम है उसमें काफ़ी रुकावट आ रही है, और प्लान वर्क्स जिस तरह से आगे लिये गये है उसके लिये भी जितनी स्टील की जरूरत पड़ेगी, क्या स्टील की सारी कमी उससे पूरी हो सकती है ? अगर नहीं, तो क्या कदम आप उठा रहे हैं जिससे यह सारीकमी पूरी हो जाये ?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Sir, there is an acute shortage of steel in the country and the shortage, if I may inform the House, will increase. Unfortunately the steel plant cannot be constructed in a day, it takes 5 to 6 years after the investment decisions are taken. During the last 7 or 8 years no investment decision was taken to start the construction of a steel plant in this country. Therefore, while the shortages are there, the capacity in the country does not exist. Therefore...

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: ... why shortages are there in the country?

MR. SPEAKER: We are not speaking of short men.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: There is no shortage of short men in this country, but there is shortage of steel. Therefore, the Government are negotiating with various countries, with USSR, West Germany, U. K., France and Japan, to find out ways and means of establishing steel plants. Our resources have to be diverted to other vital sectors. This is also a vital sector, I agree.

MR. SPEAKER: But a share in the vital sector.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: But we have to share the priorities. At the moment we are doing our best to import as much as possible to meet the shortages. But this cannot be a means to meet India's shortages. We have to put up our own steel plants and by and by I am sure this House will accept my proposals in any manner I want to bring to increase the productivity in this country.

श्री विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने जो प्रश्न किया था छटी योजना के अन्दर जितनी स्टील चाहिये उतनी स्टील का इंतजाम अगर नहीं है तो छठी योजना में यह परिवर्तन करने जा रहे हैं, क्योंकि छठी प्लान में जितनी स्टील चाहिये उतनी न मिलने के कारण सारी की सारी स्कीम रह जायेंगी और रुपया वेस्ट हो जायेगा । तो स्टील की कमी की वजह से छटी प्लान एफ़ेक्टेड न हो उसके लिये आप क्या गारन्टी कर सकते हैं कि जो जो रिक्वायरमेंट्स होंगी उसको चाहे इम्पोर्ट से या किसी तरह से स्टील ला कर पूरा करेंगे ? और इस समय जो स्टील में ब्लैक हो रहा है उसको रोकने के लिये आप क्या कदम उठा रहे हैं ?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: The hon. Member has raised valid questions for which the answer is the same. Unless

we create new capacities, the shortage of steel will be there continuously. (*Interruptions*) Many categories of steel are required. We have no extra capacity. There is black-market for anything for which there is a shortage, whether it is steel or cement. (*Interruptions*) This has to be considered. If there is a blackmarket, we propose to mop up a hit from the market to create the capital for the building up of the steel plant and things like that are under the consideration of the Government We have to raise resources, we have to put up steel plant if we are to meet our requirements in the coming decade and I am fully conscious of it and I shall bring forward the proposals before the Parliament very soon.

SHRI RAGAVALU MOHANARANGAM: The hon. Minister has stated that the recommendations of the Committee are awaited, and that the location and all these things pertaining to the starting of the gigantic steel industries will be intimated very shortly after they get the recommendations of the Committee. Is there in the mind of the Government or at least in the mind of the Minister a list containing the places which he is going to examine and what are the places where actually he wants to start the gigantic industries

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: North, South, East and West, if that is of any use to the hon. Member; basically shore-based plants to cut the cost and also relieve the railway transport difficulty. As far as the other things are concerned, when I shall deliver indigenous steel throughout the country depends on the mobilisation of resources, credits, internally and externally and our ability to build plants as fast as possible.

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या यह सही है कि हमारे वर्तमान स्थापित इस्पात संयंत्रों की पूर्ण क्षमता का उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है, वह पूरी क्षमता से उत्पादन नहीं कर रहे हैं ? क्या यह भी सही है कि इन संयंत्रों के विस्तार की आपकी योजना है ? यदि है, तो कब तक इस कार्य को पूरा कर लेंगे ? क्या यह संभव नहीं है कि उनकी क्षमता का पूरा उपयोग कर के बिना किसी विदेशी सहायता के हम उत्पादन बढ़ा सकें ?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: It is true that the existing capacity is not being fully utilised. I have said that in the House. Because of various difficulties like transport difficulties, sometimes shortage of coal, sometimes shortage of power and sometimes other difficulties, it is not being fully utilised. But I cannot say that on the average it is disastous. I would not say that. But there is scope for improvement provided on the other parameters like raw-material supply, everything is done.

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Sixty per cent only.

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह बहानेबाजी है।

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I shall welcome you to come and do it instead of my spending sleepless nights over it. Therefore it is not *bahanebazi*. It is a national sport that we close down a factory, a power plant or we close down the Railways or a harbour. It is not mine. We are all parties to it. Unless the whole nation takes to work, one way or the other, I do not think that there is much scope for improvement.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Listeners Forums' amongst Farmers and Villages

*386. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether listeners forums were formed amongst farmers in villages where there are public radios; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). Two types of Listeners' Forums—Radio Rural Forums and Krishak Charcha

Mandals (Farmers Discussions Groups)—have been formed in a number of villages. Every Radio Rural Forum has a community listening set. However, Radio Rural Forums have not been established in every village having a community listening set.

Drilling along Coastline for Oil

*388. SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR:
SHRI V. ARUNACHALAM:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that only a few locations have been identified for exploratory drilling along our vast coastline;

(b) whether our country lacks a sufficient number of oil prospecting ships; and

(c) if so, do Government propose to employ foreign firms for conducting oil surveys?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Several offshore areas have been identified for exploratory drilling which include locations off Kutch, in the Gulf of Cambay, off Bombay-Ratnagiri, off Mangalore-Kasargod, Krishna-Godavari Delta, Palk Straits, Bay of Bengal (off Orissa Coast) and off Andaman-Nicobar Islands.

(b) Generally oil prospecting is done by either having owned vessels and rigs or by charter hiring depending on economic considerations. At present ONGC owns one survey vessel "M. V. Anweshak" and a drilling jack-up rig "Sagar Samrat" for oil prospecting in the offshore areas. It has also hired suitable drilling rigs and utilised foreign survey vessels on service contract basis from time to time for its offshore programme. Oil India Limited has also utilised foreign survey vessel for similar work.

(c) Foreign firms would be employed for doing survey work on contract basis if considered necessary. For intensifying geophysical surveys during 1979, ONGC has already finalised a service contract with a foreign firm for conducting detailed geophysical survey in the Andaman Shelf and in the offshore area off Krishna-Godavari Delta during the period March—June, 1979.

Supply of Boric Acid to Cooperative Sector

*392. SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Cooperative Sector has approached M/s Borax Morarji Ltd. for supply of Boric Acid Technical to curb spurt in prices and to ensure fair distribution among the small actual users;

(b) whether M/s Borax Morarji Ltd. have refused supply of material to the Cooperative Sector even though the company is utilising only half of its installed capacity;

(c) if so what are the reasons thereof; and

(d) what action Government propose to take to ensure supply of the material to cooperatives?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) M/s Borax Morarji Limited, Bombay have informed this Ministry that some Cooperative Societies approached them for supply of Boric Acid Technical.

(b) M/s Borax Morarji Limited have stated that they did not refuse to supply Boric Acid Technical to the Cooperative Sector but that the Societies that approached them did not take any Boric Acid when offers were made. The capacity utilisation of M/s Borax Morarji during 1978 has been 88.3 per cent.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

Setting up of an Ammonia Plant in Rajasthan

*393. SHRI CHATURBHUJ: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a demand for the location of ammonia plants in Rajasthan based on natural gas from Bombay High;

(b) whether such plants have already been allotted to Gujarat and Maharashtra while the decision in regard to Rajasthan still remains unfinalised despite the fact that there is great scope in this State; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The location of retilizer projects is decided upon after taking into consideration various techno-economic factors, which, *inter alia*, include proximity to the feedstock, the availability of infrastructure facilities, the proximity to area of consumption, etc. An expert group set up for the purpose of recommending the optimum pattern of utilisation of the gas from the Bombay High|Bassin structures, came to the conclusion that the optimum use of gas was in production of fertilizers and that it would be cheaper to manufacture fertilizers near the source of gas and transport the finished fertilizers to the points of consumption, rather than transport the gas to manufacture fertilizers near the points of consumption. The Group further recommended that the fertilizer plants based on Bombay High|Bassein gas should be located as near as possible to the onshore terminal facilities. In line with the recommendations of the expert group, and after due examination of the availability of transportation facilities and the need for augmentation of such facilities, the Government decided to locate two gas based fertilizer projects at Thal Vaishet in the Kolaba District of Maharashtra and two plants at Hazira in Surat District of Gujarat on the basis of gas availability then indicated.

There are now indications of additional gas becoming available from offshore structures on the West Coast. While considering the planning of additional fertilizer capacity, in the light of these indications, the suggestion of Rajasthan and other States will be taken into account.

Recruitment to army

*394. SHRI RAJKESHAR SINGH: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether candidates belonging to rich families of urban areas take lion's share in the army through Indian Military Academy Exams. and interview on account of superior educational background of public school education and coaching facilities whereas candidates from the rural areas belonging to agriculturist and Harijan families cannot compete with their counterparts in the urban areas due to their poor educational background and lack of coaching facilities;

(b) if so, whether Government contemplate to devise ways and means to ensure proportionate representation in the army through these competitions both from the rural and urban areas taking into account social and economic factors of both the areas; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c): The combined Defence Services Examinations which also includes the examination for entry into the Indian Military Academy, is conducted by the U.P.S.C. They do not maintain statistics regarding the rural and urban background of the candidates.

Also, there is no provision for reservation for any particular class or community in the case of Defence Services examinations.

Investigation into Affairs of Bird-Heilgers House.

*395. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that Company Law Board had ordered investigation into the affairs of Bird-Heilgers House of Calcutta about one and a half years back: and

(b) if so, what effective progress in respect of the said investigation has so far been made for the vital and cognate interest of Bird-Heilgers House with its integral units including Titaghar Paper Mills?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN (a) and (b) Investigations have been ordered into the affairs of 22 companies belonging to Bird-Heilgers Group under Section 237 (b) of the Companies Act, 1956 in August 1977.

In respect of Bird and Company Limited which is the principal Company of the Group an interim report had been received from the Inspector and the said report was considered by the Company Law Board. Extracts of the report have been sent to the Central Board of Direct Taxes, Enforcement Directorate and Government of West Bengal necessary action in respect of the matters falling within their respective jurisdictons. The Regional Director, Company Law Board, Calcutta has also been given instructions to issue show-cause notices and prosecute the officers in default in respect of certain violation of the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 brought out in the report. A copy of the report has also been sent to the Central Bureau of Investigation for further investigation. The final report of the inspector in respect of Bird and Company Limited is expected by June 1979. In respect of five of the Companies belonging to Heilgers Sub Group, the Companies concerned have obtained stay order against the order of investigation. The reply affidavits have been filed in the High Court of Calcutta to vacate the stay order and the matter is presently before the High Court of Calcutta. In respect of the remaining sixteen cases, investigations are in progress and presently time has been given upto June 30, 1979 for the inspector to complete their investigation. In most of the cases the investigation are likely to be completed by the due date. In the case of Titaghar Paper Mills an inspection under section 209A was carried out recently and action on the inspection report is being progressed.

New Oil reserves in Bihar

*397 SHRI LALJI BHAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Oil and Natural Gas Commission has found out new oil reserves in Bihar; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Purchase of Italian Transport Planes

*399. SHRI ANNASAHEB SHINDE:
SHRI RAJ NARAIN:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) is there any proposal to purchase Italian Transport aircraft from Italy:

(b) whether enquiries have been made from other countries for similar Aircraft; and

(c) how the Italian Aircraft compares with aircrafts of other makes, price-wise and in regard to performance?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) to (c). Government are considering various possibilities involving aircrafts made in different countries to replace the existing fleet of Dakotas and Packets. Comparative evaluations have yet to be completed.

In this connection, attention is invited to the Statement made on the floor of the House on 5th March 1979 by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence.

देश में युद्ध-स्मारक

*401. **श्री केसवराव धोंडगे** : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बांगला देश की मुक्ति के लिए हुए भारत-पाकिस्तान युद्ध में 16 दिसम्बर, 1971 को प्राप्त अभूतपूर्व विजय के स्मारक के रूप में देश में किन किन स्थानों पर युद्ध स्मारकों का निर्माण किया गया और वे किस रूप में हैं;

(ख) ऐसे युद्ध स्मारकों (विजय स्मारकों), विजय स्तम्भों आदि के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा कितनी सहायता दी गई है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) से (ग) युद्ध-स्मारक उन वीर सैनिकों, नाविकों और वायुसैनिकों को श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करने के लिए बनाए जाते हैं जो राष्ट्र के लिए अपना जीवन बलिदान करते हैं । नई दिल्ली में इण्डिया गेट पर "अमर जवान" ज्योति 1971 के युद्ध के शहीदों सहित ऐसे सभी शहीदों के सम्मान में स्थापित की गई है। इसके अतिरिक्त, विभिन्न रेजिमेंटों और यूनिटों ने भी 1971 के शहीदों के सम्मान में अलग से युद्ध स्मारक स्थापित किए हैं । वायुसेना ने भी एक विजय स्तम्भ बनाया है जिसके लिए रक्षा भूमि दी गई थी और कुछ भूमि राजस्थान सरकार ने दी थी ।

सैनिक-शक्ति बढ़ाना

*402. **श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण नायक** : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चीन और पाकिस्तान की बढ़ती हुई सैनिक-शक्ति को ध्यान में रखते हुए भारत सरकार अगले 10 वर्षों में आत्मनिर्भर बनने के लिए देश की सैनिक शक्ति बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से क्या उपाय कर रही है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार इस संबंध में एक समेकित योजना तैयार करने हेतु एक विशेषज्ञ समिति गठित करने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है; और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) अपनी राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा पर प्रभाव डालने वाली सभी संगत घटनाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए अपेक्षित रक्षा तैयारी बनाए रखने के लिए आवश्यक सभी उपाय किए जा रहे हैं । देश के रक्षा उद्योगों में उत्पादन का आधार अब व्यापक और विविध हो गया है जहां अति आधुनिक मदों जैसे पराध्वनिक विमान; विभिन्न प्रकार के युद्ध पोत, टैंक और विशिष्ट वाहन; रेडार और संचार उपस्कर; राकेट और प्रक्षेपास्त्र; रसायन और प्रणोदक; फील्ड तथा अन्य तोपें, और तीनों सेनाओं के लिए अन्य शस्त्र तथा गोला-बारूद का उत्पादन हो रहा है । अपनी उत्पादन क्षमता का और विकास करने के लिए आवश्यक अनुसंधान तथा विकास परियोजनाएं चलाई जा रही हैं ।

पुराने उपस्कर और हथियारों को बदलने और अपनी सशस्त्र सेनाओं का आधुनिक तथा सुदृढ़ बनाने के उपाय एक सतत प्रक्रिया के रूप में, किए जा रहे हैं।

माननीय सदस्य इस बात से सहमत होंगे कि इस दिशा में किए गए अथवा प्रस्तावित विशिष्ट उपायों के बारे में सूचना प्रकट करना लोक हित में नहीं होगा।

(ख) जी नहीं। इसके लिए जो आवश्यक योजनाएं तथा कार्यक्रम बनाए जाते हैं उनमें तीनों सेनाओं के अध्यक्षों की अलग-अलग से और सामूहिक रूप से और संबंधित रक्षा संगठनों या अन्य संगठनों जिनसे इस संबंध में सहायता मिलने की संभावना होती है के विशेषज्ञों की सलाह ली जाती है और उनके साथ पूरा परामर्श किया जाता है।

Manufacture of Boric acid by M/s Borax Morarji Ltd.

*403. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state'

(a) whether Government have received complaints that M|s. Borax Morarji Ltd. have not been utilizing full installed capacity for the manufacture of Boric Acid technical and as a result thereof the price of this has gone very high;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether Government will take any action against this firm for not manufacturing in full capacity as permitted and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No. Sir. The capacity utilisation in 1978 was of the order of 83.3 per cent.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Shortage of Orth Oxylene

*404. DR. P. V. PERIASAMY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the shortage and scarcity of Orthoxylene, which is produced by Indian Petro Chemicals Corporation, has led to the closure of plants manufacturing phthalic anhydride;

(b) whether there is worldwide shortage of Orthoxylene; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to augment the production of Orthoxylene indigenously?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a): It has been reported that Phthalic Anhydride plants were closed for some periods in the recent past; however such closures, where they were due to shortage of orthoxylene cannot be attributed to shortfall in production by Indian Petrochemicals Corporation.

(b) Yes. Sir.

(c) Steps have been taken to improve the production of xylenes in IPCL to the maximum extent. Some more quantity of orthoxylene will be produced by Bongaigaon Refinery and Petro-chemicals Limited when their aromatics unit goes on stream.

Quantity of Explosives required by Coal Industries

*405. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of explosives required by the Coal Industry during 1978-79; and

(b) the quantity of exxplosives received by the industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) The estimated requirement of explosives for coal industry during 1978-79 is of the order of about 44,000 tonnes comprising 27,000

tonnes of permitted and 17,000 tonnes of non-permitted explosives.

(b) The supply of explosives to the coal industry from April 1978 to January, 1979 has been of the order of 34,000 tonnes including 21,000 tonnes of permitted variety.

Missing of files in Court of Additional Chief Metropolitan Magistrate

3801. SHRI GYANESHWAR PRASAD YADAV:
SHRI D. AMAT:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4125 on 19th December, 1978 regarding Missing of Files in Court of Additional Chief Metropilitan Magistrate and state:

(a) whether the case files which were reported missing (due to manipulation by the accused) have since been traced or not; and

(b) if so, what action Government are taking to punish the accused and also the Government employees who colluded in destroying the files, besides pursuing the case on a priority basis (so that the guilty are punished)?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) According to Delhi High Court, the judicial files of the case entitled, "State *Vs.* Radhey Shyam etc." are complete and only police file of the case is reported to be missing.

(b) The Delhi High Court have reported that an Inquiry for fixing responsibility of the official at fault regarding loss of said police file has been ordered. Suitable action against the delinquent official, if any, would be taken after receipt of the Inquiry report. The trial of the case on the judicial side is going on expeditiously.

Export of rubber by M/s Synthetics and Chemicals Ltd.

3802. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) when and how much synthetic rubber Synthetics and Chemicals Limited, Bareilly, took out of factory for export purposes;

(b) how much synthetic rubber was exported each time and how much was not exported;

(c) how the synthetic rubber not exported was disposed of and when; and

(d) at what rates these rubbers were exported?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) During 1974, 988 M. T. of synthetic rubber were taken out of factory for export purposes by M|s. Synthetics and Chemicals Ltd.

(b) Out of 988 M. T. of synthetic rubber, 878 M. T. was exported and 110 M. T. could not be exported.

(c) 110 M. T. of synthetic rubber which could not be exported were sold locally after payment of excise duty during 1976.

(d) These rubbers were exported at different rates totalling in value Rs. 55 lakhs.

Electrification of Villages in North Eastern States

3803. DR. R. ROTHUAMA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of towns/villages in the North Eastern States of Mizoram, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh having been electrified upto date;

(b) how many villages in Mizoram are proposed to be undertaken for

electrification under Rural Electrification Schemes during the year 1979-80;

(c) Mizoram being most backward among the North Eastern States in respect of rural electrification, yet being provided with numerous river waters, whether Central Government will consider setting up of medium Hydel projects or Hydro Electric Powers with the help of these natural river waters so as to solve the problems of Rural Electrification in Mizoram; and

(d) any steps so far taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The information is given in the statement enclosed.

(b) The State Government has a programme to electrify 6 more villages by March 1979 and 35 villages during 1979-80.

(c) & (d). Investigations of Tipaimukh multi-purpose scheme and Tuivai scheme are being carried out. After the investigation are complete, these schemes will be taken up for construction provided their techno-economic feasibility is established.

STATEMENT

Statement indicating the total number of Towns/villages and those electrified in the different North Eastern States/U.Ts.

Name of the State/U.T.	Total number of towns as per 1971 census	Towns electrified	Total number of villages as per 1971 census	Physical achievment till the end of December, 1978
Mizoram	2	2	229	15
Nagaland	3	3	960	257
Manipur	8	8	1,949	235(a)
Tripura	6	6	4,727	496
Meghalaya	6	6	4,583	435
Arunachal Pradesh	4	4	2,973	146

(a) Progress upto the end of March, 1978.

Non-marketing of Products under Price Approval

3804. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that certain pharmaceutical houses have obtained price approval of many products but they are not marketing the said products for many years;

(b) if so, will Government conduct a special enquiry into such malpractices prevailing in the entire area of pharmaceutical industry; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The prices of drugs are statutorily controlled under the provisions of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970.

Since the inception of this Order in 1970 Government have approved the prices of various new formulations/new packs of existing formulations and also revision in prices of existing formulations. It is possible that some drug companies who had obtained price approvals in the past may not be marketing some of their products due to the reasons of obsolesence of product, inadequacy of demand, low margin of profits etc.

(b) There is no legal obligation for a manufacturer to market a product for which they might have obtained price approval. The question of conducting a special inquiry into cases of non-marketing of certain products, therefore, does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Fertilizer Technology for Setting up Small Plants

3806. SHRI L L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the nature and extent of fertilizer technology developed by the Engineers India in setting up fertilizer plants in the country;

(b) whether the technology developed during all these years in the country would not be sufficient to have small fertilizer plants spread over the agricultural areas in the country in order to meet the needs of agriculture; and

(c) whether any blue print has been prepared or discussed for having small fertilizer plants with the assistance of indigenous fertilizer technology?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Proposal to instal a secondary Processing facility by Cochin Refinery

3807. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Cochin Refinery has submitted to Government any proposal to instal a secondary processing facility in their refinery for the conversions of the furnace oil into LPG and Diesel oil;

(b) if so, whether Government had taken any decisions on the same; and

(c) the details thereupon?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Cochin Refineries Ltd. have submitted a proposal for setting up secondary processing facilities at an estimated cost of Rs. 30.54 crores for production of additional middle distillates and LPG from the crude processed in the refinery. No final decision has been taken on this proposal.

Tradesman Released from the Army

3808. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of highly qualified and experienced tradesmen from Signals are released from the army and majority of them remained unemployed;

(b) if so, what is the number of such persons who have been released during the last three years yearwise;

(c) whether it is proposed to appoint them in the communication branch of the police, customs and similar departments; and

(d) if so, what are the details thereof and if not what are the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Tradesmen of the Corps of Signals are released from the Army as and when they complete their terms of service, like any other Arm or Service of the Army. However, details of tradesmen who have not been able to find employment elsewhere are not available with us.

(b) The breakdown of the number of such persons who have been released during the last 3 years—yearwise are as under:—

	Year		
	1976	1977	1978
(i) Workshop categories	269	273	385
(ii) Operator Categories	589	556	837
(iii) Operator Ciphers	61	66	118
(8v) Linemen categories	128	260	1005
TOTAL .	1,047	1,155	2,345

(c) and (d). No, Sir. However, as per the reservations orders issued by the Government of India, 10 and 20 per cent of vacancies in group 'C' and 'D' posts respectively are reserved for Ex-Servicemen in all Central Government Offices.

गुजरात में रेस्टोरेन्टों, कैन्टीनों आदि के लिये कोयले की आवश्यकता

3809. **श्री छोटुभाई गामित :** क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने गुजरात में होटलों, रेस्टोरेन्टों, कैन्टीनों आदि द्वारा अपेक्षित कोयले की मात्रा के बारे में अनुमान लगाया है और यदि हां, तो साफ्ट कोक की कुल कितनी खपत होती है और उनके लिए कितने कोयले की मात्रा मंजूर की गई;

(ख) मांग की पूर्ति के लिए जनवरी, 1978 से जनवरी, 1979 तक की अवधि के दौरान प्रति मास कितने कोयले की सप्लाई की गई; और

(ग) अपेक्षित मात्रा में साफ्ट कोक की सप्लाई न करने के क्या कारण हैं और कमी को पूरा करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं तथा भविष्य में मांग की पूर्ति किस कार्यक्रम के अनुसार की जायेगी ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र) : (क) केन्द्र सरकार गुजरात सहित किसी भी राज्य के होटलों, उपहारगृहों, कैंटीनों, आदि के लिए अपेक्षित कोयले की मात्रा का अलग से निर्धारण नहीं करती है। उत्पादन की योजना बनाने के उद्देश्य से ऐसे उपभोक्ताओं की जरूरतों में वृद्धि दर 3 से 5 प्रतिशत मानी गई है। ऐसे उपभोक्ताओं की जरूरतों का निश्चय राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किया जाता है और राज्य सरकारें ही इनको कोयले का वितरण करती हैं जो रेल द्वारा समय समय पर निश्चित ढुलाई के कोटे के अनुसार होता है ।

(ख) कोल इंडिया लि० द्वारा जनवरी, 1978 से जनवरी, 1979 तक की अवधि में होटलों, उपाहारगृहों, तथा कैंटीनों आदि सहित—गुजरात राज्य को की गई साफ्ट कोक की सप्लाई की मात्रा नीचे दी गई है :—

महीना (1978 में)	सप्लाई की मात्रा (हजार टनों में)	महीना (1978 में)	सप्लाई की मात्रा (हजार टनों में)
1	2	3	4
जनवरी . . .	1.8	जुलाई . . .	3.7
फरवरी . . .	2.5	अगस्त . . .	6.2
मार्च . . .	0.7	सितम्बर . .	1.8

1	2	3	4
अप्रैल . . .	5 2	अक्टूबर . .	2.8
मई . . .	3.8	नवम्बर . .	1.6
जून . .	1.8	दिसम्बर . .	3.0
		जनवरी . .	3.8

(ग) रेल परिवहन की सुविधा कुल मिला कर आवश्यकता से कम रही है इसलिए सप्लाई मांग से कम की जा सकी। रेलवे द्वारा डुलाई की ऐसी कमी को इस समय पूरा करने के लिए कोयला कम्पनियों उपभोक्ताओं के अनुरोध करने पर सड़क द्वारा कोयला ले जाने की अनुमति दे रही है।

Agreements with Distributors in Southern Region with I.O.C.

3810 SHRI A. MURUGESAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) have the distributors in Southern Region signed the agreement with IOC, and

(b) if so, the reasons why IOC has not provided a copy of the agreement to their distributors, though the distributors are there in the business for so long?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Out of a total of 150 Indane distributors in Southern Region, agreements have been executed in respect of 100 distributors The remaining 50 agreements which are pending owing to certain legal clarifications/corrections, are also likely to be completed shortly.

(b) A copy of the agreement executed has been provided to the respective distributors.

ओखला सीवेज ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट पर आधारित गैस परियोजना

3811. **श्री कचरू लाल हेमराज जैन:** क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ओखला सीवेज ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट पर आधारित गैस परियोजना के बारे में क्या प्रगति हुई है और इसके कब तक पूरा होने की संभावना है, और

(ख) उक्त परियोजना के अंतर्गत कितने मकानों में गैस नाली लगाई गई और कुल कितने गैस कनेक्शन देने का प्रस्ताव है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) ओखला सीवेज शोधन संयंत्र पर उत्पादन की जा रही गैस की आंशिक सप्लाई के लिए प्रथम चरण के प्रयोगात्मक कार्य के रूप में गैस पाइपलाइन बिछाई गयी है। शेष योजना पर कार्य इस परीक्षण के सफल हो जाने के बाद प्रारंभ किया जायेगा।

(ख) अब तक 370 गैस कनेक्शन दिये जा चुके हैं। संपूर्ण योजना पूरी हो जाने पर 10,000 कनेक्शन देना संभव होगा।

Formation of Press Agencies Pool of non-aligned Countries

3812. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal for formation of Press agencies Pool of the non-aligned countries is under consideration of the Government for a long; and

(b) if so, furnish important details of the proposal and the progress made so far in formation and implementation of the pool?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L K. ADVANI): (a) and (b) The Press Agencies Pool of Non-aligned Countries came into existence following a Resolution adopted by the Conference of Information Ministers and News Agencies' representatives of

Non-aligned Countries which was held in New Delhi in July 1976. The Pool has been in operation since then as an arrangement for exchange of news amongst the news agencies of non-aligned countries within the frame-work of a Constitution approved by the aforementioned Conference. The operation of the Pool is coordinated by a 14-member Coordination Committee with India as its present Chairman.

दूरदर्शन में वेतनों में विषमतायें

3813. **श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह :** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दूरदर्शन तथा फिल्म उद्योग में कैमरामैनों के वेतनों में कोई समरूपता नहीं है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) फिल्म डिविजन, दूरदर्शन तथा टी०वी० इंस्टीट्यूट, पुणे के कैमरामैनों के वेतनों में विषमताओं के क्या कारण है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी) : (क) फिल्म उद्योग निजि क्षेत्र में है जबकि दरदर्शन एक सरकारी विभाग है । दोनों के लक्ष्य/उद्देश्य और कार्य की समता नहीं है;

(ख) दूरदर्शन में कैमरामैन के संबंध में अर्हताएं, भर्ती की पद्धति और कार्य संबंधी आवश्यकताएं फिल्म प्रभाग से भिन्न है । दूरदर्शन में कैमरामैनों को अनुबंध के आधार पर नियुक्त किया जाता है और फिल्म प्रभाग में उन्हें नियमित सिविल कर्मचारियों के रूप में नियुक्त किया जाता है । फिल्म और टेलीविजन संस्थान, पुणे एक स्वायत्त सोसायटी है ।

राजस्थान के जिला भीलवाड़ा के क्षेत्रों में तांबा, सीसा, अभ्रक तथा लोहे के निक्षेप

3814. **श्री रूप लाल सोमानी :** क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जिला भीलवाड़ा (राजस्थान) में पुर, दरीला तथा समोरी क्षेत्रों की खानों में पाये गये तांबा, सीसा, अभ्रक तथा लोहे के निक्षेपों के बारे में भारतीय भूविज्ञान सर्वेक्षण संस्था द्वारा किये गये सर्वेक्षण का प्रतिवेदन इस बीच सरकार को प्रस्तुत कर दिया गया है;

(ख) सरकार द्वारा उसपर क्या कार्रवाई की जारही है; और

(ग) उपरोक्त क्षेत्रों की खानों में खनन कार्य कब तक प्रारंभ होंगे ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री बीजू पटनायक) : (क) और (ख) . इस क्षेत्र में पाए गए लौह अयस्क भंडार घटिया ग्रेड के हैं । इन इलाकों में अभ्रक के खनन योग्य भंडार नहीं हैं, यद्यपि भीलवाड़ा जिले में अभ्रक का खनन हो रहा है । भारतीय भूसर्वेक्षण ने इस क्षेत्र में तांबा और सीसा जस्ता के बारे में रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की है लेकिन और अधिक खोज जरूरी है जो की जा रही है । इस बीच केन्द्र सरकार के उपक्रम हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लि० ने पुर-बनेरा की सीसा-जस्ता पट्टी के कुछ क्षेत्रों के लिए एक खनन-पट्टा ले लिया है;

(ग) अभी यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि खनन कार्य कब शुरु किया जाएगा ।

जामनगर में पाकिस्तानी सेना द्वारा घुसपैठ

3815. **श्री धर्मसिंहभाई पटेल :** क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात के सौराष्ट्र-कच्छ प्रदेश में जामनगर, ओखा, पोरबन्दर, सोल, भांगरोल, वेरावल भावनगर, भुज मांडवी आदि के तटवर्ती क्षेत्रों में 1-4-78 से 31-1-79 तक पाकिस्तान के कुछ राष्ट्रिक और पाकिस्तानी सेना के कर्मचारी घुस आए थे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने व्यक्ति, किस स्थान पर और किन तिथियों को पकड़े गए तथा उनमें पाकिस्तान के कितने राष्ट्रिक और पाकिस्तानी सेना के कितने कर्मचारी थे;

(ग) उन व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है;

(घ) सौराष्ट्र-कच्छ प्रदेश के निकटवर्ती क्षेत्रों और तट-पूर क्षेत्रों पर सुरक्षा प्रबंध कड़े करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है अथवा करने का विचार है;

(ङ) क्या पोरबन्दर, माधवपुर, सील, भांगरोल और जामनगर के तटवर्ती क्षेत्रों तथा तट दूर क्षेत्रों में गश्त लगाने के लिए कोई व्यवस्था की गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और तटवर्ती क्षेत्रों की सुरक्षा के लिए किस प्रकार की कार्यवाही करने का विचार है और कब ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) इस अवधि में मछली पकड़ने के एक पाकिस्तानी जहाज द्वारा घुसपैठ किए जाने की एक घटना जानकारी में आई है ।

(ख) और (ग). जाखो बन्दरगाह के सहायक संरक्षक (कन्सरवेटर) ने 22-1-79 को नौसेना प्रभारी अधिकारी काठियावाड़ को सूचित किया था कि स्थानीय गश्ती पुलिस स्टाफ ने 21-1-79 को पाकिस्तान का एक मोटर चालित जलयान "एम.बी. रेगाजी" पकड़ा है । जलयान जब्त कर लिया गया और

उसके सभी 11 सदस्यों को जो भारतीय समुद्र में मछली पकड रहे थे, हिरासत में ले लिया गया। जाखो मे स्थानीय सीमा शुल्क और पुलिस प्राधिकारी इस मामले में आगे जांच पड़ताल कर रहे हैं।

(घ) से (च). हाल में गठित तटरक्षक सगठन को ये जिम्मेवारियां सौंपी गई हैं : —भारत के समुद्री क्षेत्र में हमारे अपने व्यापार क्षेत्र सीमा तक राष्ट्रीय कानून लागू करना; अपतट प्रतिष्ठानों और मछियारों की रक्षा करना और साथ ही तस्करी विरोधी कार्यों में सीमा शुल्क अधिकारियों की सहायता करना आदि। देश की समुद्री सुरक्षा की जिम्मेवारी भारतीय नौसेना को सौंपी गई है। तट रक्षक और नौसैनिक जहाज अपना कार्य करते हुए गुजरात के समुद्री तथा अपतटीय क्षेत्रों सहित समुद्री क्षेत्रों का गश्त लगाते रहते है। यह गश्त उनके संक्रियात्मक कार्यों के लिए उपलब्ध होने पर निर्भर करती है। तट रक्षक दल को और अधिक जहाज तथा अन्य जलपान देकर सज्जित करने की योजनाएं हैं ताकि गुजरात सहित देश के विभिन्न समुद्री तथा अपतटीय क्षेत्रों में वह अधिक कारगर ढंग से गश्त लगा सकें।

Criteria for accepting Advertisement by A.I.R. and T.V.

3816. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) criteria on which the advertisements are accepted for the State owned media like AIR and TV;

(b) whether it is decided by a Committee or by an individual and under which authority this power is exercised;

(c) what is the criteria to stop an advertisement which is already accepted by virtue of a contract; and

(d) whether this question is decided by an individual or a committee who is empowered to rescind the existing contracts and whether any opportunity is given to the aggrieved party unless contract is rescinded, if not, reasons?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) Acceptance of advertisements by Akashvani and Doordarshan are regulated by the Codes for Commercial Broadcasting for All India Radio and Doordarshan.

(b) Screening Committees have been constituted for AIR at Central Sales Unit, Bombay and Commercial Broadcasting Service Centres for approving advertisement which are in conformity with the Code. For T. V., acceptance or non-acceptance of an advertisement is decided by the Controller of Sales, in accordance with the instructions contained in the Code for Commercial Advertising.

(c) An advertisement is stopped when the advertiser fails to fulfil the terms of the contract. An advertisement is also stopped when it is reviewed and verified, on receipt of a complaint, that the advertisement is not in accordance with the Code.

(d) Decisions to rescind the existing contracts are taken by the competent officers in accordance with the terms of the contract or the Code.

Search for Oil Off Andhra Coast and South West Coast of Kasargod

3817. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Oil and Natural Gas Commission, a Public Sector Undertaking, propose to launch a massive search for oil in deep sea water off the Andhra coast and South West coast of Kasargod in the near future; and

(b) if so, details thereof; and his reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Oil and Natural Gas Commission has plans to take up drilling off Andhra Coast and on the Kasargod structure in the West Coast.

(b) Interpretation of seismic data collected over the Kasargod offshore

structure in the West Coast and Krishna-Godavari offshore areas indicates the possibility of presence of structures favourable for accumulation of hydrocarbons in relatively deeper waters. ONGC is on the look out for a suitable rig for drilling and proposes to do the drilling during the later part of 1979/early 1980.

गोवाट, मथुरा के निकट कार्यालय

3818. **श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान :** क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मंत्रालय का मथुरा के निकट गोवाट में एक कार्यालय है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस कार्यालय के वहां होने से इस घाट पर, जहां महाकवि सूरदास ने अपनी काव्य रचना की, पुनर्निर्माण कार्य पूरा हुआ है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस कार्यालय को अन्य कहीं स्थानान्तरित करने और महा कवि की तपा-भूमि के पुनर्निर्माण में सहयोग करने का है, और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है और यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) से (घ). जी हां। आगरा जिले में बटेश्वर के पास एक रक्षा प्रतिष्ठान है इसे सक्रियात्मक कारणों से अन्यत्र ले जाना सम्भव नहीं है।

सरकार को ऐसी कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली है कि इससे कवि सूरदास का स्मारक बनाने में कोई बाधा पड़ती है ।

गंगटोक में रेडियो और टेलीविजन केन्द्र की स्थापना

3819. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सिक्किम की राजधानी गंगटोक में एक रेडियो स्टेशन स्थापित करने की कोई योजना है और यदि हां, तो यह स्टेशन कब तक कार्य करना आरम्भ कर देगा,

(ख) क्या सिक्किम लोगों के लाभ के लिए एक टेलीविजन केन्द्र स्थापित करने (जो उपयोगी और प्रभावी सिद्ध होगा) की सिक्किम से कोई मांग की गई है, और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी) (क) गंगटोक में आकाशवाणी केन्द्र स्थापित करने की एक योजना को छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के स्वीकृत प्रस्तावों में शामिल किया गया है। उक्त केन्द्र को योजना अवधि (1978—83) के दौरान स्थापित करने की उम्मीद है ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

राजस्थान में पेट्रोल पम्पों का आवंटन

3820. **श्री बेगाराम चौहान :** क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) राजस्थान में पेट्रोल पम्पों की कुल संख्या कितनी है,

(ख) क्या पेट्रोल पम्पों का आवंटन निर्धारित कोटे के अनुसार अनुसूचित जातियों (हरिजनों) और पिछड़ी जातियों को दिया जाना चाहिये था परन्तु अभी तक उनका आवंटन उन्हें नहीं किया गया है और यदि उन्हें पेट्रोल पम्पों का आवंटन किया गया है तो राजस्थान में उन्हें कितने पेट्रोल पम्प आवंटित किये गये हैं, और

(ग) राजस्थान में पेट्रोल पम्प आवंटित किये गये अनुसूचित जातियों (हरिजनों) और पिछड़ी जातियों के व्यक्तियों की सूची सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) से (ग). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभापटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Advertisements refused on the basis of Commercial Code of Conduct

3821. SHRI S. S. DAS: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times the Ministry has refused advertisements of Radio and Television based on the Commercial Code of Conduct; and

(b) the list of the companies and their products which were affected by this decision in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). A statement showing the names of advertisers and their products rejected by both Radio and Doordarshan during the last three years under the Code of Commercial Broadcasting is attached.

STATEMENT

List of Advertisers and their products rejected by both All India Radio and Doordarshan during the last three years under the Code of Commercial Broadcasting.

All India Radio

Sl. No.	Name of the client	Name of product
1	2	3
1	M/s. Decom Marketing Pvt. Ltd.	Super 777 Bar Detergent.
2	M/s. Smith Klin and French India Ltd.	Eskamel.
3	M/s. Pure Drinks	Soda Special.
4	M/s. Universal Woollen Mill	Woollen Textiles.
5	M/s. Chawla Soap Factory	Rakhwala Soap.
6	M/s. G.S. Auto Parts	Auto Parts.
7	M/s. Delhi Electronics	Beauty Clinic.
8	M/s. Bharat Lock House	Plaza Locks.
9	M/s. Hindustan Machine Tools	HMT Tractor.
10	M/s. Tata Oil Mills	Nahan Soap.
11	M/s. Richardson Hindustan	Clearsil.
12	M/s. Jamhar Films	Film Nashabandi
13	M/s. Gurmukh Singh & Sons	Auto Parts.
14	M/s. Colgate Palmolive India Ltd.	Colgate Dental Cream.
15	M/s. Sanik Products	Mustard Oil.
16	M/s. Hindustan Milk Food Mfg.	Horlicks.
17	M/s. Jay Engineering Works Ltd..	Usha Pump Set.
18	M/s. Ghamanlal Indrajit	Besto under garments.
19	M/s. Singh Hosiery Mills	Hosiery goods.
20	M/s. Britannia Biscuits Mfg. Co.	Biscuits.
21	M/s. Hashmuklal & Sons	Habasi Duppta.
22	M/s. Caravan Press Industries	Caravan Press.
23	M/s. Lok Natya Yatra Party	Opera Turuper Tash, Stage Play.
24	M/s. Aditya Productions	Rakta Nadir Dhara, Stage Play.
25	M/s. Sadhana Aushadhalay	Sukra Sanjivani Sudha Tonic.

1	2	3
26	M/s. Pratap Advertising, New Delhi	Hair Dye.
27	M/s. Capco Sound Studio, New Delhi	Matrimonial Service.
28	M/s. Audio Advertising, New Delhi	Hair Dye-Metro Kesh Kala Tel.
29	M/s. Adarsh Matrimonial Service, New Delhi	Metrimonial service.
30	M/s. Ciba Geigy India Ltd.	Cuman Paddy.
31	Chief Wild life warden	Wild life.
32	M/s. Hindustan Thompson Associated	Pai Oil Seals.
33	M/s. Aaron Cycles	Aaron Cycles.
34	M/s. Indian Farmers Fertilizers Cooperative Limited	IFFCO Fertilizers.
35	M/s. Shahiways	Anupan Guide Books.
36	M/s. Interads	High School Guide
37	M/s. Brahama Kumari's Ishwariya Vishwa Vidyalaya	New World spiritual fair.
38	M/s. B. D. Khanna, Publicity	Asia Engineering Institute.
39	Indian Public School, Mohali	Ihdian Public School Mohali.
40	M/s. Blaze Advertising Pvt. Ltd.	Time check of Doctor ensuring sure treatment.
41	Do.	Time check of Pvt. Educational Institution.
42	Do.	Time check of solved examination papers.
43	Krishna Coaching Institute	Advertisement on coaching.
44	President, Madhya Pradesh Dhobi Sangh	Advertisement for arranging conference.
45	Madhya Pradesh Chaurasia Samuhik Adarsh Vivah Samiti	Advertisement on samuhik Bibah Sammelan.
46	M/s. Royal Advertising Agency, Bhopal	Staminex Forte.
47	M/s. Sudarshan Chits	Promote business
48	M/s. Konark Bidi Industries Divn. Angul Bhenkanal	Konark Bidi.
49	United Agency, Baripad	Tobacco products.
50	M/s. Gujarat Savings, Cuttack	Promote business.
51	Utkal Pradesh Cong. (I)	Appeal to attend public meeting.

Doordarshan

1	S. S. Singhal & Associates Pvt. Ltd. (M/s. Audio Visual)	Employment Services.
2	M/s. Parle (Exports) Pvt. Ltd (M/s. Impressions Advertising and Marketing).	'Thumsup' soft drinks.

Employees working on Daily Wages in the Marketing Division of I.O.C.

3822. SHRI MAHI LAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) number of employees category-wise including sweepers, working on daily wages in the Marketing Division of Indian Oil Corporation, New Delhi and the duration since they have been working on daily wages;

(b) the reasons for keeping them on daily wages for long; and

(c) when they are going to be made regular in their cadres?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) There are about 90 daily wages workers engaged as Khalasis|refuelling helpers|peons|sweepers in the Indian Oil Corporation (Marketing Division's) establishments in Delhi. The maximum continuous duration of employment of such workers is 60 days.

(b) Continuance of certain number of workers on daily wages is unavoidable in order to meet the contingencies like unplanned leave, absenteeism and additional non-perennial work.

(c) Based on the increase in the work-load and consequent increase in the number of the sanctioned vacancies, services of daily wages employees have been regularised in the past More workers can be regularised depending upon increase in the number of sanctioned vacancies.

Memorandum from Joint Action Committee of Work-Charged and Regular Unions of Bhakra Beas Management Board

3823. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received a memorandum dated 23rd October, 1978 from the Joint Action Committee of Work-charged and regular Unions of Bhakra Beas Management Board, Nangal Township;

(b) what are the demands, and reaction of Government thereto;

(c) whether he has further received another demand notice dated 19th February, 1979 addressed to the Chairman, B.M.B. Chandigarh from the Action Committee regarding strike call on the 22nd March, 1979; and

(d) the efforts made by Government to avert strike and to satisfy the workers?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The charter of demands put forward by the Joint Action Committee includes demand for payment of bonus, TA/DA for the workcharged staff at par with regular employees, regularisation of *ad hoc* employees, rent free accommodation to the regular staff as admissible to them before reorganisation, creation of promotion avenues to beldars, extra allowances to chowkidars/fire-fighting staff on duty, 12½ per cet Hill Compensatory allowance in Ropar District, revision of pay scales, free electricity, construction of more residential accommodation and housing colony for retired/retrenched employees of BBMB etc. The Bhakra Beas Management Board at its meeting on 15th February, 1979 has constituted a Committee to examine the demands and make suitable recommendations for consideration by the Board. An interim report of the Committee was received and considered by the Board in its meeting held on 9th March, 1979. The recommendations in the interim report were approved, and consequently some of the demands met. The remaining demands will be considered on receipt of the final recommendations of the Committee.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Board held conciliatory proceedings with the representatives of the Joint Action Committee through the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Chandigarh. As a result of these discussions, an agreement was reached, and the representatives of the Joint Action Committee have agreed not to go on strike on 22nd March, 1979.

Projects from State Governments for setting up Super Thermal Plants

3824. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Governments have submitted project reports to Central Government to set up Super Thermal Plants with a total operation capacity of about 12,000 MW and all these are besides the already sanctioned projects i.e. Ramagundam, Neyveli, Korba and Farakka; and

(b) whether the Orissa Government have submitted any and if so, the name or names of the projects?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The following project reports have been received from the State Governments/Electricity Boards for the setting up of large sized thermal power stations (involving installation of 1000 MW and above).

Project	Installed Capacity (MW)
1. Anpara 'B' Thermal Power Staion (U.P.)	1000 (2 × 500)
2. Ropar Thermal Power Station (Punjab)	1000 (5 200)
3. Vindhayachal Thermal Power Station (Madhya Pradesh)	1000 (2 500)
4. Ujjaini Thermal Power Station Stage-I (Maharashtra)	1000 (2 500)
5. Colgong Thermal Power Station (Bihar)	3000 (6 × 500)
6. Ray Thermal Power Station (Bihar)	2400 (2 × 200 + 4 500)

(b) Yes, Sir. Proposals have been received from the Government of Orissa suggesting the establishment of a large sized thermal power station at Talcher (1000 MW). However, the project report has not yet been received.

काले बाजार में बेचा गया इस्पात

3825. **श्री युवराज :** क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस्पात देश में काले बाजार में बेचा जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसे रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री बीजू पटनायक) : (क) से (ग). इस समय लोहे तथा इस्पात की किसी श्रेणी के मूल्य पर कोई कानूनी नियंत्रण नहीं है। अतः इस्पात की काला बाजारी का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता । फिर भी, कम सप्लाई वाली श्रेणियों पर लोहा तथा इस्पात (नियंत्रण) आदेश की धारा 7 पुनः लागू कर दी गई है और यदि दुरुपयोग का कोई मामला सरकार के ध्यान में आता है तो दोषी इकाइयों के विरुद्ध लोहा तथा इस्पान (नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1956 के अन्तर्गत उचित कार्यवाही की जाती है ।

Purchase of Jaguar

3826. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the agreement for the purchase of Jaguar aircrafts has been completed;

(b) if so, whether the entire programme of delivery will be completed during the year 1979; and

(c) whether there is any alternate arrangement made if the Jaguar fails to supply the ordered number of aircrafts?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). The basic agreement has already been arrived at, on the strength of which arrangements for production and supply are already in hand. The supplies will begin to arrive in the latter half of 1979 and will continue beyond this period in accordance with the stipulated programme. It will not be in the public interest to disclose details.

While provision has been made in the agreement for default in supplies, there had been no occasion so far for contracting any alternative purchases.

भारतीय थल सेना में गैर-भारतीय

3827. **श्री दौलत राम सारण :** क्या उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय सेना में गैर-भारतीय तथा नेपालियों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) कितने गैर-भारतीयों और नेपालियों को पेंशन दी जा रही है;

(ग) भारतीय सेना में उन को भर्ती किये जाने के कारण क्या हैं ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार "मार्शल रेस" (योद्धा जाति) के सिद्धान्त को मानती है ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) (क) से (ग). ब्रिटेन, भारत और नेपाल की सरकारों के बीच हुए एक त्रिपक्षीय समझौते की व्यवस्थाओं के अनुसार भारतीय सेना में गैर-भारतीय भर्ती होने वाले केवल नेपाली हैं । उपर्युक्त समझौते के बारे में ब्यौरे प्रकट करना और सेना में नेपाली कार्मिकों की संख्या बताना लोक हित में नहीं होगा।

(घ) भारत सरकार इस सिद्धान्त का समर्थन नहीं करती है ।

Complaints against M/s National Engineering Industries, Jaipur

3828. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to statae:

(a) whether Government have received complaints from various sources about the Birla owned company, M|s. National Engineering Industries, Jaipur saying that this company has violated the provisions of the MRTP Act and Regulation and also about its duty evasions by manipulating through the so called "Chief Dealers" who are alleged to be accomplices of Birlas; and

(b) if so, details thereof and what action the Government has taken against this firm and the results thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) and (b). A complaint dated 29th January, 1979 from M|s. Khandelwal Ball Bearings Center, Indore, was received in the Department of Company Affairs on 17th February 1979 alleging malpractices indulged in by M/s. National Engineering Industries, Jaipur, in appointing fresh dealers for distribution of its products. This complaint has been referred to the Registrar of Companies, Jaipur, for examination and report.

Early in January 1978, the MRTP Commission had undertaken a *suo motu* study of the distribution system of M/s. National Engineering Industries Ltd. During the course of this study, the Commission also received complaints in June & Dec., 1978 from certain parties alleging that the Company was not supplying certain sizes of bearings to the original equipment manufacturers of diesel engines and was resorting to discrimination in the matter of prices and supplies besides appointing near relations of directors/ managing director as middlemen/ chief dealers. It was also alleged that they were staggering supplies over a period of years. The Commission is also investigating into these complaints.

Exploration Works in West Bengal

3829. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Minister of Commerce and Industries, Government of West Bengal, has on behalf of the State Government communicated to Government the State Government's veiws and certain observations on January 11, 1979 in regard to the exploration works being conducted by the ONGC in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the reactions of the Government to the views expressed in the communication; and

(c) follow-up measures proposed to be taken in that respect?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir. A letter dated the 11th January, 1979 was received from Dr. Kanailal Bhattacharya, Minister-in-Charge, Departments of Commerce and Industries, Public Undertakings and Closed and Sick Industries, West Bengal, in which he had reviewed the position of exploration work conducted in West Bengal so far and had, *inter alia*, suggested holding of an informal seminar between the officers of the ONGC and other such national organisations with the selected officials of the State Government in order to understand the problems and possibilities of oil exploration work in West Bengal

(b) The views of the State Government have been examined and a reply has been sent by me to the Minister detailing the various aspects of oil exploration work in West Bengal. The suggestion of the State Government for holding an informal discussion between the ONGC and selected officials of the State Government to examine the prospects of oil exploration in West Bengal has been agreed to.

(c) The ONGC has been advised to arrange discussions with the selected officials of the State Government in April, 1979.

All India Silicate Manufacturers Associations, Calcutta

3830. SHRI KAILASH PRAKASH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how and why the Soda Ash import licence has been given in favour of the All India Silicate Manufacturers Associations, Calcutta and why the import has not been made through the Government canalised agency—the State Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India Ltd.;

(b) what is the total number of silicate manufacturers in India, whether all these silicate manufacturers are the members of the All India Silicate Manufacturers Associations, Calcutta;

(c) whether the Government have checked up the constitution and office bearers of the Association; Information with regard to names and addresses of the members of the Association and the office bearers for the last three years may please be furnished; and

(d) whether Government have ensured that whatever import of Soda Ash is being made through this Association will be equitably and fairly distributed to all the silicate manufacturers in India irrespective of whether they are members of this Association or not?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) With a view to give immediate relief to the consumers of Soda Ash, State Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India Ltd. (CPC) were requested in July, 1978, in consultation with the DGTD, to arrange for the imme-

diate import of 20,000 tonnes of Soda Ash. Later on, a number of representations were received from the Users' Associations to the effect that canalisation of Imports through the CPC might result in delay in the imports of Soda Ash. They also felt that they would be able to get the material at cheaper rates than the CPC. In view of the representations from the Users' Associations, the matter was reviewed and in consultation with the Chairman, CPC, it was decided that two Associations of Actual Users, be permitted instead to import the required quantity. These Associations were the All India Glass Manufacturers Federation and the All India Silicte Manufacturers Association (A.I.S.M.A.). They were authorised to import 10,000 tonnes each of Dense and Light Soda Ash respectively.

(b) Precise information regarding total number of silicate manufacturers in India is not available. All Silicate manufacturers do not appear to be members of the A.I.S.M.A. Calcutta.

(c) The A.I.S.M.A. is a registered association. Information regarding office-bearers of the Association could not be obtained in view of *ad interim* injunction issued by Hon'ble Civil City Court, Calcutta restraining Shri S. S. Singhania and others from using the name of 'All India Silicate Manufacturers Association' or from asserting or representating or alleging as having any connection therewith in any way or from acting or purporting to act in any capacity of office-bearer or otherwise for or on behalf of the said Association until further orders.

(d) While giving permission to the Association to import Soda Ash, conditions were laid down regarding fair and equitable distribution of imported Soda Ash to all silicate manufacturers in India irrespective of whether they were members of the Association or not.

Fertilizer Plant at Talcher

3831 SHRI PADMACHARAN SAMANTSINHERA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the Fertilizer plant at Talcher is not producing according to schedule;

(b) if so, reasons therefor;

(c) what is the total estimated amount in the beginning and what is the expenditure amount upto date;

(d) the total number of employees working in this plant categorically and how many of them are confirmed;

(e) the total amount of expenditure on account of pay and T.A.; and

(f) the total expenditure in the construction of buildings and roads?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The plant is presently under commissioning and trial production of urea is expected by July, 1979. There have been slippages both during implementation and commissioning stages of the project.

(b) The delays during implementation have been mainly due to late supplies of plant and equipment both indigenous and imported. During commisioning the delays have been mainly on account of the time taken to stabilise the gasifiers and commission Syn-Gas compressor.

(c) The original sanctioned cost of the project is Rs. 70.49 crores and the revised approved cost is Rs. 184.76 crores. An expenditure of Rs. 162.11 crores has been incurred on the project upto end of February, 1979.

(d) to (f). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Powermen's Strike in Bihar

3832. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Powermen's strike in Bihar;

(b) whether it is a fact that personnel from Air Force and Army have been used to break the strike; and

(c) if so, the details and steps taken if any, by the Union Government to settle the problem?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) On receipt of a request from the Bihar Government, a notification was issued on 7th February, 1979, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Armed Forces (Emergency Duties) Act, 1947 (15 of 1947), declaring every service forming part of, or connected with, the generation, supply, operation, and maintenance of electricity and running of generation stations and sub-stations, in the State of Bihar to be a service of vital importance to the community. Consequent to the issue of this notification army assistance is being provided from 7th February, 1979 for running power houses at Patratu; Barauni and Subernrekha.

(c) No request has been received from the State Government/State Electricity Board for assistance in settling the dispute.

एकाधिकार गृहों द्वारा अपनी आय से अधिक मूल्य की सम्पत्ति का अधिग्रहण

3833. श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव: क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या एकाधिकार गृहों ने अपनी आय के अनुपात से अधिक मूल्य की सम्पत्तियों का अधिग्रहण कर रखा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उन के बारे में जांच करके उनके विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने का है, और यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री शान्ति भूषण) : (क) तथा (ख) 1972 तथा 1976 के मध्य, 81 एकाधिकारी अथवा वृहद औद्योगिक घरानों तथा 26 एकाकी वृहद उपक्रमों की परिसम्पत्तियों, व्यापारावर्त तथा कर पूर्व लाभों में बढ़ोतरी का अध्ययन किया गया है । इस प्रश्न का अध्ययन नहीं किया गया है कि क्या एकाधिकार गृहों ने अपनी आय के अनुपात से अधिक मूल्य की सम्पत्तियों का अधिग्रहण कर रखा है । वर्तमान में सरकार के पास इस प्रकार का अध्ययन करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है । अतः कोई जांच करने तथा कार्यवाही करने का प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता ।

Assets of First Twenty Big Business Houses

3834. SHRI K LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the assets of the first 20 big business houses have increased during the last four years;

(b) if so, details of the same and the reasons for such rise; and

(c) reaction of the Government for such rise?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) and (b). A study has been made of the growth in the assets of big business houses between 1972 and 1976. As complete data relating to assets for the year 1977 have not yet become available the study could not be extended to that year. The study shows that the assets of all the first 20 big business houses increased between 1972 and 1976, the increase in the value of assets ranging from Rs. 25.85 crores in the case of A.C.C. to Rs. 338.84 and Rs. 385.21 crores respectively in the cases of Tata and Birla Houses. Statement I annexed gives the house-wise details of the growth in assets between the years 1972 and 1976.

The increase in the assets of the big business houses may be attributed to a number of major factors, namely,

fresh investments in fixed assets for purposes of expansion and modernisation, increase in inventories arising from the rise in the cost of raw materials, components etc. and revaluation of fixed assets arising from the general rise in prices.

(c) The increase in the assets should be viewed in the light of the fact that the M.R.T.P. Act, 1969 is not aimed at the prevention of the growth of undertakings as such but is designed to regulate their expansion in various ways for ensuring that there is no concentration of economic power to the common detriment. The provisions of the Act are being administered in accordance with the guidelines laid down in the Act.

Apart from the restrictions and curbs to prevent the concentration of economic power to the common detriment and to regulate the growth of large industrial houses as provided in the Act, and the criteria being followed in dealing with the proposals from large houses for expansion/establishment of new undertakings under the aforesaid Act, the "Statement of Industrial Policy", laid before the Parliament by the Minister of Industry on 23rd December, 1977, spells out the further measures undertaken by the Government to regulate the growth of large houses.

STATEMENT I

Assets of top 20 Large Industrial Houses which have registered their undertakings under Section 26 of the M.R.T.P. Act, 1969 as on 30-6-1978, for the years 1972 and 1976

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Industrial House	1972	1976	Increas from 1972 to 1976	
				Rs. Crores	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Tata**	641·93	0·77	98·84	52·8
2	Birla	589·42	974·63	385·21	65·8
3	Mafatlal	183·74	256·54	72·80	39·6
4	J.K. Singhania	121·45	241·23	119·78	98·6
5	Oil India	104·04	202 59	98·55	94·7
6	Thapar*	136·16	202·24	66·08	48·5
7	I.C.I.	135·21	198·99	63·78	47·2
8	Bangur	125·26	195·33	70·07	55·9
9	Scindia	107·73	177·08	69·35	64·4
10	Shri Ram	120·77	171·70	50·93	42·2
11	Bhiwandiwala	45·91	166·43	120·52	262·5
	A.C.C.	134·36	160·21	25·85	19·2
	Kirloskar	86·46	152·47	66·01	76·8
	Larson & Toubro*	79·03	147·74	68·71	86·9
	Walchand	99·47	129·42	29·95	30·1

1	2	3	4	5	6
16	Mahindra & Mahindra	58·49	126·06	67·57	115·5
17	Hindustan Lever	77·87	122·51	44·64	57·3
18	Modi	58·05	117·79	59·74	102·9
19	Sarabhai.	84·44	116·73	32·29	38·2
20	Macneill & Magor.	64·80	113·35	48·55	74·9

Note 1 *Data in respect of following companies for the year 1975 have been repeated in the year 1976:—

1. Greaves Foseco Ltd. — Thapar
2. L & T Drilling Equipment Ltd. — Larson & Toubro
3. Roplas India Ltd. — Mahindra & Mahindra
4. Press Syndicate Ltd. — Do.

**Data in respect of 2 companies for the year 1972 not included for want of Balance Sheet.

1. Skefko India Bearing Co. Ltd.
2. Shourie Duplicators Ltd.

धुआं रहित स्टोव का निर्माण

3836. **श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :** क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ग्रमीण महिलाओं के उपयोग के लिए धुंआं रहित स्टोव का निर्माण करने के लिए चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान उन के मंत्रालय ने कोई योजना बनाई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सम्पूर्ण देश में इस योजना के क्रियान्वयन पर अनुमानतः कितनी धन राशि खर्च होगी ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) इंडियन आयल कार्पोरेशन (आई० ओ० सी०) और भारतीय पेट्रोलियम संस्थान (आई० आई० पी०) ने एक नए किस्म के उच्च कार्य क्षमता वाले धुंआ रहित मिट्टी के तेल के बत्ती वाले स्टोव का विकास किया है । आई० ओ० सी० द्वारा विकसित स्टोव का पहले से ही लगभग 50,000 स्टोव प्रति माह की दर से उत्पादन हो रहा है । आई० आई० पी० द्वारा डिजाइन किए गए स्टोव का उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा जल्दी ही उत्पादन आरम्भ किया जाएगा । राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम के सहयोग से आई० ओ० सी० द्वारा डिजाइन किए गए स्टोव का उत्पादन करने के लिए और अधिक ठेकेदार नियुक्त करने के लिए प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं । राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग इस समय प्रस्तावित योजनाओं पर सम्भाव्य अध्ययन तैयार कर रहा है ।

(ख) अध्ययनों को पूरा होने के बाद ही इस पर हुए अनुमानित खर्च का पता चलेगा ।

Import of P.V.C. under O.G.L.

3837. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are proposing to bring import of P.V.C. under O.G.L. for the use of plastic manufactures; and

(b) if not, the step to be taken to meet the requirement of P.V.C. compound in the country and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Import of P.V.C. has already been brought under O.G.L.

(b) Does not arise.

Import Licences for Import of Aluminium Foils

3838. SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that import licences for the import of aluminium foils, the acute shortage of which has led to suspension of many vital drugs by several pharmaceutical units, have not been cleared by the Government;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) the dates of issuance and clearance of such import licences?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Release of Canalised Raw Material on the basis of Licenced Capacities

3839. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry decided to release canalised raw materials on the basis of licensed capacities, wherever it is specified or releases on the basis of 1976-77 where no capacities are specified;

(b) if so, on what basis Ampicillin Anhydrous, and Sodium have been released to Cadila and Vit. B1 and B2 to Sandoz during 1977-78 and 1978-79; and

(c) if ad hoc releases could be made on the basis of provisional overall capacity and the criterion of 1976-77 consumption could be ignored, will Ministry release raw materials for attaining final overall capacities approved in several industrial licences granted in the past?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Upto 1977-78, M/s. Cadila Laboratories were treated as a small scale unit though they were granted a COB licence late in 1977-78 thereby changing their status to that of a DGTD unit. For the year 1978-79, this company is being released canalised bulk drugs including Ampicillin Anhydrous and Ampicillin Sodium as a DGTD unit. In the case of release of Ampicillin Anhydrous, CPC were advised on June, 15, 1978 to restrict the release for the first six months of 1978-79 to 50 per cent of the quantity of this drug released to them during 1977-78 The party, however, represented against this decision, in consideration of which CPC were advised on 7th July, 1978 to allow release of 3240 kgs Ampicillin Anhydrous to this party pending detrimination of their entitlement. A further release of 3240 kgs. of Ampicillin Anhydrous was authorised on Oct. 3, 1978 and 2000 kgs. on 7th March, 1979. These recommendations for release of Ampicillin Anhydrous were based on the provisional capacities indicated in the COB licence granted to M|s. Cadila Laboratories on Feb., 28, 1977 which was initially valid upto the end of August, 1978, but was later extended upto the end of 1978-79, when the final capacities for this company are expected to be fixed on the basis of actual production achieved by them.

Vitamin B1 and B2 have been released to M|s. Sandoz during 1977-78 and 1978-79 by CPC as per the general guidelines issued by the Govt. treating it as a DGTD unit.

(c) As explained in (b) above the released of Ampicillin Anhydrous to M|s. Cadila Labs. have been made on the basis of the provisional capacities indicated in their COB licence, and are, therefore, not in the nature of

ad hoc releases. Other similar cases, if, any, would be dealt with on their respective merits.

Employment of Senior Programme Officers

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Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Senior Programmes Officers (category-wise) in All India Radio and Doordarshan working on extension or re-employed in February, 1977 and February, 1979;

(b) the reasons for re-employment beyond the age of superannuation; and

(c) steps taken or proposed to be taken to fill these posts on regular basis?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). One officer of the cadre of Station Director (Ordinary Grade), All India Radio was granted extension of service with effect from 1st January, 1977 to 31st March, 1977. The extension was granted in the exigencies of service.

Two officers in the grade of Deputy Director-General, All India Radio who were due to retire on 30th April 1978 and 30th June 1978 were re-employed upto 31st March 1979 as there were no eligible Station Directors with the requisite qualifying experience who could be considered for appointment as Deputy Director-General.

(c) The vacancy of the officer whose extension expired on 31st March 1977 has been filled on a regular basis.

Vacancies of the officers whose re-employment is due to expire on 31st March 1979 will be filled up as soon as empanelled officers recommended by the D.P.C. become available. A requisition for this purpose has already been placed with the U.P.S.C.

Visit of a team of Officers to Foreign countries for setting up Fertilizer Projects in India

3841. SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN:
SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a team of four officers of the Indian Fertilizer Industry left India to decide which of the fertilizer consultants in the foreign countries will suit India most in setting up the four large fertilizer plants in Maharashtra and Gujarat;

(b) if so, which countries the team is likely to visit;

(c) whether instead of sending an official team the foreign consultants could be invited to India;

(d) whether the team has already appointed the consultants; and

(e) if so, from which country and on what conditions?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). A team of officers led by Shri Paul Pothen, Managing Director, Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Limited recently visited U.S.A. and Mexico to study the ammonia plants put up in those countries in connection with the evaluation of bids for the Consultancy for the ammonia plants in the new gas based fertilizer projects.

(c) The visit was necessary as the team was to make an on the spot study of the ammonia plants in the above mentioned countries.

(d) and (e). Evaluation of the team's recommendations is on hand.

इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय की शाखाएं स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव

3842. **श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :** क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश की विशालता, इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय में विचाराधीन पुराने मामलों की संख्या और न्याय प्राप्त करने में होने वाले विलम्ब को ध्यान में रखते हुए, सरकार का विचार इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय की कुछ शाखाएं स्थापित करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

विधि न्याय, और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री शान्ति भूषण) : (क) और (ख): मार्च, 1978 में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने भारत सरकार को लिखा था, कि उनकी राय है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के पश्चिमी जिलों के लिए इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय की एक न्यायपीठ स्थापित करने का औचित्य है । उन्होंने किसी ऐसे विनिर्दिष्ट स्थान की सिफारिश नहीं की, जहां ऐसी न्यायपीठ स्थापित की जाए और न उन्होंने यह बताया कि उसकी अधिकारिता के अन्तर्गत कौन-कौन से जिले होंगे । उन्होंने कहा कि वे इस निमित्त अपने प्रस्ताव बाद में भेजेंगे उन्हें सलाह दी गई कि वे इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय के मुख्य न्यायाधिपति के विचारों के बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त कर लें और अपने पूर्ण प्रस्ताव के साथ उन्हें भेजें । राज्य सरकार का पूर्ण प्रस्ताव अभी प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ।

World Bank assistance for Uri Hydel Project in Kashmir

3843. SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that negotiation with the World Bank for securing assistance of Uri Hydel Project in Kashmir Valley are going on; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Allotment of accommodation to Student Officers in Pune

3844. SHRI V. G. HANDE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that student officers, in CME Pune, are allotted different type of accommodation as compared to the staff officers holding the same rank;

(b) whether it is also a fact that separate seniority lists are being maintained for student officers and staff officers for allotment of married accommodation;

(c) whether it is also a fact that student officers, holding the rank of Major, are denied their entitled married accommodation;

(d) if the reply to parts (a), (b) and (c) be in the affirmative, what are the reasons therefor; and

(e) what is the number of student officers, holding the rank of Major, who have been denied the married accommodation?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) No, Sir. The scales for construction of accommodation for the staff and student officers are the same.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The reasons for maintaining separate seniority lists for student officers and staff officers for allotment of married accommodation, are as follows—

(i) The officers posted on the staff of the College are borne on the permanent strength of the College of Military Engineering, whereas student officers are only temporarily attached or posted for the duration of the various courses which may vary for periods ranging from few weeks to three years.

(ii) The student officers are only entitled to allotment of accommodation when detailed on courses exceeding 3 months and it is therefore necessary to maintain separate rosters.

(iii) A number of courses run concurrently at the College for which the student officers report on different dates and leave the College on different dates on termination of the courses. A separate roster for student officers has therefore to be maintained.

(iv) Accommodation for staff officers and student officers is provided in separate buildings which are constructed against specific Government sanction in separate areas for administrative reasons.

The reasons for non-allotment of married accommodation to student officers holding the rank of Major are as follows:

(i) No separate accommodation as per the entitled scale of the rank of Major has yet been constructed for them.

(ii) The present total strength of student officers is 670, out of which only 6 student officers are of the rank of Major. Since the accommodation for the student officers was initially constructed to provide accommodation to student officers of the rank of Captain/Lieutenant, houses appropriate to the entitlement of Majors do not exist.

(iii) Accommodation meant for staff officers of the rank of Major cannot be allotted to student officers of the rank of Major due to administrative reasons and also due to non-availability of accommodation as 33 Officers of the rank of Major on the staff of the College are already occupying 'E' Type accommodation meant for Captains, which is less than their entitled scales of accommodation.

(e) Nil, Sir.

M.R.T.P.C. proceedings against Shriram Pistons and Rings Ltd.

3845. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the M.R.T.P.C. has finalised proceedings in the matter of Shriram Pistons and Rings Ltd., New Delhi;

(b) if so, what were the main complaints against the company;

(c) when were the complaints made against the company;

(d) what are the findings of the Commission; and

(e) the penalty imposed on the company?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) M/s. Shriram Pistons and Rings Ltd. were alleged to be indulging in restrictive trade practices of full-line forcing, territorial restrictions and exclusive dealing.

(c) There was no complaints against the company but the enquiry was instituted on the basis of an application filed by the Registrar of Restrictive Trade Agreements before the MRTP Commission on 30th July, 1976, under Section 10(A) (iii) of the MRTP Act, 1960. (RTP Enquiry No. 41 of 1976).

(d) The MRTP Commission passed orders in this inquiry on 24-11-78. During the inquiry before the Commission, the company had agreed to modify the relevant clauses of the impugned agreement regarding the allegation of full-line forcing. The Commission, therefore, did not go in-

to this alleged trade practice. However, the Commission *vide* its order referred to above directed the company to file an affidavit of compliance on or before 15-2-79 carrying out the modifications of the relevant clauses of the impugned agreement relating to full-line forcing. The company accordingly filed the affidavit of compliance on 15-2-79 which was found to be in order by the Commission.

Since the alleged territorial restrictions regarding distribution appeared to apply only to the first line of whole-sale distribution and not to the second line of retail distribution, the Commission considered that the essence of this practice could not be seriously objected to. The Commission, therefore, did not make any order with reference to this allegation.

In so far as exclusivity was concerned, the Commission considered the agreement in question speaking only of exclusivity for wholesale dealers *qua* wholesale dealers. The Commission considered that such exclusivity in respect of any wholesaler *qua* wholesaler was not likely to impair or distort competition in the relevant market.

(e) The MRTP Commission does not prescribe any penalties, pecuniary or others except to award costs to the complainant. However, under Section 37 of the MRTP Act, if the Commission, after an inquiry into any restrictive trade practice, is of the opinion that the practice is prejudicial to the public interest, the Commission, may, by order, direct that—

(a) the practice shall be discontinued or shall not be repeated;

(b) the agreement relating thereto shall be void in respect of such restrictive trade practice or shall stand modified in respect thereof in such manner as may be specified in the order.

Alternatively, the Commission may permit the party to any restrictive trade practice, if he so applies, to take such steps within the time specified in this behalf by the Commission, as may be necessary to ensure that the trade practice is no longer prejudicial to the public interest and, in any such case, if the Commission is satisfied that the necessary steps have been taken within the time specified, it may decide not to make any order under this section in respect of that trade practice.

In this particular case, the Commission did not make any order as to costs.

हेरियर विमानों की खरीद में विलम्ब

3846. **श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह :** क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ब्रिटिश विमान हेरियर की दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या में असाधारण वृद्धि के कारण भारत ब्रिटेन से विमानों को प्रस्तावित खरीद में विलम्ब कर रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो, क्या भारत सरकार इस सौदे पर पुनः विचार करेगी ; और

(ग) भारत सरकार द्वारा कितने हेरियर विमान खरीदने का प्रस्ताव है और उन का मूल्य क्या होगा ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) माननीय सदस्य इस बात से सहमत होंगे कि इस बारे में ब्यौरे प्रकट करना लोकहित में नहीं होगा ।

देश में कोकिंग कोयले के निक्षेप और उसका आयात

3847. **श्री रामदास सिंह :** क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में कोकिंग कोयले के निक्षेप समाप्त हो गये हैं अथवा कोल इंडिया लि० इसका उत्पादन आवश्यकतानुसार करने में असमर्थ है ;

(ख) देश में उत्पादित कोयले की तुलना : इस्पात संयंत्रों में आयातित कोककर कोयले की प्रति टन उत्पादन लागत कितनी है; और

(ग) यदि देश में कोककर कोयले का भण्डार अभी भी है तो, देश में इसकी उत्पादन लागत कम आयेगी और लोगों को इससे रोजगार भी मिलेगा

तब विदेशों में से कोयला आयात करने का औचित्य क्या है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री बीजू पटनायक) : (क) हाल में लगाए गए अनुमान के अनुसार देश में उपयोग्य धातु कार्मिक कोयले का भंडार लगभग 4,750 मिलियन टन है। यदि यह मान लिया जाए कि इस्पात उद्योग का विकास 7 प्रतिशत की साधारण गति से भी होता है, तो ये भण्डार सन् 2030 ईस्वी तक ही चलेंगे। चालू वर्ष में कोकर कोयले की सप्लाई 16.7 मिलियन टन करने की योजना के मुकाबले में कोल इंडिया लि० लगभग 13.6 मिलियन टन कोयला ही सप्लाई कर सकेगा।

(ख) इस्पात कारखाने को बढ़िया किस्म का कम राख वाला कोकर कोयला कारखाने में पहुचने पर लगभग 600/- रुपये प्रति टन पड़ेगा जब कि देशीय कोयला 200 रुपये प्रति टन पड़ता है।

(ग) बढ़िया किस्म के कम राख वाले कोककर कोयले का आयात मुख्यत निम्नलिखित कारणो से किया जा रहा है —

1. देश मे कोककर कोयले के सीमित निक्षेपो का सरक्षण, जिससे ये निक्षेप अधिक समय तक चल सके ;

2. कोयले की देशीय सप्लाई को बढ़ाना ताकि इस्पात कारखानो की सम्पूर्ण आवश्यकता की पूर्ति की जा सके ;

3. देशीय कोयले की, जिसमें राख की मात्रा अधिक है, क्वालिटी मे सुधार करना; और

4. उच्च श्रेणी का कम राख वाला कोककर कोयला इस्तेमाल करके धमन भट्टी के उत्पादन तथा उत्पादिता मे वृद्धि करना और इस प्रकार के इस्तेमाल के तकनीकी आर्थिक लाभ का मूल्याकन करना।

रूस सरकार द्वारा डीजल और मिट्टी के तेल की सप्लाई में विलम्ब किया जाना

3848. श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रूस सरकार द्वारा हाई स्पीड डीजल और मिट्टी के तेल की सप्लाई में विलम्ब किये जाने के कारण चालू वर्ष में देश में इस की भारी कमी हो गई है;

(ख) यदि हा, तो रूस सरकार वर्ष 1978 में कितनी मात्रा मे हाई स्पीड डीजल और मिट्टी का तेल सप्लाई करने पर सहमत हुई थी ;

(ग) वर्ष 1978 के प्रत्येक महीने में और जनवरी और फरवरी, 1979 में रूस सरकार से कितनी मात्रा मे हाई स्पीड डीजल और मिट्टी का तेल प्राप्त हुआ , और

(घ) क्या भारत सरकार ने रूस सरकार से इनकी शीघ्र सप्लाई करने का अनुरोध किया है और यदि हा, तो क्या रूस सरकार ने इस अनुरोध पर कोई कार्यवाही की है और यदि हा, तो रूस सरकार द्वारा इस बारे में किये गये आश्वासन का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) देश में चालू वर्ष के दौरान हाई स्पीड डीजल और मिट्टी के तेल की सप्लाई बनाये रखने में होने वाली कठिनाई का कारण कुछ अंशो मे सोवियत रूस से, ठेके के अन्तर्गत की गई व्यवस्था के अनुसार दोनो उत्पादों की प्राप्ति में कमी होना माना जा सकता है।

(ख) मास्को की एस० एन० ई० ने वर्ष 1978 के दौरान 1.0 मिलियन मी० टन एस० के० ओ० और 0.5 मि० मी० टन एच० एस० डी० 5 प्रतिशत के अन्तर के साथ सप्लाई करने का ठेका किया था।

(ग) वर्ष 1978 और जनवरी/फरवरी, 1979 के दौरान एस० एन० ई० मास्को से प्राप्त मासिक वार एस० के० ओ० और एच० एस० डी० इस प्रकार है :—

(मात्रा मी० टन में)

	एस० के० ओ०	एच० एस० डी०
जनवरी, 1978	31275	55770
फरवरी, 1978	119325	—
मार्च, 1978	92630	42280
अप्रैल, 1978	81755	21285
मई, 1978	85365	20470
जून 1978	54335	8981

(मात्रा मी० टन में)

1	एस० के० ओ०	एच० एस० डी०
जुलाई, 1978	104775	39510
अगस्त, 1978	71405	76160
सितम्बर, 1978	95905	58035
अक्तूबर, 1978	81385	39140
नवम्बर, 1978	46345	59790
दिसम्बर, 1978	50855	60830
जनवरी, 1979	86260	18320
फरवरी, 1979	87380	6190

(घ) इन उत्पादो की ठेके के अन्तर्गत व्यवस्था के अनुसार सप्लाई प्राप्त करने के लिए राजनयिक और वाणिज्यिक सूत्रो के माध्यम से सतत प्रयास किये गये है । सोवियत यूनियन ने अपने देश के भीतर अधिक सप्लाई किये जाने के कारण अपनी कठिनाई व्यक्त की है और अगली तिमाही मे सप्लाई मे पर्याप्त मात्रा मे सुधार होने का वायदा किया है । इन प्रयासो के परिणामस्वरूप उत्पादो की डिलीवरी बढ़ गई है ।

Replies to M.Ps. Letters by Public Undertakings

3849. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is the standing instruction of Government in its Public Sector Units to acknowledge a letter from M.P. within twenty one days;

(b) whether this instruction has been followed by the B.S.L. management during the last two years;

(c) if so, details of the dates of the letters received from the different M.Ps. and the replies given; and

(d) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Bursting of Air Separation Unit of National Fertilizer Ltd. Bhatinda

3850. SHRI GANANATH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the reasons for delay in commencing commercial production of marketable urea by National Fertilizer Ltd., Bhatinda;

(b) whether it is a fact that the 'Air Separation Unit' had burst last year;

(c) whether the mishap was due to faulty design or it was an accident;

(d) if it was an accident, the factors leading to the accident;

(e) the amount spent by Government for repairing the unit and whether the amount so spent has since been recovered from insurance company; and

(f) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI NARSINGH YADAV): (a) The delay in commencement of commercial production at the Bhatinda fertilizer plant has been mainly on account of late supplies of plant and equipment; accident in the Air Separation Unit; and shortage of coal during commissioning period.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Air Separation Unit of the Bhatinda fertilizer plant suffered an accident in March, 1978.

(c) An expert group appointed by the National Fertilizers Ltd. is going

into the causes which led to the accident.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply to part (c) above.

(e) National Fertilizers Ltd. has spent around Rs. 82 lakhs in rectifying the damage to the Air Separation Unit in addition to supplies/services made available by the foreign equipment supplier. Against the provisional claim lodged with insurance company, a sum of Rs. 45 lakhs has since been received. The final settlement with the suppliers of the equipment as well as the insurance company will, to some extent, depend upon the findings of the Group referred to in part (c) above.

(f) Does not arise in view of reply to part (e) above.

Press Council

3851. PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) when the Press Council will be set up;

(b) whether rules for nomination of members have been framed and if so, what are the rules;

(c) what was the last date for submitting panels of names on behalf of the notified association and organitations;

(d) whether the Ministry has received panels of names from the notified associations and organisations; and

(e) if so, what are the panels?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) The Press Council has been established with effect from 1-3-79.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Press Council (Procedure for nomination of Members) Rules, 1978 notified on 11th November, 1978 vide G.S.R. No. 1351 have already been laid on the Table of the House on 22nd November, 1978.

(c) to (e). February 15, 1979 was the last date for the receipt of panels on behalf of the notified associations and the panels were received from them. A list of panels of names received is attached.

Indian Federation of Working Journalist

Indian Languages	*English Languages*
1. Shri Profulla Ratan Ganguli	1. Shri G. N. Acharya
2. ,, J. P. Chaturvedi	2. ,, B. Nageshwara Rao
3. ,, Parikh Niranjan Navnitlal	3. ,, C. N. Chitharanjan
4. ,, Gopal Krishna Patwardhan	4. ,, B.R.P. Bhaskar
5. ,, T. Venugopalan	5. ,, Chandra Mohan Mishra
6. ,, H. S. Suryanaravana	6. ,, K. S. Saxena
7. ,, M. Kamarajulu,	
8. ,, Kamal Gogoi,,	

National Union of Journalists (India)

Indian Languages	*English Languages*
1. Shri Dattatreya Tiwari	1. Shri Mewa Lal Shastri
2. ,, Bhani Talukdar	2. ,, S. P. Nigam
3. ,, Sunit Ghosh	3. ,, K. N Malik
4. ,, Somnath Bhattacharya	4. ,, Nitish Chakravarty

5 ,, Barendra Krishna Dhal
6. ,, Brij Narain Aggarwal
7. ,, Gyanendra Bhardwaj
8. ,, L. Meenakshi Sundaram
5. ,, Shyam Rao Harnur
6. ,, A.T.P. Sarathi

Press Association

Indian Languages	English Languages
1. Shri Sharad Dwivedi	1. Shri S. Viswam
2. ,, Kundan R. Vyas	2. ,, M.L. Kotru
3. ,, Vijay Naik	3. ,, R. Rangarajan
4. ,, Sunit Ghosh	4. ,, Ranajit Roy
5. ,, N. K. Trikha	5. ,, T.V. Venkitachalam
6. ,, TVR Shenoy	6. ,, Prithvis Chakravarti
7. ,, Chaturbhuj Misra	
8. ,, V. N. Nair	

All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference

Indian Languages	English Languages
1. Shri Virendra	1. Shri Hiranmay Karlekar
2. ,, Maya Ram Surjan	2. ,, S. Basu
3. ,, Satish C. Kakati	3. ,, V.P.V. Rajan
4. ,, B.S.N. Mallaya	4. Dr. K.P. Agarwal
5. ,, Narendra Mohan	5. Shri V. Balasubramanian
6. ,, M.S. Mani	6. ,, S. K. Bose

Editors' Guild of India

Indian Languages	English Languages
1. Shri K. Narendra	1. Shri V.K. Narasimhan
2. ,, Rahul Barapte	2. ,, S. Sahay
3. ,, G. S. Talwalkar	3. ,, Nikhil Chakravartty
4. ,, Shamim A. Shamim	4. ,, G. Kasturi
5. ,, A. N. Sivaraman	5. ,, Rajmohan Gandhi
6. ,, K. G. Sahidi	6. ,, Chottu Karadia

Indian & Eastern Newspaper Society

Big Newspapers	Medium Newspapers	Small Newspapers
1. Shri C.R. Irani	1. Shri Babubhai Shah	1. Shri Yadunath Thatte
2. ,, Shantilal A. Shah	2. ,, T. Baruah	2. ,, Rajmohan Gandhi
3. Miss Lila Parulekar	3. ,, S. Radhakrishna	3. ,, Shamim A. Shamim
4. Shri Chimanbhai S. Patel	4. ,, R. R. Sarma	4. ,, Abid Ali Khan.

Indian Languages Newspapers Association

Big Newspapers	Medium Newspapers	Small Newspapers
1. Shri Narendra Tiwari	1. Shri Ratilal Sheth	1. Shri Pratap Shah
2. ,, N. Krishnaswamy Rao	2. ,, R. A. Gupta	2. ,, Arvinda Potnis
	3. ,, H. A. Nevatia	3. ,, L.M. D.' Costa

All India Small & Medium Newspapers Association

Medium Newspapers	Small Newspapers
1. Shri Prem Chand Verma	1. Shri Prem Chand Verma
2. ,, Munder Sharma	2. ,, Moin Farooqui
3. ,, Vijay Darda	3. ,, Ishwar Dev Mishra
4. ,, T. Satish U. Pai	4. ,, B.R. Aditya

All India Small & Medium Newspapers Federation

Medium Newspaeprs	Small Newspapers
1. Shri Kameshwar Prasad	1. Shri Atur Songtani
	2. ,, Rama Shankar
	3. Smt. Uma Barooah

Press Trust of India-Limited

1. Shri C.C. Shah

United News of India

1. Shri G.G. Mirahandani
2. Shri U. R. Kalkur

Hindusthan Samachar

1. Shri B. P. Agarwal
2. Shri Ram Roop Gupta

Samachar Bharati

1. Shri Dharani Vir Gandhi
2. Shri Rajmal Sanghi

Complaints against Auto Pins etc.

3852. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received by his Ministry so far against M/s Auto Pins, Sirraco Auto and its allied concerns for their involvement in mal-practices for securing orders from Defence units; and if so, details thereof; and

(b) action proposed to be taken against the management of the firms and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). One anonymous complaint and two references from Members of Parliament were received alleging mal-prac-

tices by the firms. The allegations related to tenders, negotiations and acceptance of certain stores with deviations, unsatisfactory performance of vehicles produced by Vehicle Factory, Jabalpore. These allegations were investigated by two high level Boards of Inquiry which held that the allegations were not substantiated. They also did not recommend any action to be taken against the management of the firms.

इण्डिया गेट स्थित ज्योति को प्रज्वलित रखने पर किया गया खर्च

3853. श्री दयाराम शाक्य : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इण्डिया गेट तथा नेहरू स्मारक, तीन मूर्ति, नई दिल्ली में ज्योतियों को प्रज्वलित रखने पर प्रतिवर्ष कितनी राशि खर्च की जाती है, और

(ख) भविष्य में इस व्यय में कमी करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) :

(क) और (ख) अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभापटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Increase in Output by use of Improved, 'Strain'

3854. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the case of products manufactured by the fermentation processes, significant increase in output could be achieved by the use of improved 'strain' and other process improvements;

(b) whether IDPL has achieved such increases in its output of Oxytetracycline without addition of plant and machinery;

(c) if so, please give particulars thereof indicating licensed capacity and the output achieved for the years 1974 to 1976; and

(d) has any other company in India achieved such significant increases in the production of Oxytetracycline?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir, provided the necessary supporting facilities are also installed.

(b) Yes, Sir. However, marginal additions to equipment at the drying stage have been made by IDPL.

(c) The particulars of production, licensed capacity, etc. are given below:—

Year	Unit	Licensed capacity	Output
1973-74	Tonnes	25	13·97
1974-75	"	25	31·97
1975-76	"	25	47·66

(d) Yes, Sir. M/s. Pfizer Ltd., have achieved increases in the production of Oxytetracycline, which according to them, has been possible through improved strain and process improvements.

Decisions taken at Conference on Communication Policies in Asia and Oceania

3855 PANDIT D. N. TIWARI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian delegation to the International Governmental Conference on Communication Policies in Asia and Oceania, led by the Minister himself, has suggested direct cooperation between the Press, broadcasting media and television of one country with the other;

(b) whether UNESCO has convened a special meeting of heads of news agencies of developing countries of Asia and Oceania to discuss this matter; and

(c) if so, the result of the discussion and the conclusion arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a). Cooperation amongst the member states in the region of Asia and Oceania for improved information exchanges between them, constituted an important aspect in the deliberations of the Kuala Lumpur conference. The Conference made several recommendations to member states and to UNESCO relating to improved news flow amongst these countries as well as cooperation among the news agencies in these countries. Some of the other major recommendations pertain to the Constitution of a Regional Bank for film, video tapes and radio programmes; the examination of the possibility of establishment of an international fund for the development of communication; the use of communication satellites for exchange of news and information and television programmes; and the reduction of tariff for press bulletin services from one country to another. The conference has set the pace for the establishment of closer cooperation in the field of information amongst the countries of this region. Any specific or concrete agreements or arrangements amongst the countries for this purpose are expected to take shape in future.

(b) and (c). It is understood that UNESCO proposes to convene a meeting after consulting the member-states and press agencies and preparing the necessary documents.

Damage to feeding canal of lower Jhelum Hydro-Electric Project

3856. SHRI ABDUL AHAD VAKIL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that feeding canal of lower Jhelum Hydro-electric project was damaged in 1978, if so, what were the reasons; and

(b) what is the total power producing capacity of the project, where it is likely to be completed and what is the total cost?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The Lower Jhelum H. E. Project is a run-of-the-river scheme having a long water conductor system of 8.5 Km. A portion of the twin barrel section of the water conductor system was damaged in April, 1978. Damage occurred on Block No. 10 having a length of 10 m. and another block by the side of it, No. 11, was also affected. The damage to the twin barrel portion was attributed to the hill mass pressing against the vertical wall of the barrel which was felt to have been activated due to rainfall and thawing of the frozen moisture in the hill mass.

(b) The Lower Jhelum Project will have three generating units of 35 MW each. The first generating unit was commissioned in February, 1978 and the second in January, 1979. The third unit is in an advanced stage of completion and is expected to be commissioned in the first quarter of 1979-80. The Project is expected to generate 105 MW at about 90 per cent load factor during summer months when discharges are high. The discharges reduce considerably during the winter when power generation would come down to 70 MW at 60 per cent load factor.

According to the latest indication given by the State authorities, the estimated cost of the Project is in the order of Rs. 72.53 crores.

Supply of Sulphur and Furnace Oil to Industries in Thana, Maharashtra

3857. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several industries in Thana District in Maharashtra have to shut down because of the shortage of Sulphur and Furnace oil; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to make available the required supplies to the industrial units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI NARSINGH YADAV): (a) Information regarding closure of industries in the Thana District due to shortage of sulphur and furnace oil is not readily available. The details are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) All possible efforts are being made to ensure that adequate supplies of sulphur and furnace oil are made available to industries.

News captioned "Defranchised Citizens in Sikkim"

3858. SHRI K. B. CHETTRI:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government had been drawn to the news report appearing in the "Himalayan Observer", dated the 21st October, 1979, an English weekly published from Kalimpong in the District of Darjeeling under the caption "Defranchised citizens in Sikkim"; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI (SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) & (b). The particular news item referred to in the question has not come to the notice of the Government. However, Government have received representations for conferment of citizenship rights on certain categories of residents of that State who, for various reasons, had been deprived in the past of such rights, so that they may be enabled to exercise their franchise. The matter is under consideration.

Production of Fertilizers

3859. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR DHARA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the actual quantum of production of fertilizers in India in metric tonnes; and

(b) what is the latest available figure—itemwise?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The actual production of fertilizers in 1977-78 and the expected production in 1978-79 is indicated below:

(Figures in lakhs tonnes)

Year	Production	
	Nitrogen	P_2O_5
1977-78	20·00	6·70
1978-79. (Expected)	21·80	7·70

(b) Production of nitrogenous and phosphatic fetilizers during the period April, 1978—February, 1979 was 19.86 lakh tonnes of nitrogen and 7.07 lakh tonnes of P_2O_5.

Increase in Steel availability during Current Year

3860. SHRI P. S. RAMALINGAM:
SHRI R. MOHANARANGAM.
SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the steel availability help meet the requirements of the economy, will be increased by about 20 per cent in the coming year;

(b) if so, the proposed distribution pattern of the increased supplies to various States—particularly Tamil Nadu; and

(c) the steps formulated to solve the logistics problems of this additional supply?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The entire requirements of the country including those of Tamil Nadu, are proposed to be met from indigenous production and imports.

(c) The movement will be mostly by rail and constant liaison is being maintained with Railways to sort out the movement problems. Discussions are also held with Port authorities to facilitate movement of imports. Movement by road is also being resorted to in the North Eastern region.

ट्रस्टीशिप के बारे में गांधीजी की विचारधारा के अनुसार विधेयक

3861. डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार गांधी जी की विचारधारा और आदर्शों के अनुसरण में सांविधिक ट्रस्टीशिप के बारे में विधेयक लाने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक, यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री शान्ति भूषण) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) गांधी जी के अनुसार ट्रस्टीशिप का सिद्धान्त लोगों को उसके लिए राजी करके क्रियान्वित किया जाता है ।

Production of Law Ash Coking Coal from Indian Coal

3862. SHRI K. PRADHANI:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have urged coal technologists to draw a time bound plan to make the process of producing low ash coking coal from Indian coal commercially viable;

(b) whether Government realises that both the quality of coal and the efficiency of its usage needed to be improved; and

(c) if so, the steps Government have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Government are aware of the need of developing commercially viable process for producing low ash coking coal. A committee comprising of coal technologists and scientists is already pursuing the matter. In this connection, a 2 tonne per hour oil agglomeration plant has already been installed successfully and scaling up to a demonstration sized plant is under way.

(b) and (c). Government have already installed coal washing plants for improving the quality of coal for steel industry and steps are being taken to maintain and also improve the quality of coal by way of modification of some of the washeries.

Growth rate in production of Nitrogen and Phosphate

3863. SHRI DHARMA VIR VASISHT:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the growth rate achieved in the production of nitrogen, and phosphate fertilizers in the years 1977-78 and 1978-79; and

(b) the pricing policy and subsidy involved to make fertilizers available to the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS

(SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The requisite data is given below:

Year	Production (In lakh tonnes)		%age growth over previous year	
	Nitrogen	P_2O_5	Nitrogen	P_2O_5
1977-78	20·00	6·70	5·3	39·6
1978-79 (Expected)	21·80	7·70	9·0	14·9

(b) At present, the prices of straight nitrogenous fertilizers, namely, Urea, Ammonium Sulphate and Calcium Ammonium Nitrate, Complex Phosphatic fertilizers and Triple Superphosphate are under statutory control. The price of Single Superphosphate, a low nutrient phosphatic fertilizer, is also under informal control and is being fixed in accordance with a formula approved by the Government.

It is the policy of the Government to make fertilizers available to the farmers at a reasonable rate. With this end in view, the price of Urea, the most widely used fertilizer in the country, was reduced by Rs. 100 per tonne on 12th October, 1977. Further, excise duty on fertilizers has been reduced by 50 per cent in the Budget of 1979-80 with a view to bring down the prices of fertilizers. As a result, the price of Urea has again been reduced by Rs. 100 per tonne with effect from 10th March, 1979; the prices of other fertilizers have also been suitably reduced. In order to maintain the prices at their present level with a view to providing incentives to the farmers, including the small and marginal farmers, Government have to incur a heavy subsidy.

Increase in Security Deposits for Gas Cylinders

3864. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARASTE:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has recently been further increase in the security deposit for cooking gas cylinders; and

(b) if so, how many times this increase has been effected during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No, Sir. The last increase was made on 1st April, 1978 in order to rationalise the rates of security deposit for LPG cylinders and pressure regulators.

(b) The information is as under:—

	1976		1977		1978	
	Cylinder	Regulator	Cylinder	Regulator	Cylinder	Regulator
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hindustan Petroleum Corporation	175	20	175	20	250 (w.e.f. 1-1-78)	30
Indian Oil Corporation	175	20	175	20	175 (upto 31-3-78)	20
					250 (w.e.f. 1-4-78)	30

1	2	3	4
Hindustan Petroleum Corporation (Visakh Marketing Unit)	175 20	175 20 (upto August, 77) 250 30 (from Sept., 77)	250 30
Bharat Petroleum Corporation	250 20	250 20	250 20 (upto 31-3-78) 250 30 (w.e.f. 1-4-78)

Import of U.S. Films

3865. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in future India would not import the U.S. films for the betterment of people of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

नई दिल्ली स्थित दूरदर्शन केन्द्र के प्रसारण समय

3866. **श्री सुधीर घोषाल :** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नई दिल्ली स्थित दूरदर्शन केन्द्र के प्रसारण निर्धारित समय से बार-बार आगे बढ़ जाते हैं ;

(ख) शरद तथा ग्रीष्म ऋतुओं के दौरान प्रसारण समय में परिवर्तन करने के क्या कारण हैं जब कि रात के 10 बजे के बाद तक प्रसारण होने से परिवारों में पढ़ाई आदि के संबंध में असुविधायें होती हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार उक्त अनियमिताओं को रोकने के लिए कदम उठायेगी ; और

(घ) गत एक वर्ष के दौरान उक्त प्रसारण कितनी बार अपने निर्धारित समय से आगे बढ़े और उस के फलस्वरूप कर्मचारियों को कितना समयोपरि भत्ता अदा करना पड़ा ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी) : (क) कार्यक्रम संबंधी विशेष आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए ही कभी-कभी प्रसारण समय को बढ़ाया जाता है ;

(ख) मौसमी परिवर्तनों —विशेषकर दोनों शहरों और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के दर्शकों की सुविधाओं को सुसाध्य बनाने के लिए ग्रीष्म और शरद ऋतु के अनुसार प्रसारण के समय में परिवर्तन करने की एक आम परिपाटी है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ;

(घ) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और उसको सदन की मेज पर रख दिया जाएगा।

Recommendations of Law Commission on Administration of Justice

3867. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the major recommendations of the Law Commission with regard to administration of Justice; and

(b) what are the steps being taken or proposed for reorganisation of judicial administration in the country?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) Some of the major recommendations contained in the 77th report of the Law Commission are given in the attached Statement I. The report was laid on the Table of the House on 27th February, 1979.

(b) The system of judicial administration in the country is basically sound and by and large suitable. However, whenever any shortcoming in an otherwise sound system manifests itself measures have to be devised to remedy it. Reform in judicial administration is thus a continous process. Recent steps taken for the speedy disposal of cases are given in the attached Statement II.

Statement I

77th report, 1978

(1) A civil case should be treated as old if a period of one year elapses since the date of its registration till the pronouncement of judgement. This applies to civil suits as well as to cases under Special Acts.

(2) A criminal case should be disposed of within six months. In case of sessions trials, the above period should include the period of pendency of commitment proceedings.

(3) The time taken in scrutiny of the plaint should not exceed one week (between the filing of the plaint and the registering of the suit).

(4) Along with the plaint, besides the copies of the plaint necessary forms of summons, duly filled in with necessary particular except the date should also be filed by plaintiff so as to save the time at present taken in preparing the form of summons.

(5) There should be proper administrative supervision of the work of process servers. If necessary, their pay scales should be suitably revised.

(6) The work of controlling the court diary and the fixing of dates should be done by the presiding officers and should not be left to the Reader.

(7) There must be some standard for the number of cases pending in a court. Whenever there are indications that the number of cases goes beyond that standard, additional courts should be created.

(8) Control may be exercised by the trial judge when questions, that are uncalled, for, harassing or slanderous, are put in cross-examination.

(9) Entire evidence should, as far as possible, be recorded at a stretch.

(10) The provisions of Order 17, Code of Civil Procedure as amended, be enforced strictly, to prevent unnecessary adjournment of cases.

(11) Arguments should be heard soon after the close of evidence. The general experience is that arguments so heard take much less time than arguments advanced after a long interval.

(12) Order 20, Rule 1. Code of Civil Procedure should be complied with as to the time within which the judgment should be pronounced.

Time lag between pronouncement of judgment and preparation of decree should not be long. Order 20, Rule 6A, Civil Procedure Code, lays down 15 days as the normal interval.

(13) One of the methods which can be devised for relieving the Courts of the heavy load of cases is the adoption of system of conciliation of civil cases. The system is in force in Japan and Norway. It was previously in force in France, it was abolished a few years ago, but has been revived to a limited extent. It is in force for certain cases in Pakistan.

(14) The suggestion to have an all India Judicial Service with the same rank and pay scales as the Indian Administrative Service should receive serious consideration. The advantages gained from having all India Judicial Service will outweight any supposed disadvantage.

(15) Need for periodic inspection of subordinate courts by the District Judge and a Judge of the High Court must be emphasised. The emphasis in

inspection should be to bring about improvement in the functioning of the officer concerned. A separate Judge should be deputed for inspection of courts in each district.

(16) Long delays in filling up vacancies of judicial officers should be avoided.

(17) To clear the heavy backlog, the services of retired judicial officers known for their integrity, efficiency and quick disposal should be utilised. Such officers should be appointed only on the recommendation of the High Court.

In addition to appointing retired judicial officers, some special recruitment may have to be made from bright young members of the Bar who have practised for at least seven years for disposal of old cases. These members of the Bar would necessarily have to be given a higher start and, on satisfactory performance, be ultimately absorbed in service as District and Sessions Judges of Additional District and Sessions Judges.

Some of the servicing judicial officers can also be asked to deal exclusively with old cases.

The number of additional courts should be such as to make it possible that all arrears cleared within a period of about three years.

(18) There are certain categories of cases under special Acts which, by their very nature, have an element of urgency about them and call for speedy disposal, e.g., Matrimonial cases, Eviction cases, Cases filed before Motor Accidents Claims Tribunals, Cases under the Indian Succession Act, 1925. It is therefore essential that the cases of above categories should receive prompt attention.

(19) Need to pay sufficient attention to the execution of decreese in emphasised.

(20) In criminal cases, it is particularly necessary that delay be eliminated since the decision depends upon oral rather than documentary evidence, and with the passage of time, the memory of witness fades.

Every criminal court should keep a rigister showing the number of witnesses summoned for a date, the number examined, the number sent back and reasons for sending them back without examination. The tendency of some criminal courts of sending back witnesses without examining them must be deprecated.

(21) Section 326 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 should also be made applicable to the Court of Sessions to enable a Sessions Judge to act on evidence partly or wholly recorded by his predecessor.

(22) At least two police officials at every police station should be set apart for getting service of summonses effected upon witnesses for cases relating to that police station and for ensuring their presence on the date of hearing.

(23) Officials at the police station who are concerned with investigation should concentrate on investigation. As far as possible, they shuld not be deputed for other purposes.

(24) Disposal of cases in which there is a large number of accused, gets delayed because one of the accused absents himself on the date of hearing. The trial court in such contingencies should consider the advisability of directing representation of the absent accused by counsel.

(25) Having regard to the importance attached to the framing of the charge, the trial magistrates should not leave it to the prosecutor to frame a charge.

(26) In recording statements of the accused under section 313 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the magistrates should ensure that all incriminating pieces of evidence are put to the accused.

General Suggestions

(27) To draw talented young persons to the Judicial service, scales of pay and other facilities in respect of judicial officers should be such as to provide a decent standard of living.

(28) To enable judicial officers to meet the various kinds of situations that they have to face in court, there should be a course of training for all judicial officers before they start functioning.

(29) Adequate court rooms, equipped with proper facilities and sufficient accommodation, should be provided. These should be suitably furnished and provided with a sufficient number of books. There should also be provision for a bar room and waiting space for the litigants.

(30) Providing residential accommodation to judicial officers is of great importance. There should be sufficient number of residntial houses es for judicial officers, which should be at the disposal of, and be allotted by, the District Judge.

(31) In big cities, three or four vans should be placed at the disposal of, and be allotted by, the District Judge for bringing judicial officers to the court and for taking them back to their houses.

(32) In all matters in which an appeal or revision is filed against an interlocutory order, the appellate or revisional court should ensure that such an appeal or revision is disposed of within a reasonable length of time.

(33) It should be ensured that the record of the trial court is sent back within 10 days of the judgment in appeal or revision against interlocutory orders. Similar course should be adopted if the case is remanded on appeal etc. to trial court

(34) Judicial officers should be provided with stenographers for dictating judgments.

(35) Long delays take place in the grant of copies of judgments and depositions. Those can be cut short if, instead of typing, the whole thing is done by mechanical or electronic process.

(36) Miscellaneous applications should be disposed of immediately after giving notice. The orders passed thereon should not be unduly long or elaborate.

(37) Judicial officers who are unpunctual bring a bad name to the judiciary. To ensure punctuality it is necessary that the District Judge should pay surprise visits to the different courts.

Statement II

The following steps have been taken for speedy disposal of cases:—

(i) The Code of Civil Procedure was amended in 1976 with a view to abolishing the Revisional and Letters Patent jurisdiction of the High Courts and to restrict Second Appeals to cases where the High Court certifies that the case involves a substantial question of law.

(ii) A new Code of Criminal Procedure based on the recommendations of the Law Commission was enacted in 1973 and amended in 1978.

(iii) The Judge strength of the Supreme Court has been raised from 13 to 17 (excluding the Chief Justice of India) with effect from the 31st December, 1977 by amending the Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Act, 1956. The actual strength was brought to the level indicated by the Chief Justice of India i.e. 15 (excluding the Chief Justice). All the 15 Judges are in position at present.

(iv) On 1st April, 1977 as against the total number of 349 sanctioned posts of High Court Judges only 285 Judges were in position. The States and the Chief Justices have been asked to adhere to specified time schedule for sending their proposals and the Central Government takes the

initiative in asking them to submit their proposals for vacancies existing or about to occur. The result is that on 15th March, 1979 the total number of High Court Judges had gone up to 346. Besides 4 *ad hoc* Judges have been appointed under article 224A.

(v) Since 1st April, 1977, the sanctioned strength of judges has been increased in the High Courts in respect of which proposals were received. This increase has been made in the following High Courts from the dates posts are filled up:—

Name of the High Court	Number of posts increased	
	Permanent	Additional
Allahabad . .	..	9
Madhya Pradesh .	..	6
Karnataka . .	1	5
Himachal Pradesh .	..	2
Patna . . .	..	3
Rajasthan . .	..	1
Delhi . .	..	4
Madras . .	3*	..
	4	30

*Excluding 2 posts of Permanent Judges created in lieu of 2 posts of Additional Judges.

(vi) The Supreme Court Rules have been amended to vest more powers in the Registrar and Judge in Chambers so that time of the Courts is not wasted in petty miscellaneous matters. Other amendments have also been made in the rules for the purposes of expedition.

(vii) Cases involving a common question are being grouped together by several High Courts so that with one judgment the whole group would be disposed of.

(viii) In so far as the subordinate judiciary is concerned, an imperative need in many States is the creation of more Courts. This is primarily a matter for the States to consider. However, the Department of Justice on its own initiative took up the matter with the Seventh Finance Commission which, after taking into account the revenues available with the different States, has recommended grants under article 275 of the Constitution aggregating rupees 24 crores specifically for the establishment of 538 additional criminal and civil courts in certain States.

(ix) The Law Commission were requested to suggest measures for expeditious disposal of cases. They have sent a Report regarding measures required for quicker disposal of cases in the trial courts but have yet to send their report in respect of the High Courts/Supreme Court.

(x) Letters have been addressed to the Bar Councils and Bar Associations requesting them for cooperation and also for suggestions for speedy disposal of cases.

Album of Recordings of Musicians

3868. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has any scheme to keep a proper album of recordings of well-known musicians and

(b) if so, whether re-recordings from such albums would be made available to the public at a price?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. There is a scheme to preserve the recordings of well-known musicians in the Central Archives of All India Radio. Selected recordings from the Archives have been released to the public by the gramophone companies, as Long Playing records. These are available for purchase in the market.

Agreement signed by IMPEC with certain Countries to Export Films

3869. SHRI ANANT DAV: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the agreement signed by the IMPEC with Burma, Iraq, Afghanistan, Oman, Nepal Mozambeque; Algeria, Tunisia etc., for the export of Indian Films;

(b) if so, the country-wise export of Indian films and foreign exchange earning affected by the agreement;

(c) whether it is also a fact that export of Indian films to Western countries has been effected by the non-availability of Sub-titled Indian films in the view of the fact that subtitling machine imported for this purpose many years back is lying ideal at Film Institute, Poona; and

(d) if so, whether Government have enquired into the matter and with what result?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Information is given in the attached statement.

(c) There is no clear indication that non-availability of subtitled Indian films has affected export to the Western countries.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Countrywise Export of Indian Films and Foreign Exchange earned therefrom in respect of countries with which IMPEC has got Exclusive Agreements.

Country	Year	No. of Films Exported	Foreign Exchange Earned
1	2	3	4
			Rs.
1. Afghanistan	1975—76	4	2,00,616·14
	1976—77	28	9,47,821·30
	1977—78	38	17,54,172·54
	1978—79	33	15,44,875·00
2. Algeria	..	Nil	
3. Burma	1967—68	10	1,65,961·00
	1968—69	8	1,83,650·00
	1969—70	4	1,43,691·95
	1970—71	10	6,81,561·00
	1971—72	6	1,87,928·00
	1972—73	5	1,92,288·37
	1973—74	2	91,606·76
	1974—75	4	2,01,659·13
	1975—76	3	1,73,990·47

1	2	3	4
	1976—77 .	5	2,33,858·82
	1977—78 .	8	4,16,146·00
	1978—79 .	NIL	
4. Iraq	1975—76 .	12 STG	22,750·00
	1976—77 .	12 STG	26,000·00
	1977—78 .	25 STG	70,500·00
	1978—79 .	21 STG	74,950·00
5. Mongolia	..	Nil	
6. Mozambique.	1978—79 .	19 US$	60,095·00
7. Nepal	..	Nil	..
8. Oman[TV	1976—77 .	13 Rs.	4,04,814·80
9. Tunisia.	..	Nil	..
10. U.S.S.R	1977—78 .	2 Rs.	12,50,000·00
	1978—79 .	31 Rs.	51,70,000·00

Casual Artists in Akashwani and Doordarshan

3870. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether "Akashwani" and "Doordarshan" have on their regular employees lists or cadres several persons who are known and treated as "casual artists";

() if so, broad outline of the facts thereof and reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have made one or more such "casual artists" permanent, with the usual service benefits, on the said two agencies, during the first two years of the Janata Government;

(d) if so, full facts thereof; and

(e) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b) "Akashvani" and "Doordarshan" have no persons among their regular employees who are known and treated as casual artists. However, there are some persons who are engaged on casual contracts to work in place of staff artists of different categories, as and when exigencies of programme requirements so warrant.

Casual booking of Artists is resorted to on 14 days' contract. Usually, a panel of approved Casual Artists is maintained and they are given bookings by rotation.

(c) to (e). Engagement on casual basis does not entitle an Artist for regularisation as a Staff Artist. However, taking into consideration that a large number of casual artists had been working for a number of years, it was decided by the Government that those who had either put in (i)

365 days during either block of three financial years 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 or 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78; or (ii) 240 days during any of the financial years, 1974-75, 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78, may be considered for regularisation against vacant posts of Staff Artists subject to applicability of reservation of posts for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and such causal artists being educationally and otherwise qualified for holding the Staff Artists' posts against which they were to be considered. On the basis of the two formulae, orders for regularisation have so far been issued in respect of 52 persons in Akashvani and 82 in Doordarshan.

New Thermal Power Technology

3871. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:
SHRI P. M. SAYEED;
SHRI M. V. CHANDRA:
SHEKHARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new Thermal Power Technology is being considered for some of the water scarce areas in the country;

(b) if so, whether the scheme was discussed by the Minister with the official of the BHEL; and

(c) if so, the outcome of the discussion?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) According to the information furnished by Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, a study has been undertaken by them to develop (dry cooling towers) air cooled condensers in order to replace conventional cooling towers in thermal power stations. A prototype air cooled condenser has been developed by BHEL and is presently undergoing tests at their Works at Tiruchy. The results of these tests may enable BHEL to design air cooled systems for use in thermal power stations, to be located in water scarce areas.

(b) and (c). No specific discussion has taken place between the Minister of Energy and the officials of BHEL on this matter. However, the Government is aware of the developments taking place in this direction.

Utilisation of Government Machinery in Chikmagalur Bye-Election

*3872. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:
SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR GUPTA:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received any report about the utilisation of Government machinery in various ways by the Congress Party during the recent bye-election for the Chikmagalur Parliamentary Constituency; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) and (b). Neither the Government nor the Election Commission has received any report about the utilisation of Government machinery by the Congress Party during the recent bye-election for the Chikmagalur Parliamentary Constituency. The Election Commission has, however, received complaints from some individuals (statement enclosed) on the eve of the said bye-election and those complaints were forwarded by the Commission to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Karnataka and the Chief Electoral Officer, Karnataka, for necessary action. These agencies have not made any report to the effect that the Government machinery was utilised as stated in the question.

Bye-Election to the Lok Sabha from Chikmagalur Constituency in the State of Karnataka.

Sl. No.	Name and address of complainant	Nature of complaint
1	2	3
1	Prof. Karuna Nidhan Roy, 46.C. Chowringhee Road. Calcutta-71. (Contesting candidate at the bye-election).	Smt. Indira Gandhi and Shri Veerendra Patil were manipulating publicity, propaganda through Akashvani, Doordarshan, PTI, UNI. etc. with the help of their sympathisers in the Govt. lobby.
2	Shri Ramkrishna Hedge, General Secretary, Janata Party, Bangalore.	The Chief Minister of Karnataka is preventing police and Civil Administration from actig impartially.
3	Shri M.K. Rao, Commercial Street, Bangalore	Alleged utilisation of Central Government machinery by Shri Devraj Urs for furthering prospects of election of Smt. Indira Gandhi S/Shri S. Thimmaiah of Mysore Minerals and B.M. Bhatt, Director Mines Safety, Ministry of Labour were helping. Congress (I) by giving them vehicles of the Mining department.
4	Dr. V.S. Acharya, Dakshina Kannada District. Janata Party. President, Udupi.	Karnataka police colluding with Congress (I) in Chikmagalur.
5	S/Shri (1) Basavaraj, (2) P.K. Rama Murthy and (3)S. Siddegowda, all Janata Party volunteers, Chikmagalur. (Complaint forwarded by Shri M. Chandrasekhar. MLA, Secretary, Karnataka Pradesh Janata Party, Bangalore).	Shri A.M.R. Moses, I.A.S. Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Kartataka supplying men and money to the Congress (I) Party. He has collected enormous funds from his departmental subordinates for Congres (I).
6	Shri A.K. Kotra Shetti, Member of Parliament	Karnataka Police taking sides with Congress (I).
7	Shri S.R. Bommai, MLA, and Shri A. Lakshmisagar, MLA	Do.
8	Shri Kondajji Basappa, Chikmagalur . .	Do.
9	Shri Venkataraman, Secretary, Karnataka Pradesh Janata Party Chikmagalur.	Police indifference in maintaining law and order.

Inspection of Companies belonging to Large Houses

3873. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many companies belonging to the large houses and interconnected undertakings have been inspected during the years 1977 and 1978;

(b) how many of them have been found to be working properly and to the satisfaction of the Government:

(c) in how many cases have they been found to be mismanaged or managed against public interest; and

(d) in how many cases of companies belonging to the large-houses that have been inspected, have the approval of the appointment of whole time and Managing Directors been refused for mismanagement?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN) (a) 186 companies belonging to 20 large industrial houses as classified by the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Com-

mittee or otherwise identified to be belonging to these houses and interconnected companies have been inspected during the years 1977 and 1978 and inspection reports have been received.

(b) and (c). In the case of 9 companies either investigation under section 237(b)/247/187(d) of the Companies Act have been ordered or directors under section 408 of the Act have been appointed. All the contraventions of the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 and irregularities noticed in the course of inspection were taken up with the companies. In the case of contraventions of technical nature, it was by and large considered adequate to require the companies concerned to set right the defaults. In the case of serious defaults stricter measures such as prosecutions under the Companies Act, 1956 were adopted. In addition, information was conveyed wherever necessary to other Government agencies and Departments for necesary action.

(d) In the case of two companies, approval to appointments as managing directors has been refused.

Release of Prednisolone to M/s. Wyeth

3874. SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how much prednisolone was released to M|s. Wyeth during 1975-76 and 1976-77;

(b) whether instructions were issued to M|s. Wyeth for releasing raw materials during 1977 to the extent of releases effected earlier; unde what policy releases were made by them in favour of Wyeth and Warner Hindustan, the quantities released during last three years, yearwise; and

(c) the detials of these instructions may please be laid on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Prednisolone was not canalised in 1975-76. It was canalised only in 1976-77. During 1976-77, CPC did not release any quantity of prednisolone to M/s. Wyeth Laboratories.

(b) Yes, Sir

During 1977-78, M|s. Wyeth Laboratories and M|s. Warner Hindustan Ltd. were released 150 kgs. and 1.5 kgs. of Prednisolone respectively by CPC on account of dis uption in the production of Prednisolone in the plant of M|s. Wyeth Labs. These releases were made as part of the general decision that CPC might released 40 per cent of the quantity of Prednisolone supplied by M/s. Yyeth, Bombay during 1976 to the concerned units.

(c) In April, 1977 instructions were given to M|s. Wyeth that they should supply Prednisolone during 1977-78 only to those formulators to whom they had made supplies during 1976-77. During the period May to September, 1977 the production of prednisolone in the plant of M|s. Wyeth came to a stop due to contamination in their fermentation unit. In view of this situation and to make up for the anticipated short delivery from M|s. Wyeth Labs. Instructions were issued from time to time that CPC might release 40 per cent of the quantity of Prednisolone Supplies by M|s. Wyeth Labs during 1976 to the concerned units. As a part of implementation of this decision both M/s. Wyeth Labs. and M|s. Warner Hindustan Ltd., were released Prednisolone as indicated in reply to part (b) above.

कोयले के मूल्य में वृद्धि

3875. श्री मंगा भक्त सिंह : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत तीन वर्षों में विभिन्न किस्मों के कोयले के मूल्यों में किस किस तारीख को वृद्धि की गई थी और उनके मूल्यों में प्रति टन, कितनी वृद्धि की गई थी ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगेश्वर मिश्र) : कोयले की कीमतों में विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कोई वृद्धि नहीं हुई है ।

बड़े टर्बाइनों का आयात

3876. **श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा :** क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार देश में विद्युत की बढ़ती हुई मांग को ध्यान में रख कर भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड द्वारा बड़े टर्बाइन तैयार न किये जा सकने के कारण इनके अभाव में विभिन्न राज्यों में विद्युत उत्पादन कार्य मे बाधा उत्पन्न होने और बिजली घरों का विस्तार और आधुनिकीकरण न हो सकने के कारण बड़े टर्बाइनों का आयात करने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस आकार के टर्बाइनों का आयात किया जायेगा ; और

(ग) किन देशों से इनका आयात किया जायेगा?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० राजगोपाल) : (क) देश में बड़ी टर्बाइनों की बढ़ती हुई मांग को पूरा करने के लिए उनके निर्माण में भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड को किसी प्रकार की विफलता का पता सरकार को नहीं है । कुछ राज्य बिजली बोर्डों/बिजली सप्लाई निगमों को अनुमति दे दी गई है कि वे उन विद्युत् उत्पादन उपस्करों का आयात कर सकते हैं जिनका निर्माण इस देश में नहीं किया जा रहा है अथवा परियोजनाओं को कार्यक्रमानुसार समय पर पूरा करना सुनिश्चित करने के लिए वे उन मामलों में आयात कर सकते हैं जहां आयातित उपस्कर की अपेक्षा स्वदेशी उपस्कर की सुपुर्दगी में अधिक समय लगता हो ।

(ख) और (ग). कुछ राज्य बिजली बोर्डों/बिजली सप्लाई निगमों द्वारा आयात की जा रही विद्युत् उत्पादन यूनिटों का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :—

स्कीम/बिजली बोर्ड	यूनिट की सं० व साईज	राज्य	किस देश से आयात किया जा रहा है
1	2	3	4
	मेगावाट		
1. गैस टर्बाइन विद्युत् उत्पादन यूनिट			
(1) लकवा . .	3×15	असम	संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका
(2) पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य बिजली बोर्ड	5×20	पश्चिम बंगाल	यूनाइटिड किंडम
(3) महाराष्ट्र राज्य बिजली बोर्ड	4×60	महाराष्ट्र	पश्चिम जर्मनी
2. जल-विद्युत् उत्पादन यूनिटें	मेगावाट		
(1) कदमपरै पम्प स्टोरिज स्कीम	2×100	तमिलनाडु	यूनाइटिड किंडम (भारत हैवी इलैक्ट्रिकल्ज लिमिटेड के जरिये)
(2) लिंगनामक्की बिजली घर	2×27.5	कर्नाटक	सोवियत संघ
(3) कडाना पम्प स्टोरिज	2×60	गुजरात	चेकोस्लोवेकिया (भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्ज लिमिटेड के जरिये)
(4) तिल्लारी .	1×60	महाराष्ट्र	चेकोस्लोवेकिया/आस्ट्रिया
(5) शानन विस्तार	1×50	पंजाब	हंगरी
(6) जलढाका चरण–ii	2×4	पश्चिम बंगाल	आस्ट्रिया
(7) नागार्जुनसागर पम्प स्टोरिज	4×100	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	जापान
(8) पैथन पम्प स्टोरिज स्कीम	1×12	महाराष्ट्र	जापान
3. ताप विद्युत् उत्पादन यूनिटें	मेगावाट		
कलकत्ता इलेक्ट्रिक सप्लाई कारपोरेशन	4×60	टीटागढ़, पश्चिम बंगाल	यूनाइटिड किंगडम

Representation for Broadcast of Employment News

3877. SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have received any representation from the All India Unemployees' and Social Welfare Association in connection with the Employment News to broadcast on the All India Radio and if so, the facts; and

(b) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to broadcast Government vacancies on the All India Radio and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K ADVANI): (a) No such representation appears to have been received in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

(b) All India Radio at present broadcast Government's vacancies of the following categories:—

(i) UPSC advertisements from 14 stations.

(ii) Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes vacancies for all the grades from 54 stations of AIR.

(iii) Vacancies in All India Radio Stations.

In addition to making announcements some of the stations in the remote and difficult areas also supply application forms to prospective candidates on request.

I.M.A. Examination November, 1978

3878. SHRI BALAK RAM: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) number of candidates who appeared in the Indian Military Academy Exam. held in Nov., 78 by the UPSC;

(b) percentage of successful candidates from rural and Urban areas separately;

(c) reasons for lower percentage, if any, from rural areas consisting of 80 per cent of the country's population as compared to urban areas constituting only 20 per cent of the total population; and

(d) steps taken or proposed to be taken to ensure equitable share of the rural areas consisting of harijans, agriculturists and other backward section of the Society in proportion to their population?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) The number of candidates who appeared for the Indian Military Academy on the basis of the Combined Defence Services Examination held in November 1978 by the UPSC was 4054.

(b) and (c): No statistics are maintained by the UPSC regarding the number of successful candidates separately from rural and urban areas.

(d) In view of the position stated at (b) and (c) above, and the fact that there is not any kind of reservation in the case of the Defence Services Examinations, there is no proposal under consideration of the Government.

Establishment of an A.I.R. Station at Tezpur

3879. SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that establishment of an A.I.R. station at Tezpur in Assam was decided and announced in the Fifth Lok Sabha;

(b) if so, under what circumstances the decision has not been implemented; and

(c) what are the constraints against locating a Radio station at Tezpur which is only 75 aero-miles from the Sino-Indian Frontier and the principal town of one lakh population?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) to (c) On 22-11-72, the then Minister of Information and Broadcasting stated, in the course of his reply arising out of supplementaries to Starred Question No. 128 in the Lok Sabha, that "at Tezpur also we will try to set up a station."

The setting up of a radio station at Tezpur to provide coverage to the Terai areas of upper Brahmaputra was considered for inclusion in the Fifth and Sixth Plans, but had to be dropped due to constraint on resources.

कुर्सियांग और इम्फाल स्टेशनों पर रेडियो ट्रान्समीटर

3881. **श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री :** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुर्सियाग और इम्फाल के रेडियो स्टेशन केवल पचास किलोमीटर की ही क्षमता के है जब कि देश की सीमा के दूसरी ओर तिब्बत तथा चीन के सीमावर्ती इलाकों में इस से कई गुने अधिक क्षमता वाले रेडियो ट्रान्समीटर है जिनका प्रसारण हमारे देश के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रो के लोग अधिक आसानी से सुन सकते है जब कि हमारे उपर्युक्त रेडियो स्टेशनो की आवाज मणिपुर, सिक्किम तथा नागालैंड के दुर्गम पहाड़ी क्षेत्रो के निवासी सुन नही पाते ;

(ख) क्या ऐसी स्थिति मे सरकार का विचार उत्तर पूर्वी सीमान्त क्षेत्रो के वर्तमान रेडियो स्टेशनो की प्रसारण क्षमता बढ़ाने, उनमे अधिक चैनल चालू करने तथा कुछ अन्य स्थानो में कुछ अतिरिक्त रेडियो स्टेशन स्थापित करने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इम्फाल और कुर्सियांग रेडियो स्टेशनों की क्षमता को 1979-80 के दौरान बढ़ाया जाएगा और उत्तर पूर्वी सीमान्त क्षेत्र में कुछ अन्य स्थानो मे नये रेडियो स्टेशन स्थापित किये जायेंगे ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी) (क) इस समय इम्फाल रेडियो स्टेशन 50 किलोवाट के एक मीडियम वेव ट्रासमीटर से लैस है जो मणिपुर के समूचे क्षेत्र तथा असम, नागालैण्ड और मिजोरम के समीपवर्ती क्षेत्रो के भागो में दिन के समय प्राथमिक ग्रेड की प्रसारण सेवा प्रदान करता है । कुर्सियांग रेडियो स्टेशन 20 किलोवाट के एक शार्टवेव ट्रासमीटर से लैस है जो सिक्किम सहित कुर्सियाग के निकटवर्ती क्षेत्रो तथा भूटान, नेपाल और तिब्बत के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रो मे द्वितीय ग्रेड की प्रसारण सेवा प्रदान करता है । इसके अलावा कोहिमा का 50 किलोवाट का मीडियम वेव ट्रासमीटर समूचे नागालैंड राज्य और असम के भागो मे प्रसारण सेवा प्रदान करता है । एक मीडियम पावर (2×10 किलोवाट मीडियम वेव) ट्रासमीटर ऐजवाल में लगाया जा रहा है जो दक्षिण में छोटे से क्षेत्र को छोडकर लगभग समूचे मिजोरम मे प्राथमिक ग्रेड की प्रसारण सेवा उपलब्ध करेगा ।

तथापि सीमा के पार कार्य कर रहे ट्रासमीटरों की सख्या और उन की शक्ति तथा उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र मे देश के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रो मे इन ट्रासमीटरो के अभिग्रहण के बारे में प्रमाणिक आकडे उपलब्ध नही है ।

(ख) और (ग). छठी पचवर्षीय योजना अवधि (1978—83) के दौरान डिब्रूगढ और सिलीगडी के ट्रासमीटरो की शक्ति बढाने और सिक्किम मे गंगटोक में और मेघालय मे तुरा में एक रेडियो स्टेशन स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है । तथापि, इम्फाल और कुर्सियाग के ट्रासमीटरों की क्षमता बढाने का फिलहाल कोई प्रस्ताव नही है ।

चलचित्र प्रदर्शित करने की सुविधाओं वाले आडीटोरियम

3882. **श्री हरगोविन्द वर्मा :** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) देश के प्रमुख नगरो मे ऐसे सरकारी तथा अर्द्ध-सरकारी आडीटोरियमो की सख्या कितनी है जहा चलचित्रो के प्रदर्शन की सुविधा उपलब्ध है;

(ख) उनमे चलचित्र नियमित रूप से प्रदर्शित न करने के क्या कारण है; और

(ग) चलचित्रों के प्रदर्शन के साथ-साथ इन हालों का उपयोग किन प्रयोजनो के लिए होता है तथा उनसे कितनी आय होती है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी): (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और उसको यथासमय सदन की मेज पर रख दिया जावेगा ।

Screening of Smuggled Foreign Films

3883. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaints have been received by Government that some smuggled foreign films with forged certificates have been screened in some States during the last three years: and

(b) if so, the number of such films screened and what action Government have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) & (b) One case of such violation came to the notice of the Board of Film Censors. With the help of the State Government the print of the film has been seized in Bangalore. The State Government has been requested to take further action in accordance with the provisions of law.

Expansion of Alloy Steel Plant of Durgapur Steel

3884. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether to economically revitalise Alloy Steels Plant, Durgapur and to put it on a sound footing it has been found necessary (Decided/envisaged/contemplated) to have the plant successively expanded in stages;

(b) whether such objective will be achieved through increase of production capacity, improvement and modernisation of technology, utilisation of idle in-built capacity and enrichment of product-mix to include a substantial quantity of stainless steel to be produced in ASP from a continuous casting machine which then will be rolled to Hot rolled coil at Bokaro Steel Ltd. and then sent to Salem Steel Plant for cold rolling;

(c) if so, the details thereof: and

(d) the periods by which such stage-wise expansion scheme will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK) (a) to (d): With a view to improving the economic viability utilisation of in-built capacities and up-dating the technology, additional production facilities in Alloy Steels Plant, Durgapur are being set up or are contemplated. As the first stage of expansion, a scheme is under implementation to increase the capacity of the plant from 100,000 tonnes to 160,000 tonnes ingots a year by the installation of an additional electric are furnace and allied facilities. This scheme is expected to be ompleted by the end of 1979.

Another sheme under Government's consideration is for further expansion of capacity of Alloy Steels Plant from 160,000 tonnes of ingots to 260,000 tonnes of liquid steel by introducing modern vacuum technology. The product mix would include production of about 90,000 tonnes of continuous cast stainless steel slabs for rolling into hot rolled coils at Bokaro and supply to Salem Steel Plant for cold rolling.

बरौनी तेल शोधक कारखाने में महिला अध्यापक

3885. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार स्थित बरौनी तेल शोधक कारखाने में कितनी प्राथमिक महिला अध्यापक हैं और उनमें कितनी महिला अध्यापक हरिजन और आदिवासी हैं;

(ख) क्या वहां गत जनवरी में दो महिला-अध्यापक नियुक्त की गई थीं और उनमें से एक भी हरिजन या आदिवासी महिला अध्यापक नहीं हैं;

(ग) अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षित कोटे के अनुसार इन जातियों के लिए आरक्षित कितने महिला अध्यापकों के पद अभी खाली पड़े हैं और उनके खाली पड़े रहने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) इन जातियो के लिए आरक्षित पदो के लिए भर्ती कब तक की जायेगी ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) महिला शिक्षको की कुल सख्या 70
इनमें से अनुसूचित जाति की 6
इनमें से अनुसूचित जनजाति की सख्या 8

(ख) जी, हा। जनवरी, 1979 में विज्ञान की 2 महिला शिक्षको की नियुक्तिया हुई थी। वे हरिजन अथवा आदिवासी समुदाय की नही है। आरक्षण के रोस्टर के अनुसार ये रिक्तिया आरक्षित नही थी।

(ग) इस समय दो रिक्तिया है, एक अनुसूचित जाति के लिए और दूसरी अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिए आरक्षित है। आरक्षित समुदायो के योग्य उम्मीदवारो के अभाव के कारण इन रिक्तियो को भरने मे विलम्ब हुआ। उपरोक्त रिक्तियो को भरने के लिए अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के उम्मीदवारो को चुनने के लिए हर सभव प्रयत्न किए जा रहे है।

(घ) अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति समुदाय के उम्मीदवारो को 3 अप्रैल, 1979 को लिखित परीक्षा/साक्षात्कार मे सम्मिलित होने के लिए कहा गया है और उपरोक्त लिखित परीक्षा/साक्षात्कार के निष्कर्ष के आधार पर इन रिक्तियो के जल्दी ही भरे जाने की आशा है।

Establishment of "Franchise Stations" in Universities

3886. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to establish "Franchise Stations" in Universities as suggested by the Varghese Committee on autonomy of A I.R and Door Darshan,

(b) whether two experts viz Shri Jamal Kidwai and Prof. Rias Ahmad have fully supported the scheme of setting up such transmissions on University Campuses in India; and

(c) if so, what is the final decision of Government on the above subject?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) The recommendations of the Working Group on autonomy for Akashvani and Doordarshan regarding "Franchise Stations" which are contained in Chapter 11 of the Report laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 9-3-1978 are under consideration.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The matter is under the consideration of the Government.

Damage to Taj Mahal by Mathura Refinery

3888. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) are Government aware of the fact that many experts have stated that the refinery at Mathura will cause damage to Taj Mahal;

(b) is it also a fact that Government's experts, do not agree with the assessment of these experts;

(c) if yes, will Government examine the whole issue by some international experts to find out to what extent the damage will be caused on account of the refinery and

(d) if not reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. The unanimous report of the Expert Committee has not expressed any such apprehension.

(c) and (d) The Expert Committee in coming to its conclusions has considered the results of the studies undertaken by competent technical authorities namely, India Meteorological Department, National Environmental Engineering Research Institute and M/s Techneco of Italy. In view of this, this Ministry is of the view that there is no necessity to have the whole issue further examined by any international expert.

कोचीन उर्वरक कारखाने में खर्च

3889. **श्रीमती चन्द्रावती :** क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोचीन उर्वरक कारखाने में कुल कितनी पूंजी लगी है और वहां भवनों फर्नीचर तथा मशीनों पर अलग-अलग कितना खर्च किया गया है और मरम्मत तथा अन्य मदों पर अध्यापकों के वेतन पर प्रतिवर्ष कितना खर्च किया जाता है, वहां अध्यापकों की संख्या कितनी है और उनमें से प्रत्येक को कितना वेतन मिलता है,

(ख) शुल्क आदि के रूप में कितनी राशि एकत्र की जाती है और उसे किन प्रयोजनों के लिए खर्च किया जाता है और क्या उस संस्था में श्रमिकों के बच्चे ही शिक्षा प्राप्त करते हैं या अधिकारियों के बच्चे भी शिक्षा प्राप्त करते हैं और प्रत्येक कक्षा के लिए कितना शुल्क लिया जाता है, और

(ग) वहां कितने अधिकारी और कितने पर्यवेक्षक स्तर के कर्मचारी और कितने श्रमिक काम करते हैं और उच्चतम पद वाले अधिकारी और निम्नतम पद वाले कर्मचारी के वेतन में अनुपात क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) (क) से (ग) अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Shortage of Raw Films

3890. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the country is facing acute shortage of raw films;

(b) the estimated shortage of raw film during 1978-79 and during the Sixth Five Year Plan period 1978—83;

(c) action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government (i) to meet the shortage and (ii) to make the films available at reasonable prices; and

(d) whether Government will itself import the films or would permit the trade to do so, indicating the extent to which the trade will be permitted to import raw films each year during the Sixth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) There is no shortage of cine raw film as such but there have been occasional lags in regular supplies of raw stock.

(b) There has been generally sufficient stock to meet requirements during 1978-79. The requirements of the next year are being projected after careful sudy and consultation with the Industry. Arrangements to meet the demand are being made. On a *long term* basis the production capacity of Hindustan Photo Films is being enhanced and the processes are being modernised.

(c) (i) Does not arise.

(ii) All attempts are being made to keep the prices of raw stock at reasonable level. However, in order to absorb inescapable production costs, a revision in prices is made only when it is unavoidable.

(d) Import of cine raw stock is canalised through Film Finance Corporation. In addition, the trade has also the facility to import raw stock of their choice directly under REP entitlement to the extent of 50 per cent of their export earnings. There is no modification in this position contemplated at present.

Estimated Magnesite Deposits

3891. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated available magnesite deposits in the country;

(b) the annual requirement of magnesite by the refractory industry;

(c) whether the country is likely to face shortage of magnesite before long if new magnesite deposits are not discovered; and

(d) if so, steps being taken to find out new deposits of magnesite?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a)

Magnesite deposits in the country are located mainly in Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh, where the reserves are estimated to be about 484 million tonnes and 127 million tonnes respectively.

(b) Estimated domestic requirement of magnesite for 1978-79 is about 384,000 tonnes; of which about 90 per cent is for refractory purposes.

(c) Though there is no shortage of magnesite reserves, the recovery of refractory grade magnesite containing less than 2.5 per cent silica is low and as such there may be shortage of quality magnesite for refractory industry.

(d) The Geological Survey of India is continuing investigations for magnesite in Tamil Nadu.

A proposal for manufacture of refractory grade magnesite from sea water has been approved by the Government. Steps are also being taken to beneficiate the Salem magnesite to reduce the silica content.

Silent Valley Hydro-Electric Project Kerala

3892. SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision on the proposed silent Valley hydro-electric project of the Kerala State Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if the answer to part (a) be in negative what is the present position?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Silent Valley Hydro-electric Project, as revised and submitted by the State authorities in April, 1978, has been techno-economically appraised by the Central Electricity Authority. Examination from the environmental angle is in progress for taking a final view in the matter.

Talks with French Industrial Delegation Reg. Coast Based Steel Plants

3893. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had talks with a French Industrial Delegation which visited the country recently on the proposed coastal based Steel plant at Mangalore; and

(b) if so, the details and outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) and (b) A French Economic Delegation had visited India in February, 1979. During the course of discussions they had evinced interest in extending areas of cooperation between India and France. There was general exchange of views with regards to establishment of alumina plant, pelletisation plant, shore-based steel plant etc. in India and our participation in projects likely to be set up by the French in third countries.

Supply of Wire Rods by Bhilai to Stockyards in U.P.

3894. SHRI NARENDRA SINH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bhilai Steel Plant supplied a limited quantity of wire rods to the stockyards in various parts of the country particularly in U.P. during the last six months and as a result the small scale units were hard hit;

(b) if so, the quality supplied to Kanpur Stockyard during the period against the usual quota; and

(c) his reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) No, Sir. The supply of wire rods

from Bhilai Steel Plant to the stockyards in various parts of the country during the last 6 months has been more or less the same as during the preceding 6 months. As regards the stockyards in U.P., the supplies during September, 1978 to February, 79 were slightly higher than those in the preceding six months.

(b) As there is no statutory control at present on the distribution of steel, there are no "quotas" now. Supplies of wire rods to Kanpur stockyard during September 1978 to February, 1979 were 5,300 tonnes as against 5,400 tonnes during the previous 6 months, March 1978 to August, 1978.

(c) The position is considered satisfactory.

Production of Soda-Ash

3895 SHRI K. OBUL REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of soda-ash produced in the country and the total requirement of the country to be used in industries;

(b) what is the quantity that is imported from abroad; and

(c) whether Government are thinking of setting up soda-ash factories to save some foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The figures of estimated installed capacity, production and expected demand as worked out by the Working Group on Inorganic Chemicals are as under:

(in '000 tonnes)

	1978—79	1979—80	1980—81	1981—82	1982—83
Expected installed capacity	773	933	933	933	933
Estimated Production	620	700	746	775	830
Expected domestic demand (including the requirements of Household Sector)	600	620	660	695	750

(b) Import of Soda ash during the last 6 years were as under:—

Year	Imports (in tonnes)
1972—73	2949·5
1973—74	2882·1
1974—75	2500
1975—76	Nil
1976—77	Nil
1977—78	Nil

(c) In addition to the existing installed capacity of 6.32 lakh tonnes, further capacity to the extent of 4.98 lakh tonnes has also been approved in favour of various parties, which is at various stages of implementation.

Utilisation of Tapti Gas

3896. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) when a decision about utilisation of Tapti gas is going to be taken by the Central Government;

(b) whether the actual production which was likely to start by the end

of February, 1979 has commenced in terms of Starred Question No. 227 dated 5th December, 1978 regarding proposal to supply Tapti gas to Saurashtra; and

(c) if so, whether the State Government has made any proposal for utilisation of Tapti gas for a power station in Saurashtra?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The question of utilisation of Tapti gas is premature since any decision about the exploitation and transportation of Tapti gas will be possible only after North Tapti and South Tapti structures have been fully appraised and declared commercial.

(b) No. Sir. Does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) In communications to us the Government of Gujarat have made mention of setting up of a super thermal station in Gujarat and utilisatoin of Tapti gas for power generation in Saurashtra.

Steel Stockyards in the Country

3897. SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of steel stockyards in the country;

(b) the centres at which they are located;

(c) the total expenses incured on them;

(d) whether they are run by Government or by private individuals, and

(e) if by private individuals, the method of selecting them and fixing their remuneration?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) and (b). Information in respect of HSCO stockyards is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House. As regards SAIL and TISCO the information is furnished hereunder. A statement showing the position as intimated by SAIL and TISCO is enclosed.

(c) Annual recurring expenditure on consignment agency yards and departmental yards of SAIL and TISCO for items like handling expenses, staff expenses, rent, etc., of the year 1977-78 was as follows:—

	(Rs. in crores)
SAIL	11.39
TISCO	3.70

(d) Of the 22 consignment agency yards of SAIL 14 are run by private parties. All the consignment agency yards of TISCO are run by different private firms.

(e) In so far as SAIL is concerned the selection of private consignment agents and fixing of their remuneration has been done through tender, negotiations and/or combination of both. As regards TISCO, the consignment agents are appointed on the basis of their experience, capacity to handle stock and deliver the materials. The remuneration to them is fixed by negotiation on the basis of cost of handling steel and marginal profit.

Statement

Steel Stockyards in the Country.

	Location Centre	Departmental Yards		Consignment Agency Yards	
		SAIL	TISCO	SAIL	TISCO
1	Calcutta W.B.	3	1	1	1
2	Howrah, W.B.	..	.	2	.
3	Durgapur, W.B.	1	..	..	.
4	Gauhati, Assam	1	.	.	1
5	Tinsukia, Assam	.	..	1	..
6	Patna, Bihar	1	1	..	..
7	Dhanbad, Bihar	1	..	..	..
8	Bokaro, Bihar	1	..	..	.
9	Bhubaneswar, Orissa	1	..	..	1
10	Rourkela, Orissa	1	.	.	..
11	Nagpur, Maharashtra	.	1	1	.
12	Kanpur, U.P.	1	1	1	..
13	Allahabad, U.P.	1	.	.	.
14	Bhilai, M.P.	1	.		..
15	Gwalior, M.P.	1	.	.	.
16	Indore, M.P.	1	..	.	.
17	Delhi	1	1	..	..
18	Ghaziabad, U.P.	..	.	1	
19	Agra, U.P.	..	..	1	.
20	Faridabad, Haryana	1	.	.	..
21	Jaipur, Rajasthan	1	..	..	1
22	Kota, Rajasthan	..	..	1	.
23	Jullundur, Punjab	1	1	.	..
24	Ludhiana, Punjab	..	..	1	.
25	Mandi, Gobindgarh, Punjab	..	.	1	1
26	Srinagar, J & K	1	..	..	..
27	Jammu, J & K	..		1	.
28	Bombay, Maharashtra	2	1	2	.
29	Thana, Maharashtra	..	..	2	..

1		2	3	4	5
30	Pune, Maharashtra	..	..	1	1
31	Ahmedabad, Gujarat	1	1	..	..
32	Baroda, Gujarat	..	..	1	1
33	Madras, Tamil Nadu	1	1	..	..
34	Coimbatore	1	..	..	1
35	Trichi, Tamil Nadu	..	..	1	..
36	Secunderabad, A.P.	1	1	..	..
37	Vijayawada, A.P.	..	1	1	..
38	Vizag, A.P.	1	..	..	..
39	Bangalore, Karnataka	1	1	1	1
40	Cochin, Kerala	1	1	..	..
41	Belgaum, Karnataka	..	1	1	1
42	Bhopal	..	..	..	..
43	Jamshedpur	..	..	..	1
44	Siliguri	..	..	..	1
	TOTAL	29	13	22	13

Proposal to give domestic gas through pipeline in Bombay

3898. SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) has the Bombay Municipal Corporation asked for Central Government's permission to supply Bombay—it, domestic gas through pipe lines; and

(b) have Government any proposal to give gas for this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No such permission has recently been should study the various issues conporation. However, earlier the Mayor of Bombay had suggested that natural gas from Bombay High should be made available as domestic fuel to consumers in Bombay.

(b) The Working Group set up for studying the utilisation of offshore gas in Maharashtra which included a representative of Government of Maharashtra *inter-alia* recommended that the Government of Maharashtra should study the various issues connected with the proposal for the supply of offshore gas through a net work of pipelines to domestic consumers as well as to the 45 textile mills listed in the Group's report including the question of textile mills using a mixture of LSHS and fuel oil instead of gas for the purpose of reducing the level of pollution etc. The Maharashtra Government have since constituted a group to examine the question from all angles. Further action in the matter will be taken on receipt of their report.

Representation from Bailadila Mazdoor Union

3899. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received a representation dated 23rd January, 1979 from the President, Bailadila Mazdoor Union, Bacheli Hill top, Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The President, Bailadila Mazdoor Union had submitted a charter of demands to the General Manager, Bailadila Iron Ore Project, Deposit No. 5 *vide* his letter dated 23rd January, 1979. The N.M.D.C. has been dealing with Samyukta Khandan Mazdoor Sangh and Metal Mine Workers Union, which are affiliated to the All India NMDC Workers' Federation. The practice in NMDC, which is a multi-unit Company, has been to deal with those unions only which are affiliated to the Federation. S.K.M.S. and M.M.W.U. had jointly submitted a Charter of 26 demands in September, 1978. These demands were amicably settled and an agreement was reached in conciliation before Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Raipur, on 14th November, 1978. In view of the agreement made with the two principal unions of the project whose demands were of similar nature and also in view of the general negotiations now going on with the All India NMDC Workers' Federation, it has not been considered advisable to take up separate negotiations with the Bailadila Mazdoor Union, which as far as is known does not have a large following.

Plans to cover entire population of Karnataka by Radio

3900. SHRI S. R. REDDY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up plans to cover the entire population of Karnataka by the Radio net-work in the next five years; and

(b) if so, the details of the projects that are likely to be implemented as part of the plan?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) & (b) It is proposed to upgrade the power of the existing medium were transmitter at Dharwad from 10 KW to 200 KW during the Sixth Plan (1978—83). After completion of the scheme, the medium wave day time coverage in Karnataka will increase from 70 per cent to 92 per cent of the population. Due to constraint on resources, it is not possible to cover the entire population of Karnataka at present.

Study on the cost of production of Soda-Ash

3901. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study of the cost of production of soda-ash has been recently completed; and

(b) if so, what are its conclusions?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Report of the Bureau of Industrial Costs & Prices received recently is under examination.

Rural electrification of Control sub-division of Midnapur district, West Bengal

3902 PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the project for rural electrification of Control sub-division of Midnapur district of West Bengal was sanctioned much earlier;

(b) if so, facts about the progress regarding implementation of the project.

(c) whether scheduled caste constituency of Contai did not receive any benefit of this rural electrification project;

(d) if so, the reasons thereabout;

(e) whether early steps will be taken for extending rural electrification to this backward agricultural area: and

(f) if so. facts thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The Rural Electrification Corporation had sanctioned during the period from 1970-71 to 1975-76, 6 Rural electrification schemes of Midnapur district for electrification of 1451 new villages including 588 villages in 5 Police Stations of the Contai Sub-division

(b) 951 villages covered by the above scheme were electrified upto 30th September, 1978.

(c) and (d). Benefits under the schemes approved by the Corporation extend to the entire population, including the Scheduled Castes constituency, within the scheme area.

(e) and (f) The State Electricity Board is formulating some more schemes for rural electrification in other Police Stations of Contai Sub-division. These will be considered by the Rural Electrification Corporation for loan assistance when received, if they are found to be technically feasible and financially viable, subject to the availability of funds.

Scheme to set up Low Cost Cinemas

3903. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH): Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to draw up a scheme for providing low cost cinema features to cater to the need of the people living in rural areas; and

(b) if so, what are the salient features of this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). Production of feature films in India is in the private sector. Government undertakes the production of only documentaries short films through Films Division. A scheme has now been proposed by Films Division for production of feature type films in 16 mm for exhibition in rural areas. The short films will be on subjects of national importance like health and hygine, family welfare tribal welfare, dowry, prohibition, untouchability etc. These films will be of 30 to 60 minutes duration with story content and elements of entertainment suitable for rural areas alongwith the basic message. Introduction of 16 mm infrastructure may encourage production of full length feature films by private producers in 16 mm and these would be low budget films.

Production of Doxycycline by M/s. Ranbaxy Laboratories

3904. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of Doxycycline by M/s. Ranbaxy Laboratories is further delayed to end of 1980

(b) is it also a fact that actual imports of this drug during 1977-78 itself exceeded the demand estimate for 1978-79; if so, the particulars thereof.

(c) is it also a fact that Sub-Group of the Planning Commission had scaled down demand estimate of this one drug only out of 117 bulk drugs studied by them; if so, reasons thereof; and

(d) in light of the actual performance, what action, if any is being taken by Government to revise the demands estimate and augment indigenous production?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No Sir

(b) Imports of Doxycycline in 1977-78, according to DGHS statistics, amounted to 9.35 tonnes. However, a stock of 4.50 tonnes was held by the State Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Corporation (CPC) at the end of 1977-78. The demand for 1978-79 estimated by the Working Group on Drugs & Pharmaceuticals, was 5 tonnes.

(c) No, Sir. The Working Group of the Planning Commission on Drugs & Pharmaceuticals industry had scaled down the demand estimates worked out earlier by the Working Group in the Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals, in respect of 7 bulk drugs of which Doxycycline was one. The likely growth of demand for the concerned bulk drug, the indigenous production thereof, additional capacities authorised and created, substitute drugs available (keeping in view the cost factor also) and imports were among the factors taken into account by the Planning Commission in Working out as realistic estimates as were possible.

(d) The situation will be assessed during the annual exercises of the Working Group and at more frequent intervals, if called for, and necessary steps will be taken in the light of these assessments.

Supply of banned items through CPC

3905. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4888 dated 29th August, 1978 and state:

(a) besides IDPL, how many companies in the private sector have been supplied banned items through CP.C.;

(b) under what provisions of policy supplies were effected to IDPL and whether release of canalised raw materials to IDPL and HAL and public sector units strictly conforms to policy in the case of private sector companies;

(c) if so, on what basis Doxycycline, Methyl Dopa, Trimethoprim, Sulphamethoxazole etc. are being released to IDPL; and

(d) details of licensed capacity, production, formulation-wise and consumption and release of canalised raw materials to IDPL and HAL during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N BAHUGUNA) (a) During 1978-79, only one company namely M s. Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Works, Ltd. Calcutta (a sick unit whose management had been taken over by the Government of India) has been supplied 5 tonnes of Dapsone, an antileprosy drug which is on the banned list in 1978-79 Import Policy.

(b) Canalised bulk drugs are released to all units including public sector undertaking in accordance with the policy laid down by the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals & Fertilizers, from time to time. However, *ad-hoc* allocations have been made to IDPL and HAL to enable the, *inter alia*, to produce essential formulations where shortage have developed due to reduced allocations to companies like Burroughs Wellcome.

(c) 5 MT of Sulphamethoxozole and 1 MT trimethoprim have recently been allocated to IDPL to enable them to meet the shortage of co-trimexozole formulation following reduced allocation of Sulphamethoxozole to Burroughs Wellcome. No quantity of Doxycycline has so far been released by CPC to IDPL.

As regards the release of Methyl Dopa to IDPL during 1978-79, CPC are following the policy laid down by the Govt.

(d) A statement indicating the figures of release of canalised raw material made to M/s. IDPL and HAL by CPC during 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 is attached. Information concerning canalised raw materials released by IDPL during these three years to HAL, as also information concerning licensed capacities and formulation-wise consumption of both HAL and IDPL are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

Qty Kgs.

M/s. IDPL	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
1 Chloramphenicol Powder	6500	11150	12770
2 Ampicillin Trihydrate	1280	3500	5000
3 Ampicillin Sodium Sterile	100	380	200
4 Erythromycin Sterate	..	..	1500
5 Erythromycin Estolate	..	2	2500
6 Erythromycin Base	..	1	..
7 Calcium D. Panthothenate	360	550	1700
8 Furesamide	500	1256	792
9 Citric Acid	376	74000	40200
10 Vitamin B-6	210	220	250
11 Sulphamethoxypyradizine	..	Records not available	..
12 Caffien	..	..	1000
13 Chloroquine Phosphate	19000	40000	32500
14 Methyl Dopa	5500	12000	4000
15 Indomethacin	105	595	245
16 Sulphamethoxozole	..	..	1025
M/s. HAL			
17 Ampicillin Anhydrous	100	100	250
18 Ampcillin Trihydrate	110	..	750
19 Chloramphenicol Powder	..	..	250
20 Citric Acid	..	5000	..

International Film Festival held at New Delhi

3906. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Interantional Film Festival was held in January, 1979 in New Delhi;

(b) if so, how many countries participated in the Festival;

(c) whether the participants criticised the arrangements made therefor;

(d) whether Government have conducted any enquiry into the complaints made by the participants; and

(e) the total loss suffered by the Government and what was the expenditure involved in the arrangements?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 39.

(c) Arrangements such as board, lodging, transport, facilities for viewing of films in Vigyan Bhavan, Mavalankar Hall and Plaza, etc., were generally appreciated by the participating countries and delegates to the Festival. However, owing to an overwhelming demand for invitation to the Inaugural Function, some requests could not be accommodated thus causing some disappointment.

(d) No. Sir.

(e) The accounts of the festival have not yet been finalised. However, the estimated expenditure is approximately Rs. 39 lakhs and the likely loss is approximately Rs. 8.30 lakhs.

फिल्म वित्त निगम के अध्यक्ष का वक्तव्य

3907. श्री राजनारायण : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान उस समाचार की ओर गया है जिसमें यह कहा गया है कि वित्त निगम के अध्यक्ष ने कहा है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधिकारियों ने निगम की समस्याओं के प्रति सहानुभूति जरूर दिखाई है लेकिन उन्हें हल करने की दिशा में उपेक्षा दिखाई है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि फिल्म निगम, जो कि विदेशी फिल्में खरीदने का कार्य कर रहा है, धनाभाव के कारण अधिक देशों से फिल्में नहीं खरीद सका है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस कठिनाई को दूर करने की दिशा में सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी) : (क) फिल्म वित्त निगम के अध्यक्ष द्वारा दिये गए इस वक्तव्य को सरकार की जानकारी नहीं है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारी यद्यपि निगम की समस्याओं से सहानुभूति रखते हैं, उनके समाधान में उदासीनता प्रदर्शित की है ।

(2) फिल्म वित्त निगम के पास फंड की कमी होने के कारण कुछ हद तक निगम द्वारा विदेशी फिल्मों के आयात पर प्रभाव पड़ा है किन्तु केवल यही कारण नहीं है । भाषा एक अन्य रुकावट है । एक दूसरी सीमावधि आयातित फिल्मों के प्रदर्शन के लिए सिनेमाघरों की उपलब्धि न होना भी है ।

(ग) हाल ही में सरकार ने निगम की पूंजी के रूप में 30 लाख रुपये के शेयर का अनुदान दिया है। फिल्म वित्त निगम की आर्थिक स्थिति को सशक्त करने के लिए कतिपय अन्य साधनों पर विचार किया जा रहा है । मोशन पिक्चर ऐक्सपोर्ट एसोसिएशन आफ अमरीका से एक करोड़ रुपये का ब्याजमुक्त ऋण की, फिल्म वित्त निगम को सिनेमाघरों के निर्माण में वित्तीय सहायता देने के योग्य बनाने की व्यवस्था भी की जा रही है । फिल्म वित्त निगम इस योजना के अन्तर्गत बनाये सिनेमाघरों में कुछ समय अपने लिए सुरक्षित रखेगा । अतः निगम के लिए और अधिक विदेशी फिल्मों के आयात करना यथासमय सम्भव होगा ।

Government to remove this difficulty? Madras Refinery

3908. SHRIMATI AHILYA P. RANGNEKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state what steps have besen taken to survive and improve the Madras Refinery which processed Drains crude from Iran?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): Follow the disruption in Iranian crude oil supplies from end October, 1978, urgent steps were intiated to procure the country's requirements of imported crude from alternative sources of supply. Contracts covering crude supplies during 1979 were entered into with our other sources of supply viz., Iraq, Saudi Arabia, UAE and USSR.

It was possible to secure an enhancement in the quantum of crude purchases from Iraq., Saudi Arabia and UAE during 1979 as compared to quantities obtained from them in earlier years. Therefore, inspite of a total dislocation of crude loading from Iran from end October 1978 it has been possible to maintain the crude runs more or less at the planned levels in the various refineries including Madras Refineries Limited.

L.P.G. Distributorship to Unemployed Graduates

3909. SHRI AHSAN JAFRI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of LPG Distributorship given to individuals and partners separately year-wise since 1970-71; and

(b) the limit if any for various categories of distributors in respect of LPG refills, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N BAHUGUNA): (a) Only the Indian Oil Corporation (IOC), which was the single public sector oil company then, had adopted, at the instance of Government, the scheme from November, 1969 of awarding *inter-alia* cooking gas distributorships to the unemployed graduates etc The number of cooking gas distributorships awarded to unemployed graduates under this scheme is indicated below:—

	1970-71	1971-72
Individuals	19	30
Partnerships	08	11

(b) Taking into account the different working conditions and the cost of operation in different areas the ceilings as to the maximum number of refills of cylinders that a distributor would be allowed to handle per month has been fixed as following:—

Market	Number of refills per month
Bombay	6,000
Delhi	4,000
Other cities with population over 10 lakhs	3,000
Cities with population of 2 lakhs	1,000
Other places	2,500

The Co-operative Societies would be exempted from these ceilings.

Cost of Maintenance of DESU

3910. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that while the cost of maintenance of DESU is increasing, the generation of electricity is dwindling leading to frequent break-down ;and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to ensure optimum generation of electricity and to curtail maintenance expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Although there has been a marginal increase in the cost of operation and maintenance of I.P. Station of DESU during the year 1977-78 as compared to that of 1976-77, the level of generation during the year 1977-78 has not dwindled as compared to the level of generation during 1976-77.

Placing of Ordnance Factories under a Board

3911. SHRI MANOHAR LAL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has taken a decision to take out ordnance

equipment factories from D.G.O.F and place them under a Board on the recommendations of Rajadhaksha Committee;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that there is great discontentment among nearly 25,000 employees working in these factories; and

(c) whether the Ministry will reconsider its decision and not bring the ordnance equipment factories under a Board and if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) to (c). There is no proposal to place the Ordnance Equipment Factories under a Board as there is no such recommendation of the Rajadhyaksha Committee This Committee has, however, recommended that the Ordnance Equipment group of factories be separated from the DGOF's organisation as they produce items like clothing, leather goods, etc.—different from the kind of items produced by Ordnance Factories, such as arms, ammunition etc The Government, however, has decided that this group of factories will for the present be with the DGOF's organisation.

There was some restlessness among the employees under the wrong apprehension that they are going to be under a separate Board or are immediately being separated from the DGOF's organisation This misapprehension has been dispelled

Pending Cases before Income-tax Appellate Tribunal

3912. SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR GUPTA
DR BIJOY MONDAL:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state-

(a) how many pending cases are lying before the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal as on the 28th February, 1979;

(b) how many cases have been decided during the last one year;

(c) whether any steps have been taken by Government to accelerate the pace of disposal of pending cases; and

(d) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) 54282.

(b) 58356.

(c) Yes, Sir

(d) All possible efforts are being made for expeditious disposal of the appeals pending before the Tribunal. In order to improve the rate of disposal, the Members of the Tribunal have been advised on administrative level:

(i) to exercise to the extent possible the power available to Members to sit singly to dispose of appeals in cases wherein the total income as computed by the Income-tax Officer does not exceed Rs. 40,000/-;

(ii) to dispose of 150 cases or thereabouts per Bench per month;

(iii) to be more strict in granting adjournment of cases;

(iv) to dictate orders in small cases in open courts;

(v) to dictate orders in other cases outside the court hours or on Saturdays;

(vi) Sufficient number of cases are being posted before each Bench so that Benches have court work for a minimum of 5 hours per day, for hearing;

(vii) At stations where there is a single Bench of the Tribunal reference applications, part-heard cases etc., are posted for hearing on all week days including Fridays along with appeals;

(viii) Part heard cases or regular appeals be posted even on Saturday in all the Benches provided that the Members concerned do not have any dictation work pending with them;

(ix) The Assistant Registrars have been directed to see that the appeals before the Benches are so arranged that if a representative of an assesse has more than one matter to argue, such matters are posted before the same Bench, so that they are heard by the same Bench consecutively and, if need be, on the following day.

Sales of Planes in InternationalMar

3913. SHRI HARGOVIND VERMA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are proposing to seal aeroplanes in the international markets;

(b) if so, since when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). Government are exploring the possibility of exporting aeroplanes manufactured in the country.

(c) Does not arise.

Self sufficiency in Soda ash

3914. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) which companies are manufacturing Soda Ash in the Country and how much;

(b) how much Soda Ash has been imported every year during the last ten years; and

(c) what steps Government are taking to ensure that we obtain self-sufficiency in Soda Ash in the country?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) At present there are four manufacturers of Soda Ash in the country. Their production during the last three years has been as under:—

	Name of the Firm	Annual Production (in tonnes) 1976	1977	1978
1	Tata Chemicals Ltd., Mithapur, Gujarat	2,94,715	3,20,078	3,05,629
2	Saurashtra Chemicals Ltd., Porbundar, Gujarat	1,97,749	1,77,756	1,91,558
3	Dhrangadhra Chemical Works Ltd., Dharangadhra, Gujarat	52,443	54,142	64,27
4	Few Central Jute Mills, Varnasi (U.P.).	20,628	18,281	19,712
		5,65,535	5,70,257	5,81,169

(b) The figures of imports of Soda Ash available in respect of the last six years are as under:—

Years	Imports (in tons)
1972-73	2,949·5
1973-74	2,882·1
1974-75	2,500·0
1975-76	Nil
1976-77	Nil
1977-78	Nil

(c) With a view to attain self-sufficiency in Soda Ash in the country, Government have approved, in addition to the existing installed capacity of 6.32 lakh tonnes, additional capacity to the extent of 4.98 lakh tonnes by way of substantial expansion of the existing units or capacity for new undertakings and they are at various stages of implementation. The Working Group on Inorganic Chemicals has estimated that the production of Soda Ash in the country by the year 1984-85 is expected to be sufficient to meet the country's requirements.

सर्वोच्च न्यायालय और उच्च न्यायालय में लम्बित मामले

3915. **श्री केशवराव धोंडगे :** क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में उच्च न्यायालयों तथा सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में कितने मामले लम्बित पड़े हैं;

(ख) इतने अधिक मामले किन कारणों से लम्बित पड़े हैं;

(ग) देश में सेशन कोर्टों में कितने मामले लम्बित पड़े हैं; और

(घ) लम्बित मामलों की संख्या को कम करने के लिए सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है और यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जा रही है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री शान्ति भूषण) : (क) तारीख 31-12-1978 को उच्च न्यायालयों में लम्बित मामलों की संख्या 624960 थी और तारीख 31-12-1978 को उच्चतम न्यायालय में लम्बित मामलों की संख्या 21960 थी।

(ख) यद्यपि उच्च न्यायालयों और उच्चतम न्यायालय में बहुत अधिक मामलों के लम्बित रहने के अनेक कारण हैं तथापि इन मामलों के लम्बित रहने का एक मुख्य कारण रह रहा है कि पिछले अनेक वर्षों में बहुत अधिक संख्या में मामले संस्थित किए गए। इन न्यायालयों में 1972 में 363001 मामले संस्थित किए गए थे जबकि 1978 संस्थित किए गए मामलों की संख्या बढ़कर 485776 (सिक्किम को छोड़कर) हो गई थी और उच्चतम न्यायालय में 1960 में 3241 मामले संस्थित किए गए थे जबकि 1978 में संस्थित किए गए मामलों की संख्या बढ़कर 20840 हो गई थी किन्तु न्यायाधीशों की संख्या में इसी अनुपात में ठीक समय से वृद्धि नहीं हुई है।

(ग) तारीख 30-6-1978 को देश के सेशन न्यायालयों में लम्बित मामलों की संख्या 133263 थी।

(घ) लम्बित मामलों की संख्या को कम करने के लिए की गई कार्रवाई संलग्न विवरण में बताई गई है।

विवरण

लम्बित मामलों की संख्या कम हो सके और उनका निपटारा शीघ्र हो सके इसके लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किए गए हैं :—

(i) 1976 में सिविल प्रक्रिया संहिता का इस दृष्टि से संशोधन किया गया था कि उच्च न्यायालयों की पुनरीक्षण संबंधी और लेटर्स पेटेंट की अधिकारिता को समाप्त किया जा सके और द्वितीय अपीलों को उन मामलों तक निर्बन्धित किया जा सके जिनमें उच्च न्यायालय यह प्रमाणित करे कि मामले में विधि का कोई सारवान् प्रश्न अन्तर्वलित है।

(ii) विधि आयोग की सिफारिशों के आधार पर एक नई दंड प्रक्रिया संहिता का 1973 में अधिनियमन और 1978 में संशोधन किया गया।

(iii) उच्चतम न्यायालय (न्यायाधीश संख्या अधिनियम, 1956 का संशोधन करके तारीख 31 दिसम्बर, 1977 से (भारत के मुख्य न्यायाधिपति को छोड़कर) उच्चतम न्यायालय के न्यायाधीशों की संख्या 13 से बढ़ाकर 17 कर दी गई है। वास्तविक संख्या को भारत के मुख्य न्यायाधिपति द्वारा बताई गई संख्या अर्थात् (मुख्य न्यायाधिपति को छोड़कर) 15 तक ला दिया गया है। इस समय सभी 15 पदों पर न्यायाधीश पदस्थ हैं।

(iv) तारीख 1-4-1977 को उच्च न्यायालय के केवल 285 पदों पर न्यायाधीश पदस्थ थे जबकि न्यायाधीशों के कुल मंजूर पद 349 हैं। राज्यों और मुख्य न्यायाधिपतियों से कहा गया है कि वे अपने प्रस्ताव विहित समय में भेजें और केन्द्रीय सरकार उनसे यह कहने में पहल करती है कि

के विद्यमान या भावी रिक्तियों के संबंध में अपने प्रस्ताव भेजें जिनका परिणाम यह हुआ कि तारीख 15-3-79 को उच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीशों की कुल संख्या बढ़कर 346 हो गई है। इसके अतिरिक्त अनुच्छेद 224-क के अधीन 4 तदर्थ न्यायाधीश भी नियुक्त किए गए है।

(v) तारीख 1-4-1977 से, उन उच्च न्यायालयों में, जिनके संबंध में प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए थे, न्यायाधीशों के मंजूर पदों की संख्या बढ़ा दी गई है। यह वृद्धि निम्नलिखित उच्च न्यायालयों में उन तारीखों से की गई जिन तारीखों को वे पद भरे जाते है —

उच्च न्यायालय का नाम	बढ़ाए गए पदों की संख्या	
	स्थायी	अपर
इलाहाबाद	—	9
मध्य प्रदेश	—	6
कर्नाटक	1	5
हिमाचल प्रदेश	—	2
पटना	—	3
राजस्थान	—	1
दिल्ली	—	4
मद्रास	3*	—
	4	30

*इसमें स्थायी न्यायधीशों के वे 2 पद सम्मिलित नहीं है जो अपर न्यायाधीशों के 2 पदों के बदले में सृजित किए गए है।

(vi) रजिस्ट्रार और चेम्बर न्यायाधीश में और अधिक शक्तियां निहित करने के लिए उच्चतम न्यायालय नियमों में संशोधन किया गया है जिससे कि छोटे-मोटे प्रकीर्ण मामलों में न्यायालय का समय नष्ट न हो। मामलों को तेजी से निपटाने के लिए नियमों में अन्य संशोधन भी किए गए है।

(vii) उन मामलों को जिनमें समान प्रश्न अन्तर्विलित होते है, एक समूह में रखा जा रहा है जिससे कि एक ही निर्णय से सम्पूर्ण समूह के मामलों का एक साथ निपटारा हो जाए।

(viii) जहां तक अधीनस्थ न्यायालयों का संबंध है यह एक अनिवार्य आवश्यकता है कि अधिकतर राज्यों में और अधिक न्यायालय स्थापित किए जाए। इस विषय पर विचार करना मुख्य रूप से राज्यों का काम है फिर भी न्याय विभाग ने स्वय ही इस विषय को सातवें वित्त आयोग के समक्ष रखा, जिसने विभिन्न राज्यों के पास उपलब्ध राजस्व को ध्यान में रखते हुए, अनुच्छेद 275 के अधीन कुल 24 करोड रुपए के अनुदान की सिफारिश की है जिससे कि विनिर्दिष्ट रूप से कतिपय राज्यों में 538 अतिरिक्त दांडिक और सिविल न्यायालय स्थापित किए जा सकें।

(ix) मामलों को शीघ्र निपटाने के लिए विधि आयोग से उपाय बताने का अनुरोध किया गया है। आयोग ने निचले न्यायालयों में मामलों के शीघ्रतर निपटारे के संबंध में रिपोर्ट भेज दी है किन्तु उसे उच्च न्यायालय/उच्चतम न्यायालय की बाबत अपनी रिपोर्ट भेजनी बाकी है।

(x) बार काउन्सिलों और बार एसोसिएशनों को पत्र भेजे गए है जिनमें उनसे यह अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे मामलों को शीघ्र निपटाने के कार्य में अपना सहयोग दें और उसके लिए अपने सुझाव भी दें।

Expenditure on Radio Station and Television Centres

3916 SHRI KESHAVRAO DHONDGE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state·

(a) the annual expenditure incurred and profit earned from the Radio Stations and Television Centres in the country at present; and

(b) the amount of annual expenditure incurred and amount earned as profit therefrom during the years 1977-78 and 1978-79?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K ADVANI): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

ग्रामीण और नगरीय कार्यक्रमों के लिये नियत समय

3917. **श्री केशवराव धोंडगे** : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आकाशवाणी से नगरीय और ग्रामीण कार्यक्रमों के प्रसारण के लिए अलग-अलग कितना समय नियत है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि ग्रामीणज कार्यक्रमों के मामले में उदासीनता की प्रवृत्ति अपनाई जाती है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या नीति है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी): (क) से (ग) आकाशवाणी शहरी श्रोताओं के लिए कोई विशेष कार्यक्रम प्रसारित नहीं करता। तथापि, आकाशवाणी का प्रत्येक प्रादेशिक केन्द्र विशेषकर ग्रामीण श्रोताओं के लिए कार्यक्रम प्रसारित करता है जिसमें कृषि कार्यक्रम भी शामिल होते हैं। आकाशवाणी के 49 केन्द्रों में कृषि और आवास एकक स्थापित किये गए हैं। कृषि और आवास एककों का मुख्य कार्य वैज्ञानिकी, कृषि, पशुपालन, मत्स्यपालन, बागबानी और पोषण आदि पर सूचना प्रसारित करना है। ग्रामीणों के उत्थान के लिए अपनाये गये स्वास्थ्य, स्वास्थ्य-विज्ञान, ग्रामीण उद्योग, सहयोग और अन्य विकासात्मक गतिविधियों के विषय नियमित रूप से प्रसारित किये जाते हैं। ग्राम्य और कृषि कार्यक्रम के अलावा अन्य कार्यक्रम जो दिन-प्रतिदिन के जीवन में ग्राम्य समुदाय के उपयोग के लिए होते हैं आकाशवाणी के केन्द्रों द्वारा भी प्रसारित किये जाते हैं।

यह सच नहीं है कि आकाशवाणी ग्रामीण कार्यक्रमों के प्रति उदासीन है। वास्तव में, ग्रामीणों के लिए उपायदेय कार्यक्रम दिया जाता है और यथार्थ में इसका महत्व इस बात से ही स्पष्ट है कि कृषि और आवास के कई एकक जो प्रथमतः ग्राम्य कार्यक्रमों की देखभाल करते हैं, 1966-67 में 10 से अब तक 49 तक बढ़ा दिये गए हैं, ग्राम्य/कृषि और आवास कार्यक्रमों की अवधि और फ्रीक्वेंसी भी बढ़ा दी गयी है। ग्रामीण श्रोताओं के लिए कार्यक्रमों के सम्बन्ध में सरकार की निरन्तर रुचि इस बात से स्पष्ट होती है कि छठी योजनावधि के दौरान 19 और कृषि और आवास एककों को स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है।

आकाशवाणी कार्यक्रमों में 61 5% समाचार और संगीत कार्यक्रम होते हैं जो कि ग्रामीण श्रोताओं को भी उतने ही प्रिय हैं जितने कि शहरी श्रोताओं को। समाचारों और संगीत को सम्मिलित करते हुए अनुमानतः 71 5% कार्यक्रम ग्रामीण श्रोताओं के लिए बनाए जाते हैं।

प्रसारण और दूरदर्शन कार्यक्रमों के लिए भाषाएं

3918. **श्री केशवराव धोंडगे**: क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन से किन-किन भाषाओं में प्रसारण-कार्यक्रम और दूरदर्शन कार्यक्रम दिए जाते हैं,

(ख) प्रत्येक भाषा के लिए समय नियतन के लिए क्या कसौटी है,

(ग) क्या इस मामले में प्रादेशिक भाषाओं को प्रोत्साहन दिए जाने की बजाय उनकी उपेक्षा की जाती है, और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लालकृष्ण आडवाणी) (क) एक विवरण संलग्न है (परिशिष्ट 1, 2, 3, तथा 4)।

(ख) जहां तक आकाशवाणी का सम्बन्ध है, अधिकांश कार्यक्रम सम्बन्धित केन्द्र की मुख्य प्रादेशिक भाषाओं के माध्यम से प्रसारित किए जाते हैं। सचार की अनिवार्यता उस भाषा को बोलने वाली जनसंख्या की प्रतिशतता समाचार/समाचार कमेंट्री, आदि प्रसारित करने के लिए उस भाषा में पर्याप्त साहित्य की उपलब्धता, इत्यादि अन्य भाषाओं के लिए समय का आबंटन करने के लिए कुछ मापदंड है। जहां तक दूरदर्शन का सबंध है, किसी दूरदर्शन केन्द्र पर टोलीकास्ट की मुख्य भाषा उस प्रदेश की भाषा होती है जिसमें केन्द्र स्थित होता है।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

परिशिष्ट— 1

आकाशवाणी

उन भाषाओं। प्रादेशिक भाषाओं की सूची जिनमें आकाशवाणी की गृह सेवा के अन्तर्गत प्रसारण होता है।

1	असमिया	2	बंगला	3.	गुजरात	4	हिन्दी	5	कन्नड
6	काश्मीरी	7	मलयालम	8.	मराठी	9	उड़िया	10	पंजाबी
11.	संस्कृत	17	सिन्धी,	13	तमिल,	14	तेलगु,	15	उर्दू
16	अंग्रेजी,	17	पूर्वगालगीज	18.	फ्रेंच,	19	नेपाली,	20	कोंकण
21	डोगरी,	22	मैथिली						

परिशिष्ट—2

उन भारतीय और विदेशी भाषाओं की सूची जिनमें आकाशवाणी की विदेश सेवा के अन्तर्गत प्रसारण होते हैं

भारतीय भाषाएं —

1	हिन्दी	2.	उर्दू	3	पंजाबी
4	सिन्धी	5	तमिल	6	गुजराती
7	बंगला	8	कोंकणी		

विदेशी भाषाएं

1	अंग्रेजी	2	अरबी	3	फारसी
4	पश्तो	5	दारी	6	स्वाहिली
7	रसियन	8	सिन्हाला		
9	बलूची	10	थाई	11	बर्मीज

12. नेपाली 13. कैन्टोनीज 14. क्योओ 15. फ्रेंच 16. इण्डोनेशियन 17. तिब्बतन

परिशिष्ट–3

अन्य प्रादेशिक भाषाओं, आदिवासी और गैर-आदिवासी बोलियो जिनमें आकाशवाणी द्वारा स्थोकन वर्ड आइट्म्स प्रगारित किए जाते हैं, की सूची ।

1. इदी (गालांग) 2. इदी (पदम मिनियांग) 3. अंगामी 4. अपभी 5. ए ओ 6. अबधी 7. अपल 8. अमेल 9. असूर 10. बुंदेलखण्डी 11. भदवाली (भाद्रवाही) 12. भोजपुरी 13. बिलासपुरी 14. ब्रज 15. बघेली 16. बोडो 17. भुणी 18. भोंडा 19. बान्ती 20. भातरा 21. भूमिया 22. भिली 23. भिलाली, 24. चम्बाली 25. चोग 26. चतुयस्गरली 27. क्लिवु 28. चोल्य 29. दिमासा 30. दिगवुमसुमी 31. डोगरी 32. डोवरी 33 दफ्ला 34. गढ़वाली 35. गारो 36. गावडी 37. गुजरी, 38. गालांग 39. गाडवा 40 हल्बी 41. हरयाणवी 42. एच हो 43. हमार 44. इडु 45. जैन्तीया 46. जनोग 47. काबुई 48. कागड़ी 49. काश्मीरी 50. खामपती 51. खासो 52. किन्नयावरी 53. कोंकणी 54. कोयाक 55. कुवु 56. कुलवी 57. कुमाऊंनी 58 कुचो 59. कार्बी 60. खोमनुंगम 61. खम्पा 62. कोयो 63. किसान 64. कोला 65. कंधा 66. कोल्हा 67. कारम 68. करकु 69. कुडुक (गोरोन) 70. कोऊ 71. काचा (नागा) 72. कोली 73. खारिया 74. कुरनाली 75. काहोली 76. लोथा 77. लोवर महेंसु 78. लालुग 79. लियागनई 80. माघो 81. मलिल 82. मैथिली 83. मालवम 84. मालावी 85. मंडयल 86. माऊ 87. मिकिर 88. मिलो 89. मवुदारी 90. मिचिंग 91. मोनपा 92. मिच 93 मातिया 94. मुण्डा 95. मादिया 96. मारिंग 97. मा-यो 98. मोनसाग 99. नागमीज 100. नागपुरिया 101. नीची 102. निमदी 103. नोक्ते 104. निकोबारी 105. ओरेम्रन 106. पांगवाली 107 फोम 108. पीमको 109. पोचुरी 110. सारमा 111. पैटो 112. पंचपड़-गौड़या 113 राजस्थानी 114. रेनो-माचाखेसांग 115. संगत्म 116. सन्थाली 117. सेमा 118. सिरमोरी 119, स्पीतिया 120. सौरा 121. साबर 122. सिमते 123. थाडो (कुलू)' 124. थागुल (नागाच) 125. तांगशा 126. त्रिपुरी, 127. अपर महागु 128. विष्णुप्रिया 129. वैपेह 130. वारहदी 131. वांचु 132. यिमचुगुर 133. जैलांग 134. जो 135. तुलू 136. सेरगुजिया ।

परिशिष्ट 4

दूरदर्शन

मुख्यतया निम्नलिखित भाषाओं में विभिन्न दूरदर्शन केन्द्रो से कार्यक्रम टेलीकास्ट किये जाते है :—

1 हिन्दी
2. तमिल
3 तेलुगु
4. कन्नड़
5 बंगला
6 मराठी
7. गुजराती
8. उड़िया
9. काश्मीरी
10. पजाबी
11. उर्दू
12. अंग्रेजी

इस के अतिरिक्त दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों से भोजपुरी, सिन्धी, मलयालम, असमिया और कोकणी जसो भाषाओं में सगीत कार्यक्रम और फीचर फिल्में भो प्रस्तुत की जाती हैं ।

Pharmaceutical Multi-National, Operating as Small Scale Industries

3919. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that certain Pharmaceutical multi-national, namely, 'Hochest', Roussel', Duphar Interform of Bombay etc. are operating in the guise of Small Scale Industries to find escapism for price-control; and

(b) if so, what steps Government are taking to put a stop in such mis-deeds in pharmaceuticals?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) M/s. Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Ltd., M/s. Roussel Pharmaceuticals Ltd. and M/s. Duphar Interfran are operating in the Organised Sector and have obtained industrial licence as well as price approvals under Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970 for the products manufactured by them under the authority of their respective industrial licences.

(b) Does not arise.

Prices of Anti-T.B. and Life Saving Drugs

3920. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the prices of various drugs, such as PAS, Streptomycin, Thiosemocarazone. ethambutol etc., which are especially meant for the treatment of T.B. (one of the causes of the high rate of mortality) are very high; and

(b) if so, how much time will be sufficient to reduce drug prices, especially of anti-T.B. and life saving drugs?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No, Sir. The prices of formulations including formulations based on anti-T.B. drugs such as PAS, Streptomycin, Thiacetazone, and Ethambutol Hcl. are statutorily controlled under the provisions of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970. Government have not allowed any increase in prices of Anti-T.B. formulations based on aforesaid bulk drugs from the year 1977-78.

(b) Government effected in December, 1978 certain reductions in the prices of 352 packs of formulations of Sulphaguanidine, Dovycycline, Gentamycin, Chloramphenical Powder, Oxytetracycline (its salts and derivatives) etc., based on reductions in bulk drug prices decided upon prior to March, 1978. These reductions cover important life-saving formulations like Terramycin, Doxt, Gentacyn, Garamycin, Chloromycetin etc.

Further reductions in the prices of formulations based on Gentamycin have been effected by the Government on Feb. 15, 1979.

Government have also instructed the manufacturers to reduce the prices of patent or proprietory formulations including anti-T.B. drugs, following the withdrawal of the special rate of duty of excise of 5 per cent with effect from March 1, 1979.

Government would not hesitate to reduce the price of drugs including anti-T.B. and life-saving drugs as and when such reduction is warranted.

Assistance for Communication Centre of India

3921. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) Details regarding the nature and quantum of assistance provided by the Government to the Communication Centre of India during the last two years;

(b) whether the Government have discontinued assistance to the Communication Centre and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have received any representation from the Communication Centre to this effect and details thereof; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto and the decision/action taken?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) Grants-in-aid totalling Rs. 4.92 lakhs were paid to the Communication Centre—India during 1976-77 towards recurring expenses. No grant was given to the Centre during 1977-78.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Vacancies of High Court Judges in Maharashtra

3922. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of vacancies of High Court Judges in Maharashtra and the number of cases pending as on 31st December, 1978;

(b) what steps have been taken/proposed to clear up the pending cases and fill-up vacancies of judges/creation of additional post of judges: and

(c) other steps/reforms under consideration for expeditious disposal of pending cases and provision of quicker and cheaper justice to the poor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) 3 posts of permanent Judges and 4 posts of Additional Judges were vacant in the Bombay High Court on 31-12-1978 The number of cases pending in that High Court as on 31-12-1978 was 54822.

(b) and (c). Since 31-12-1978 two Additional Judges have been made permanent and two persons have been appointed as Additional Judges. Proposals for appointment of 4 Additional Judges are under consideration. Proposal for appointment of one permanent Judge is still awaited from the State authorities. No proposal for creation of additional posts of judges have been received from the State Authorities.

According to the information furnished by the Bombay High Court efforts are being made to dispose of as many cases as possible by the Judges of that High Court.

Release of West Hill Maidan, Kozhikode to State Government

3923. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government received any letter addressed by a Member of Parliament from Kerala for the release of West Hill Maidan (Kozhikode) to the State Government;

(b) whether Government had taken any decision; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). During discussions in the Rajya Sabha on the Appropriations (2) Bill 1977, Shri B. V. Abdullah Koya, MP, raised the question of transferring some land belonging to Defence lying vacant and being used as playground in Kozhikode, to the Government of Kerala for being put to some purposeful use. The release of the land to the Kerala Government is under consideration of Government.

Demands of Doordarshan Programme Staff Union

3924. DR. BIJOY MONDAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the reasons for disparity in the pay scales and designations of Doordarshan Cameramen, Film Division Cameramen and T.V. Institute Cameramen though equal qualifications have been prescribed for them and they are working under the same Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): The conditions of service, pay scales etc. of Cameramen of Doordarshan, Films Division and Film and Television Institute of India are different because the qualifications, mode of recruitment and job requirements of the three organisations

are different. Besides, the Film and Television Institute of India is a self-governing society registered under the Societies Registration Act of 1860 whereas Dordarshan and Films Division are Government departments.

दूरदर्शन में कैमरामैन और सम्पादक

3925. डा० विजय मंडल :
श्री सचीन्द्र लाल सिंहा :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दूरदर्शन में कैमरामैन, संपादक और ध्वनिकार अपने-अपने कार्य मे विशेषज्ञ समझे जाते है और वहां उनकी नियुक्ति की अधिकतम आयु 40 वर्ष है ; और ऐसे कलाकारों के लिए पदोन्नति के अवसर बनाने के बारे में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है जो 25 वर्ष की भी सेवा पूरी किये बिना वर्ष 1988 से 1992 में सेवा निवृत हो जायेंगे ;

(ख) दूरदर्शन में उनके लिए समय मान पदोन्नति के अवसरों की व्यवस्था न करने और पदोन्नति के लिए उनकी आयु को ध्यान में न रखने के क्या कारण है ; और

(ग) क्या उपर्युक्त श्रेणियो के कलाकारों के लिये पदोन्नति के अवसर बनाये जायेंगे जिससे उनका और उनके परिवारों का कल्याण सुनिश्चित हो सके ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी) : (क) से (ख) : दूरदर्शन कैमरामैनो, जिन सम्पादकों और ध्वनिकारों सहित विभिन्न श्रेणियों के सटाफ आर्टिस्टों को लगाता है। फिलहाल, इन तीन विशेष श्रेणियों की सेवा में प्रवेश करने की अधिकतम आयु सीमा 40 वर्ष है। कैमरामैनो को 2 से ग्रेड-1 में पदोन्नति के अवसर पहले ही उपलब्ध थे। फिल्म संपादकों और ध्वनिकारों के मामले में चयन ग्रेड लागू किए गए हैं उसका ब्यौरा निम्न प्रकार से है :—

क्रम सं०	पद	शुल्क मान	भर्ती की पद्धति
1	2	3	4
1	कैमरामैन ग्रेड—2 . .	530 –900 रुपये	सीधी भर्ती द्वारा
2	कैमरामैन ग्रेड—1 . . .	840–1200 रुपये	विभागीय पदोन्नति समिति की सिफारिशों पर ग्रेड–2 के कैमरामैन से पदोन्नति द्वारा 100 प्रतिशत ।
3	फिल्म सम्पादक . .	425–750 रुपये	सीधी भर्ती द्वारा
4	फिल्म सम्पादक सलेक्शन ग्रेड . .	550–800 रुपये	सामान्य ग्रेड के फिल्म सम्पादकों, जिनकी 14 वर्ष की सेवा हो गई है अथवा सरकार द्वारा जारी किये गये व्यावहारिक अनुदेशों के अनुसार स्केल के 3/4 वे तक पहुंच गए हैं, से पदोन्नति द्वारा ।
5	ध्वनिकार . . .	425–750 रुपये	सीधी भर्ती द्वारा
6	ध्वनिकार सलेक्शन ग्रेड . .	550–800 रुपये	(उपर्युक्त क्र० सं० 4 की तरह)

निर्धारित प्रक्रिया के अनुसार 1988 से 1992 के दौरान सेवा-निवृत्ति हो जाने वाले स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों को आगे बढ़ने के अवसर उपलब्ध हैं ।

Appeals by Indane Distributors of Southern Region against the incurring of expenditure towards labour charges

3927. SHRI A. MURUGESAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) are the policies of Government implemented by the Indian Oil Corporation throughout the country on the same footing;

(b) if so, why the Indane Distributors in the Southern Region alone were asked to incur the expenditure towards the labour on loading unloading of cylinders from the Refinary point to the distribution approved godown point, all of a sudden from the end of 1972;

(c) was it a fact that such procedure was stopped after the agitation of distributors in Southern region; and

(d) were there appeals from Indane Distributors in Southern Region to reimburse the expenditure incurred by them during the period 15th November, 1972 and 1st September, 1977 which was forced upon; if so, what was the action taken by the Indian Oil Management?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir. However, minor variations in implementations might take place in view of local conditions.

(b) In Southern Region, charges for loading and unloading of filled and empty cooking gas cylinders at distributors' godowns were borne by transport contractors as a part of their haulage charges. However, from 15th November, 1972, transport contractors refused to undertake loading and unloading of filled and empty cylinders at distributors' godowns. Hence, distributors had to make their own arrangements for loading and unloading of the cylinders. This subject was raised at the Indane Distributors Convention held in Madras in 1977, and after giving considered thought to this subject, transport contractors were persuaded to agree for loading and unloading of cylinders at distributors' godowns which is being followed from 1977 onwards.

(c) Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) is not aware of any agitation of Indane distributors in Southern Region. However, this subject was raised at the Indane Distributors Convention held in Madras in 1977.

(d) While taking a decision to include loading and unloading charges of cylinders at distributors' godowns in 1977, it was made clear that past cases could not be reopened.

Production of Aircraft in H.A.L., Nasik

3928. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINSTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the original target of production of aircrafts fixed by Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. in Nasik Division (Maharashtra);

(b) whether the said target has undergone a revision, if so, when and new target thereof;

(c) if the revision is downwards, the reasons for the same; and

(d) whether original target was a misjudgement or the revision is because of factors beyond control, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) to (d). The annual production targets of aircraft are fixed by HAL, depending on achievable production levels and other relevant factors. The targets and the performance of production is continuously reviewed during the course of the year. During 1978-79, the targets fixed for Nasik Division had to be scaled down as a result of this review. It will not be in public interest to disclose further details.

Utilisation of indigenous equipment for Regional Load Despatch Station in Eastern Region

3929. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether only indigenous equipments have been decided to be utilised for the proposed Regional Load Despatch Station for the Eastern Region when such equipments for other Regions are being imported; and

(b) if so the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). No disicion has yet been taken on this issue.

Power Generation Schemes in each State of Eastern Region

3930. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the power generation schemes now under execution in each State of Eastern Region and in particular West Bengal, what is the present position of schemes and when these are likely to be ready; and

(b) what are the power generation schemes now under active consideration as well as sanctioned in the Eastern Region and in particular West Bengal and whether provision for such schemes has been made or not?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). Power generation schemes under execution, including those recently approved, in each state of Eastern Region, their present status, and when they are likely to be ready, are given in Statement I attached. Power generation schemes which have been submitted by the various states in the Eastern Region for approval are listed in Statement II. Provisions have been made for all the ongoing and approved power generation schemes. However, provisions for new starts are made as and when the investment decisions on such schemes are taken.

Statement I

Power Generation Schemes under Execution and Approved in the States of Eastern Region, their present status and their expected year of Commissioning.

State	Project	Capacity in MW	Present position	Expected year of Commissioning
1	2	3	4	5
Bihar	1. Subernrekha-Unit II (Hydro)	1x65	The project is in an advanced stage of construction. There has been some delay in the erection and commissioning of the unit due to floods during the last monsoon.	1979-80
	2. Koel Karo (Hydro)	6x115 – 1x20	Some infra-structure works are in progress	1984—88.
	3. Patratu Unit IX and X (Thermal)	2x110	Boiler foundation work has been completed and TG foundation work is in progress. Steel febrication work is being takenup.	Unit IX—1981-82 Unit X—1982-83
	4. Barauni Units VI and VII (Thermal)	2x110	Civil and structural work is in progress. Erection work is yet to commence.	Unit VI—1980-81 Unit VII—1982-83.
	5. Muzaffarpur (Thermal)	2x110	The project is in initial stage of construction. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited have been authorised to execute the Project on turnkey basis.	1982-83
West Bengal	1. Jaldhaka Stage II (Hydro)	2x4	Main equipment for the project have been received. There has been delay in the execution of civil works	1981-82
	2. Rammam Stage II(Hydro) (Hydro)	4x12·5	The project is in the early stages of implementation, including action pertaining to preparation of designs and award of civil engineering contracts and procurement of equipment.	Unit I—1982-83 Unit II & III—83-84 Unit IV—1984-85
	3. Santaldih Unit IV (Thermal)	1x120	Boiler erection is in progress.	1979-80
	4. Gas Turbine sets (Thermal)	5x20	Gas turbine generating units have been received. The erection is being taken up.	1979-80
	5. Bandel Extension (Thermal)	1x210	Boiler erection is in progress --TG erections yet to commence	1980-81
	6. Kolaghat Stage I (Thermal)	3x210	Erection of main equipment is to start	Unit I—1981-82. Unit II & III—1982-84.

	7. Titagarh of CESC (Thermal)	4x60	Piling work at site has been started.	Unit—1—1982-83 Unit II, III & IV - 1983-84.
	8. Durgapur Extn. of Durgapur Projects Limited. (Thermal)	1x110	Civil works are yet to start. Order for main plant and equipment has been placed.	1983-84.
Orissa	1. Upper Kolab (Hydro)	3x80	Civil works are in progress Tenders for 5 km long tunnel work have been invited.	Unit—I—1982-83. Unit II & III—83-84.
	2. Rengali (Hydro)	2x50	Excavation of dam completed and concreting work has started. Steel fabrication work has started Power house excavation work is in progress Units have been ordered on M/s BHEL.	Unit I—1983-84 Unit II—1984-85
	3. Upper Indravati (Hydro)	5x120	Infrastructure works like roads, buildings has been taken up.	1984—88
	4. Talcher Extension (Thermal)	2x110	TG erection has started. Hydraulic test of boiler is to be done shortly on first unit.	1980-81
Damodar Valley Corpn.	1. Panchyat Hill Unit—II (Hydro)	1x40	Infrastructure work has been taken up. Work on tailpool dam has been initiated. Global tenders for generating units have been received and are under scrutiny.	1982-83
	2. Chandrapura Unit—VI (Thermal)	1x120	The unit is in advanced stage of commissioning	1978-89 end
	3. Durgapur Unit IV (Thermal)	1x200	Erection of main equipment is in progress.	1979-80
	4. Bokaro Extension (Thermal)	1x210	Soil investigation and site levelling in progress.	1982-83
Sikkim	Lower Lagyap (Hydro)	2x6	Water conductor system for first unit expected to be completed shortly. The erection of generation units. transformers. Switchboard etc. is in advance stage.	1979-80
Central Sector	Farakka (Thermal)	3x200	The project has just sanctioned and is in the initial stages of implementation.	Unit I & II—1984-85 Unit III—1985-86

Statement II

List of Power Generation Schemes Submitted by the States in the Eastern Region for Approval

State	Scheme	Type	Capacity (MW)	Remarks
Bihar	Sankh I & II	Hydro	1x24 3x100 3x90	Further technical clarification awaited from Project authorities.
	Tenughat	Thermal	2x110	Techno-economic approval accorded by C.E.A.
	Colgong	Thermal	6x500	Further investigations and studies required to establish techno-economic feasibility.
	Ray	Thermal	2x200 + 4x500	
D.V.C.	Bokaro 'B' Extn.	Thermal	2x210	Advanced stage of techno-economic examination by CEA.
West Bengal	Ramman St.I	Hydro	2x15	Further technical clarifications awaited from project authorities.
	Teesta Canal	Hydro	2x11.25	
	Balasum St. I	Hydro	4x3	
	Kolaghat Extn.	Thermal	3x210	Coal linkage and the time frame in which project is required are yet to be established.
	Durgapur (DPL) Extn.	Thermal	2x110	
	North Bengal (Dhumdangi)	Thermal	4x60	Project report has just been received.
Orissa	Balimela Extn. (VII&VIII units)	Hydro	2x60	Further clarifications awaited from project authorities.
	Bhimkund	Hydro	3x16+ 3x115	

Rate of Growth of Installed Generating Capacity in States of Eastern

3931. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the rate of growth of installed generating capacity in the State of Eastern Region and in particular West Bengal since the first five Year Plan and investment made for such installation during each plan period;

(b) how does such rate of growth and investment of Eastern Region for power development scheme (generation) compare with other Regions of the country; and

(c) what are the reasons of sliding down in respect of installed capacity and investment in the State of Eastern Region and in particular West Bengal, which at one time was ahead of other Regions, in comparision to other Regions?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). The additions to and the rates of growth of installed generating capacity in the States/systems of

Eastern Region, and their comparison with those in the other Regions of the country are given in Statement-I attached. The investments made in the power sector in the States of Eastern Region and their comparison with those in the other Regions of the country are given in Statement-II attached.

(c) The slower rates of growth of installed capacity and investment in the States of Eastern Region in recent years, particularly in West Bengal, is partly due to slower rates of growth of demand and partly on account of delays in project implementation and lower provisions made in the State Plan for power.

Statement-I

Additions to and Rates of Growth of installed Generating Capacity in the States/systems of Eastern Region and their comparison with those in other Regions.

(Utilities only)

Name of the State/Regions	1st Plan (1951-56)	2nd Plan (1956-61)	3rd Plan (1961-66)	Three Annual Plans (1966-69)	4th Plan upto 3/74	4 years of Fifth Plan (upto 3/78)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. *Addition to installed Capacity (MW)*						
EASTERN REGION						
West Bengal	..	..	537	130	130	45
Bihar	11·5	4	39	150	365	370
Orissa	29	137	144	187	173	239
DVC	176	250	357	280	..	240
TOTAL	216·5	391	1075	747	668	894
Northern Region	244	313	1130	1294	519	2254
Western Region	319	521	905	734	553	2115
Southern Region	300	454	1150	1176	474	1587
North-Eastern Region	2	14	146	1	43	63
B. *Rates of Growth of Installed Capacity (%)*						
EASTERN REGION						
West Bengal	..	..	14·8	3·85	2·1	1
Bihar	35·5	5	25	53	22·4	11·5
Orissa	47	37·5	13	16·7	6·4	7·7
D.V.C.	..	19·5	13	10·9	..	5·2
Growth Rate for E. Region	6·5	8·7	14	9·9	4·2	5·2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Northern Region . .	11·2	8·9	21	18	3·2	12·2
Western Region . .	10·1	10·1	15·5	9·7	3·4	12·5
Southern Region .	12·9	11	18	15	2·6	9·0
North-Eastern Region .	9·5	30	63·5	.	1·7	6·8

Statement II

Investment in the power sector in the States of Eastern Region and their comparison with investments in the power sector in other Regions of the country

(Figures in Rs. crores)

State/Region	First Plan (1951-56)	Second Plan (1956-61)	Third Plan (1961-66)	Three Annual Plans	Fourth Plan (1969-74)	Four Years of Fifth Plan (1974-79)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
EASTERN REGION						
1. Bihar* . . .	20·53	40·37	94·05	58·71	131·46	455 77
2. Orissa . . .	1·75	22·90	51·71	33·16	88·15	104·36
3. West Bengal* .	13·61	21·75	77·22	25·57	104·07	282·41
Total . . .	38·89	85·02	222·98	117·47	323·68	643·75
Northern Region . .	31·97	111·65	279·44	339·59	980·67	1634·20
Western Region . .	29·12	86·13	248·83	207·62	573·07	1260·34
Southern Region . .	80·64	154·77	342·43	301·50	562·77	931·74
North-Eastern Region .	1·37	5·59	44·62	23·46	55·58	118·20

*Figures include their shares of investments in the D.V.C. power programmes

NOTE.—Investments in the Central Sector power programme are not included.

गुजरात के लिए मंजूर की गई ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण परियोजनाएं

3932. **श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल** : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम ने वर्ष 1978-79 में अब तक कुल कितनी योजनाओं को मंजूरी दी है और उन पर कितना व्यय होगा ;

(ख) उनमें से गुजरात के लिए कितनी योजनाओं को मंजूरी दी गई है तथा उन पर कितना व्यय होगा तथा इन योजनाओं की मंजूरी कब दी गई थी ;

(ग) गुजरात में कितने गांवों के लिए सिंचाई तथा अन्य कामों हेतु बिजली देने के लिए अनुमति दी गई थी ; और

(घ) इस उद्देश्य के लिए गुजरात को कितना ऋण और सहायता दी गई है अथवा 31 मार्च, 1979 तक दी जाएगी ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) : (क) निगम ने 1978-79 के दौरान अब तक 183.62 करोड़ रुपए की कुल ऋण सहायता को 593 ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमें मंजूर की हैं।

(ख) इन 593 स्कीमों में 10.91 करोड़ रुपए की कुल ऋण सहायता की 40 स्कीमें गुजरात

की भी शामिल हैं। इन स्कीमों को मंजूर किए जाने की तारीखें नीचे दी जाती हैं :—

मंजूरी की तारीख	मंजूर की गई स्कीमों की संख्या
25-4-1978	1
30-5-1978	1
1-8-1978	6
4-9-1978	3
28-9-1978	10
26-10-1978	1
6-11-1978	1
13-11-1978	2
24-11-1978	1
21-12-1978	1
26-12-1978	1
30-12-1978	2
20-1-1979	1
28-1-1979	2
30-1-1979	3
2-2-1979	1
15-2-1979	1
2-3-1979	2
जोड़	40

(ग) निगम द्वारा स्वीकृत की गई गुजरात को 40 ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों के पूरा हो जाने पर इनसे 841 गांवों को बिजली पहुंचाने तथा पहले से ही विद्युतीकृत किए गए 857 गांवों की और अधिक विद्युतीकरण करने की परिकल्पना की गई है।

(घ) निगम द्वारा स्वीकृत ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों को 5 वर्ष तक की अवधि में पूरा करने का कार्यक्रम बनाया जाता है और स्वीकृत ऋण स्कीमों को क्रमबद्धता के अनुसार, किस्तों में वितरित किया जाता है। गुजरात को ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों के लिए निगम ने 31 मार्च, 1978 तक ऋण की 18.22 करोड़ रुपए की किस्तें वितरित की हैं। 1978-79 के दौरान 12-3-79 तक निगम ने अतिरिक्त ऋण की कुल 5 64 करोड़ रुपए की किस्तें वितरित की हैं।

आशा है कि गुजरात बिजली बोर्ड को 31 मार्च, 1979 तक 1.4 करोड़ रुपए के ऋण की किस्तें और वितरित कर दी जाएंगी।

गुजरात में पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों की कमी

3933. **श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल :** क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को गुजरात में डीजल, पेट्रोल, कुकिंग गैस और मिट्टी के तेल की कमी के बारे में पता लगा है और यदि हां, तो कब; और

(ख) गुजरात में इन आवश्यक वस्तुओं की उपलब्धता की स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा की जा रही है?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों जैसे हाई स्पीड डीजल, मिट्टी का तेल तथा मोटर स्पिरिट (पेट्रोल) की प्रत्याशित मांग में बहुत अधिक वृद्धि होने के कारण तथा मिट्टी के तेल और डीजल के ठेके में व्यवस्थित मात्रा के आयात में कमी हो जाने के परिणामस्वरूप गुजरात के कुछ भागों में अभी हाल के महीनों में अस्थायी कमी आई थी। गुजरात में तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस की सप्लाई में कमी हुई थी क्योंकि हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कार्पोरेशन की बम्बई शोधनशाला में अशोधित तेल के उत्पादन पर गोदी कर्मचारियों की हड़ताल के कारण अशोधित तेल के लाने वाले टैंकरों के रुक जाने से प्रभाव पड़ा था।

(ख) इन उत्पादों की सप्लाई के लिए वैकल्पिक स्रोतों से उत्पाद की उपलब्धता और ढुलाई क्षमता के आधार पर हर संभव प्रबन्ध किए गए हैं। इन उत्पादों की अतिरिक्त मात्राओं के आयात का प्रबन्ध किया जा रहा है।

कमी को पूरा करने के लिए गुजरात को तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस की सप्लाई तेज कर दी गयी है।

अशोधित तेल के उत्पादन में आत्म-निर्भरता

3934. **श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल :** क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान अशोधित तेल का टनों में कुल कितनी मात्रा में आयात किया जाना था;

(ख) अशोधित तेल के आयात के लिए किन-किन देशों के साथ संविद को अन्तिम रूप दिया गया है अथवा दिया जाना है तथा प्रत्येक देश से कितनी-कितनी मात्रा में अशोधित तेल आयात किया जायेगा;

(ग) देश को आत्म-निर्भर बनाने के लिए अशोधित तेल का आयात कम करने हेतु क्या उपाय किये गये हैं; और

(घ) देश कब तथा किस प्रकार आत्म-निर्भर होगा ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) (क) वर्ष 1978-79 के दिन वर्ष के दौरान लगभग 1 5 मिलियन मी० टन अशोधित तेल का आयात किये जाने की आशा है।

(ख) वर्ष 1978-79 के लिये अशोधित तेल आयात प्रबन्ध के सम्बन्ध मे ब्योरेवार ब्यौरे नीचे दिये गये है —

साधन	मात्रा (मि० मी० टन में)
ईराक	5 90
सऊदी अरब	2 60
यू० ए० ई०	1 10
ईरान	3 53
यू० एस० एस० आर०	1 72
कुवैत	08
	11 93

(ग) पेट्रोलियम उत्पादो की खपत को कम करने के लिये की गई कार्यवाही मे निम्नलिखित मुख्य बातें शामिल है

(i) पेट्रोलियम उत्पादो की अनावश्यक खपत मे कमी करना।

(ii) पेट्रोलियम उत्पादो के कार्य कुशल प्रयोग में सुधार लाना।

(iii) यह ध्यान रखते हुए कि औद्योगिक उत्पादन पर किसी प्रकार का कोई कुप्रभाव न पड़े, और जहा तकनीकी रूप से सभव हो पेट्रोलियम ईधनो के स्थान पर देश मे उपलब्ध कोयले का उपयोग करना।

(iv) सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम उत्पादो के सरक्षण के लिए तरीको और उपायो का सुझाव देने के लिए पेट्रोलियम सरक्षण कार्य दल की स्थापना की है।

(घ) पुन स्थापित न किया जा सकने वाले ऊर्जा स्रोत के सरक्षण की आवश्यकता को ध्यान मे रखते हुए हमारे अन्वेषण कार्यों को बढाने के लिए सभी प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं और जबकि हमारे स्थापित तेल भडारो की खोज के लिए योजनाये बनाई जा रही है तथापि यह वायदा करना कठिन है कि हम अशोधित तेल के सम्बन्ध में आत्म-निर्भर हो जायेगे। हाईड्रोकार्बन ससाधनो की सूची को तैयार करने के लिए हमारी अन्वेषण नीति को तेजी से आगे बढाया जायेगा।

बर्ड हीलर्ज (कलकत्ता) कंपनी के बारे में जांच

3535. **श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु :** क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जबकि बर्ड हीलर्ज (कलकत्ता) तथा टी० पी० एम० सहित उसकी सहायक कम्पनियो के विरुद्ध जाँच चल रही है, कम्पनी कार्य विभाग ने टी० पी० एम० के एक एग्जीक्युटिव की वहां एक पूर्ण कालिक निदेशक के रूप में नियुक्ति की अनुमति दे दी है जबकि यह कार्य बहुत पहले त्याग दिया गया था;

(ख) क्या उक्त अधिकारी के बारे में समाचार था कि उसका बर्ड-हीलर्ज तथा टी० पी० एम० के लोक क्रियाकलापो से गहरा सम्बन्ध था, और

(ग) यदि हा तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं और उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विधि, न्याय और कंपनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री शान्ति भूषण) : (क) मै० टीटागढ पेपर मिल्स कम्पनी लिमिटेड समेत, बर्ड समूह की 22 कम्पनियो की, कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1950 की धारा 237(ख) के अन्तर्गत जाच के आदेश 30-7-1977 को दिये गये थे। इस कम्पनी अर्थात् मै० टीटागढ़ पेपर मिल्स कम्पनी लि० ने जाच आदेश के विरुद्ध कलकत्ता उच्च न्यायालय मे रिट याचिका दायर कर दी, एव स्थगनादेश प्राप्त कर लिया। परवर्ती रिट याचिका वापिस ले ली गई एव स्थगनादेश कलकत्ता उच्च न्यायालय के दिनाक 10-4-1978 के आदेश से समाप्त कर दिया गया था। केंद्रीय सरकार ने वित्तीय सस्थान को सिफारिश करते हुए इस तथ्य को ध्यान मे रखते हुए कि जाच पूरा न होने से उसके विरुद्ध कोई आरोप प्रमाणित नही है, श्री रुनक द्वारा 1-1-1977 से केवल दो वर्ष के लिये उसके विद्यमान पारिश्रमिक, जो यह कम्पनी के सचिव के पद के लिये ले रहा था, पर सचिव तथा पूर्णकालिक निदेशक की नियुक्ति का अनुमोदन कर दिया।

(ख) तथा (ग) जाँच पूर्ण करने का समय 30-6-1979 तक बढा दिया गया है, एव जाच रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

Manufacture of Drugs by M/s. Pfizer, Glaxo, Warner Hindustan and M/s. May and Baker under Doubtful Validity

3936. **SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:**
SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that certain drugs are being manufactured by M/s. Pfizer, M/s. Glaxo, M/s. Warner Hindustan and M/s. May and Baker under the authorisation of doubtful validity; if so, what are these products;

(b) whether Government propose to stop the release of the canalised raw materials for these companies pending final decision; and

(c) what was the basis of taking action to stop supply of canalised raw materials against M/s. Smith Kline and French, M/s. Hoechst and why similar action against other defaulting companies is not being taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No instance of manufacture of any drug item by M/s. Glaxo and M/s. May and Baker under an authorisation of doubtful validity has come to the notice of Government.

M/s. Pfizer have been found producing Protinex under authorisation of doubtful validity. The legality of manufacture of Tedral 'C' by M/s. Warner Hindustan is under examination. Besides this, Government are also examining the legality of production, by this firm, of 24 other formulations, the names of which are as follows:—

1. Agerol M. Emulsion
2. Angesic HC ointment
3. Anugol HC ointment
4. Coskin Linctus
5. Gelusil MPS tablets
6. Gelusil Liquid
7. Isokin tablets
8. Isokin-7 forte tabs.
9. Isokin-300 tabs.
10. Isokin-650 tabs.
11. Halls Montho Lyptus
12. Listerine Antiseptic throat lozenges
13. Nutrifil liquid
14. Oxycur liquid
15. Peritrate tablets
16. Peritrate S. A.
17. Peritrate Phenoberibitol S.A. Tabs.
18. Rediplex tablets
19. Redoplex liquid
20. Sufplex C
21. Tedral liquid
22. Tedral SA tablets
23. Thera-vita-M
24. Urolucosil liquid

(b) No, Sir; it would not be appropriate to do so till all the issues are finally resolved.

(c) Supply of canalised bulk drugs to M/s. Smith Kline and French, and M/s Hoechst was stopped in respect of certain products as the legal position in respect of their manufacture was clear. The position is as follows:—

(1) *M/s. Smith Kline and French*

They were found to be producing and marketing Eskeycillin capsules without a valid Industrial Licence. After obtaining the Law Ministry's advice, their past production was regularised and instructions were issued to the canalising agencies not to release Ampicillin to the firm, in order to prevent continued production of these capsules. The company has since discontinued the manufacture of this item.

(2) *M/s. Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Ltd.*

M/s. Hoechst Pharmaceutical Ltd. had applied for grant of COB Licence for manufacture of Hostacycline Dry Syrup, in which the main ingredient is Tetracycline. They had initially undertaken the manufacture of this formulation under the scheme of diversification. Their COB application was, however, rejected on the ground that Tetracycline was a canalised item and its requirements in the country were partly met through imports and partly out of indigenous production. Because of this decision, the party was asked to stop the manufacture of this item and instructions

were simultaneously issued to Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. to stop release of Tetracycline in so far as the requirement for manufacture of this particular item was concerned.

Similar action has also been taken against other defaulting companies like M/s. Ethnor Ltd. and M/s. Abbott Laboratories Ltd.

Modernisation of Defence Forces

3937. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have modernised the three wings of Indian Military Service during a period of last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof subject to safety and secrecy; and

(c) expenditure involved on items newly purchased and replaced?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). Modernisation of the three Services is undertaken as part of a normal and continuous process of replacement and updating of Defence weapons and equipment. While planning for our programme of replacement, we take into account the changing developments from time to time as also changes in technology, and resultant phasing out of some of the equipment which have been in use in the past. In planning modernisation, due consideration is give to imparting the Armed Forces greater mobility and more fire-power.

The Hon'ble Member will appreciate that it will not be in public interest to disclose specific details of various modernisation programmes.

Utilisation of Credit from I.D.A.

3938. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the credit sanctioned in 1973 by the International Development Association for the purpose of procuring machinery and equipment for Load Despatch Centres has not yet been utilised;

(b) if so, the total amount of commitment charges paid by the Government; and

(c) the reasons for not utilising this credit so far and how many extensions have been sought so far?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) A credit of $85 million was obtained from the International Development Association in May, 1973 for the Third Power Transmission Project. The beneficiaries under the credit consisted of six State Electricity Boards, Beas Construction Board, Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking, Tata Power Co. Ltd., Southern Regional Electricity Board and Northern Regional Electricity Board. The procurement of load despatch equipment for the Southern Regional Electricity Board and Northern Regional Electricity Board were covered under this Credit. The procurement of load despatch equipment for the Southern Regional Electricity Board was completed under this credit. The IDA has agreed to finance the expenditure on the procurement of the load despatch equipment for the Northern Regional Electricity Board under the Fourth Power Transmission Credit (604-IN) as the entire amount of $85 million made available under the Third Power Transmission Credit (377-IN) was fully utilised by June, 1978.

(b) Does not arise as there was no provision for payment of commitment charges under the Credit Agreement.

(c) While the cut-off date for utilisation of the Third Power Transmission Credit (377-IN) in the agreement was 30th September, 1977, the credit was allowed to be utilised upto June, 1978, when the credit was closed. A provision of US $ 30 million has been made in the IDA Fourth Transmission Credit (604-IN) for meeting the cost over run on the Third Transmission Credit (377-IN), which inter-alia includes the procurement of load despatch equipment for the Northern Regional Electricity Board. A request has been made to the IDA for extending the cut-off date for utilisation of the amount earmarked for the procurement of Load Despatch Equipment for the Northern Regional Electricity Board from 31st December 1978 to January 1981.

Transfer of N.C.C. Officers

3939. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of N C.C. officers transferred by Delhi Administration, Delhi under the General Transfer Policy of Teachers;

(b) is there any relaxation in rules for these employees;

(c) how many N.C.C. Troops are lying vacant because of such transfers; and

(d) what action is being taken to fill up these vacant posts and also to utilise the services of the trained N.C C. Officers who have not been allotted a troop on transfer?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Composition of Board of Damodar Valley Corporation

3940. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the present composition of the Board of Damodar Valley Corporation and when it has been last reconstituted;

(b) how many meetings have been held by the Board of Damodar Velleys Corporation during the last two years and the particulars of the attendence of the members at such meetings; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to hold a meeting by the Minister of Energy with the Chief Ministers of the participating States for reviewing the performance of Damodar Valley Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The Damodar Valley Corporation consists of a full time Chairman and two part-time members representing the states of Bihar and West Bengal. The present incumbents and the date of their appointment are given below:

Shri A. C. Bandyopadhyay, Chairman, with effect from 24-4-1978.

Brig. S. P. Kochar, Part-time member (Bihar) with effect from 29-7-1978.

Shri S. M. Murshed, Part-time member (West Bengal) with effect from 14-9-1978.

(b) The number of meetings and the details of the Members attended are given below:

Sl. No. of meeting	Date	Names of the members who attended the meeting
403th . .	8-3-77	Shri G. Jagathpathi
		Shri P. C. Banerji
		Shri B. N. Ojha.
409th . .	12-9-77	Shri G. Jagathpathi Shri P. C. Banerji
410th . .	29-11-77	Shri G. Jagathpathi
		Shri P. C. Banerji
411th . .	7-2-78	Shri G. Jagathpathi
		Shri P. C. Banerji
412th . .	29-3-78	Shri G. Jagathpathi
		Shri P. C. Banerji
413th . .	24-4-78	Shri G. Jagathpathi
		Shri P. C. Banerji
414th . .	7-7-78	Shri A. C. Bandyopadhyay
		Shri P. C. Banerji
415th . .	18-9-78	Shri A. C. Bandyopadhyay
		Brig. S. P. Kochhar
		Shri S. M. Murshed
416th . .	27-10-78	Do.
417th . .	22-11-78	Do.
418th . .	25-1-79	Shri A. C. Bandyopadhyay
		Brig. S. P. Kochhar
419th . .	22-2-79	Shri A. C. Bandyopadhyay
		Brig. S. P. Kochhar
		Shri S. M. Murshed

(c) There is no such proposal at present.

Location of Farm and House Units in A.I.R.

3941. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Farm and House Units were located in AIR Stations; and

(b) if so, their number?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K ADVANI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. At present there are 49 Farm and Home Units in AIR's network.

Listeners Forums amongst Industrial Workers

3942. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether listeners forums were formed amongst Industrial workers; and

(b) if so, their number?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K ADVANI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. There are 99 listeners' forums amongst industrial workers functioning at present.

Profit Earned by Caltex Group

3943. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the profit derived by the Caltex Group during 1977; and

(b) whether there is any scope of developing its group and getting more profit?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The Profit, after tax, of the Caltex Group of Companies during 1977 was about Rs. 139 lakhs.

(b) The Caltex Group of Companies were merged with Hindustan Petroleum Corporation since 9th May, 1978. It is expected that with the integration of facilities, expertise, etc., there will be more effective management of the available resources and thereby increase in profitability.

Setting up of Pesticides Factory

3944. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are setting up Pesticides factories in our country; and

(b) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). Government have approved proposals for setting up plants for the manufacture of various items of pesticides, both in the public and private sectors.

Amalgamation of Reading Staff of J.C.B. and Photo Litho Press

3945. SHRI CHATURBHUJ:
SHRI MAHI LAL:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to refer to Unstarred Question No 1574 dated the 29th November, 1978 and state:

(a) whether the Government have arrived at a decision regarding amalgamation of Reading staff of JCB Letter Press and Photo Litho Press;

(b) whether eligible staff of Reading staff of JCB Letter Press will be given promotion to the posts of Reader Grade-I and Reader Grade II in JCB Photo-Litho Press; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The matter is still under consideration.

Recruitment of Tech. Assistants in I.C.B.

3946. SHRI CHATURBHUJ: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to refer to Unstarred Question No. 3222 dated 13th December, 1978 and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken in the matter;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for inordinate delay in taking decision in this regard?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFNNCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The matter is now in an advanced stage of consideration with the concerned authorities and a decision is expected to be taken soon.

Show-Cause Notices to M/s. Pfizer, Cadila, Glaxo, May & Baker and Sandoz

3947 SHRI CHATURBHUJ: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how many show-cause notices have been issued for violations of different Acts to M/s., Pfizer, Cadila, Glaxo, May and Baker and Sandoz during last 3 years, year-wise;

(b) brief details of the reasons for issuing show-cause notices replies received from the firms and what action has been taken so far in this regard; and

(c) what are the follow-up actions taken up by Government for violations of Acts?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No show-cause notice has been issued by this Ministry to M/s Cadila, M/s. Glaxo, M/s. May and Baker and M/s. Sandoz for violation of different Acts during the last 3 years. However, M/s. Pfizer have been issued three show-cause notices by this Ministry during the last 3 years.

(b) The brief details of the reasons for issuing show-cause notices to M/s. Pfizer are as under:—

(1) Non-execution of export bond in pursuance of conditions imposed in the Industrial Licences granted for the manufacture of Tetracyclines in 1965 and 1967:—

In 1974, the question of execution of an export bond by M/s. Pfizer as per the conditions of the licences was examined in detail in consultation with the DGTD and CCI&E, keeping in view the export performance of the company over the years. Though the stand of the company was that they were fulfilling the export obligation, even though an export bond had not been executed, it was decided that M/s Pfizer should execute an export bond with the Office of CCI&E covering a period of 10 years upto the end of 1978, extendable thereafter by 5 years at the option of Government.

M/s. Pfizer however, referred to execute the bond on the ground that they had been advised by their Solicitors that the liability for export obligation did not extend beyond a period of 5 years in such case. Consequently, after consulting the Ministry of Law, they were issued a show cause notice in May, 1976.

The reply received from M/s. Pfizer to the show-cause notice was examined in consultation with the Ministry of Law, Ministry of Commerce, Chief Controller of Imports and Exports and DGTD and the following view was taken:—

(1) Export obligation for both the approvals should be for a period of 5 years only.

(2) In case the export obligations had been fulfilled, it would not be necessary to obtain an export bond at this stage.

(3) The obligation of M/s. Pfizer was to export all production in excess of 10 tonnes, even if it exceeded 14 tonnes. .....

(4) The export obligation of Rs. 15 lakhs per annum was a minimum obligation and not their total obligation.

(5) The export obligation should be computed in terms of value.

From the documents made available by M/s Pfizer, it has been verified that against the export obligation of Rs. 471 lakhs on the above basis, the firms actual exports towards meeting this obligation upto March, 1978 was of the order of Rs. 473.57 lakhs. Since the company discharged their obligation, no further action was called for.

(2) *Manufacture of 'Protinex'*:—

It came to the notice of Government in 1976 that M/s Pfizer, who hold an Industrial Licence for the manufacture of 110 tonnes per annum of "Protein Hydrolysate", were manufacturing "Protinex" by adding Carbohydrates, Minerals and Vitamins in addition to Protein Hydrolysate. Since M/s. Pfizer's Licence did not specify 'Protinex', a show-cause notice for violation of (D&R) Act for manufacturing Protinex without obtaining Indusrial Licence under the said act was issued to them in April, 1977.

M/s. Pfizer have, however, contested the show-cause notice issued to them, on the ground that the licence held by them for the manufacture of Protein Hydrolysate entitles them to manufacture Protinex also. The reply received from Pfizer is under examination.

(3) *Marketing of Protinex without obtaining Price Approval under Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970*:-

While examining the issue whether M/s. Pfizer was manufacturing Protinex without a valid Industrial approval, it was observed that M/s. Pfizer have been selling this product as a drug item except for the period between 1972 to 1976 but they had not furnished the requisite details to the Government under para (9) of the DPCO, 1970, when came into force in 1970. A show-cause notice, was, therefore, issued to them in April, 1977 for the alleged violation of provisions of DPCO, 1970. M/s. Pfizer have contested the show-cause notice issued in this regard. Their reply is under examination.

(c) Action to be taken would depend on the results of the examinations referred to in the reply to part (b) above.

Revised Pay Scales of Readers Grade I and Copy-Holders in JCB

3948. SHRI CHATURBHUJ: Will the DEPPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to refer to S.Q. No. 711 dated 12th April, 1978 and state:

(a) whether the revised pay scales to Reader Grade I and Copy-holders have been given effect from 15th April, 1978;

(b) if so, the reasons why the revised pay scales have not been given effect from the date of issue of the Government letter No. 11312|JCB'2|57/A.D(CS'V), dated 9th December, 1974 to Reader I of JCB.

(c) whether it is also a fact that the employees of Reading-staff of JCB have been representing since January, 1974 for these revised pay-scales; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not giving the revised pay-scale to Reading Staff of JCB with effect from 9th December, 1974 the date of issue of Government letter cited in part (b) above?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (d). The revised pay scales of Readers Gde. I and Copy Holders in the Letter Press Section of the JCB have been given effect from 15th April, 1978 The Government letter dated 9th December, 1974 is applicable only to Readers Gde I and Copy Holders of the Photo Litho Section of the JCB and not to the staff of the Letter Press Section. The Government orders for upgradation of posts are not given retrospective effect The position was explained in a reply to a similar Question tabled by Shri Mahi Lal in the Lok Sabha on the 19th July, 1978

Steps for Survival of Bird-Heilgers House

3949 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state what section, if any, has been taken so far for the survival of the century old business house of Bird-Heilgers Group with which about 50 thousand workers and employees are directly or indirectly connected?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): Heilgers group companies got separated from Bird Group in 1972 leaving 24 companies in the Bird Group. Of these 24 companies, undertakings of three companies have since been nationalised while management of another two companies has been taken over under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act 1951. A few of the remaining companies are essentially investment companies having no operational activities The other companies engaged in different activities are functioning on their own. The only company in this Group with which Department of Company Affairs is directly concerned is Bird and Company Limited on whose Board Government Directors were appointed in May, 1976 under Section 408 of the Companies Act, 1956.

With a view to rehabilitating this company, a counter-guarantee of Rs. 1 crore has already been given by the Central Government to the company's Bankers to enable the company to give financial guarantee for orders received from public sector undertakings The present validity of this guarantee is upto April, 1980. Further, the screening Committee on Sick Industries set up in the Ministry of Industry has recommended that the Central Government should also provide a guarantee to the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India for the purpose of further financial assistance to the company. Some other appropriate measures are also under way It may also be mentioned that M/s. Bird and Company Limited has been declared as a relief undertaking under the provisions of the West Bengal Relief Undertakings (Special Provisions) Act, 1972 for a period of one year from 2nd February, 1979, freezing all creditors claims against the company, except those relating to a Bank or a financial institution or a statutory body or a Central and State Government undertaking.

Board of Directors of Bird & Company

3950 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the present Board of Directors of Bird and Company Limited, Calcutta, appointed by the Central Government has failed to show its credibility in provification of this company although two years have already elapsed; and

(b) if so, what action the Central Goernment are considering to take for the resuscitation of the century—old business house?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS

(SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) After the Government Directors took over charge in May, 1976 the loss of the company was reduced to Rs. 23.04 lakhs in 1976-77 as compared with the loss of Rs. 98.26 lakhs in the previous year. However, on account of acute shortage of working capital, abnormal debits arising out of past transactions, unforeseen contingencies like payment of bonus for 1976-77 and 1977-78 bad debts and liquidated damages relating to previous years, an provision for statutory liabilities for past periods, and loss due to load-shedding coupled with the feeling of uncertainty in the company which resulted in a number of experienced technical persons leaving the service of the company, the company suffered a loss of Rs. 113.41 lakhs for the year 1977-78. The aggregate loss for the 9 months of 1978-79 as per unaudited accounts is estimated at Rs. 89.41 lakhs.

(b) In order to meet the working capital requirements of the company, a counter-guarantee of Rs. 1 crore has already been given by the Central Government to the Company's bankers to enable the company to give financial guarantees for orders received from public sector undertakings. The present validity of this guarantee is upto April, 1980. Further, the Screening Committee on Sick Industries set up in the Ministry of Industry has recommended that the Central Government should also provide a guarantee to the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India for the purpose of affording further financial assistance to the company. Some other appropriate measures are also under way. It may also be mentioned that the company has been declared as a relief undertaking under the provisions of the West Bengal (Special Provisions) Act 1972 for a period of 1 year from 2-2-1979 freezing all creditors claims against the company, except those relating to a Bank of a financial institution or a statutory body or a Central and State Government undertaking.

Investigation into Deals between T.P.M. and Lyons Range Agency

3951. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the Company Law Board had ordered investigation into some past alleged deals between T.P.M. and a firm called Lyons Range Agency, Calcutta, involving two lakhs of rupees towards commission, and

(b) if so, what is the fact of the said investigation and what action has so far been taken against the persons directly and indirectly connected with the deals?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) and (b) It is presumed that T.P.M. referred in the question stands for Titaghur Paper Mills Co. Ltd. The investigation under Section 237(b) of the Companies Act, 1956 was ordered into the affairs of M/s. Titaghur Paper Mills Co. Ltd. on 10-8-1977 and the same is in progress. However, during the course of inspection of books of accounts under Section 209A of the Act conducted during November, 1978—January, 1979 it was noticed that the company has paid a commission/discount on sale of paper aggregating to Rs. 5.58 lakhs during the years 1971-72 to 1974-75 to M/s. Lyons Range Agencies Pvt. Ltd., a company in which the relatives of two directors of Titaghur Paper Mills Co. Ltd. were interested as directors and shareholders. The inspection revealed that no services appear to have been rendered by the said Lyons Range Agencies Pvt. Ltd. for which the above referred amount was paid. Inspection also revealed that the interested directors of Titaghur Paper Mills Co. Ltd. failed to comply with the provision of Section 299 of the Act which will result their automatic vacation of office under Section 283, *ibid.* Company's explanation has been called for on these matters.

अशोधित तेल का आयात और उस पर खर्च की गई विदेशी मुद्रा

3992. **श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक :** क्या पेट्रोलियम, तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) अशोधित तेल का गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कितनी मात्रा में आयात किया गया और उस पर कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च की गई ;

(ख) भारत अशोधित तेल के मामले में कब तक आत्म निर्भर हो जायेगा;

(ग) देश में गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कितनी मात्रा में अशोधित तेल का उत्पादन किया गया; और

(घ) उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं, जहां अशोधित तेल की खुदाई का कार्य चल रहा है?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) (क) आयातित अशोधित तेल की कुल मात्रा और गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान उस पर खर्च की गई विदेशी मुद्रा की ब्यौरेवार इस प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	मात्रा (मि० मी० टन)	मूल्य (करोड़ रुपये में)
1975-76	13.9	1052.44
1976-77	14.2	1182.64
1977-78	14.4	1235.11

(ख) पुनःस्थापित न किया जा सकने वाले ऊर्जा स्रोत के संरक्षण की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए हमारे अन्वेषण कार्यों को बढ़ाने के लिए सभी प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं और जबकि हमारे स्थापित तेल भंडारों की खोज के लिए योजनायें बनाई जा रही हैं तथापि यह वायदा करना कठिन है कि हम अशोधित तेल के सम्बन्ध में आत्मनिर्भर हो जायेंगे। हाईड्रोकार्बन संसाधनों की सूची को तैयार करने के लिए हमारी अन्वेषण नीति को तेजी से आगे बढ़ाया जाएगा ।

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान देश में उत्पादित की गई अशोधित तेल की मात्रा इस प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	उत्पादन (मि० मी० टन)
1975-76	8.45
1976-77	8.90
1977-78	10.76

(घ) इस समय ओ० एन० जी० सी० गुजरात में कालमसार, दहेज, देवला, मतवान, अमबेठो, सानन्द, पंसर, विराज, बिच, बलोन, बिसरादा और सोमासन, असम में ग्लेकी, लखमनी, लक्वा, लक्मोजन में, पश्चिम बंगाल में राधा और डायमंड हार्बर में त्रिपुरा में बारामुरा और गोजलिया में, आन्ध्र प्रदेश में नरसापुर और उत्तर प्रदेश में पूरनपुर में भूमि क्षेत्र में खुदाई करने में लगा है । अपतटीय क्षेत्र में बम्बई हाई अपतटीय क्षेत्र में आर० 9-1, एस० बी० -5 और सी० 2-2 संरचना में ड्रिलिंग कार्य किये जा रहे हैं । इसके अतिरिक्त गुजरात में खंबका, अहमदाबाद, जोतना में असम में कछार जिले में बारक और बम्बई हाई अपतटीय क्षेत्र में बी 37-बी-1 नामक संरचनाओं में खुदाई प्रारम्भ करने के सम्बन्ध में प्रारम्भिक कार्य चल रहे हैं।

जहां तक आयल इंडिया का सम्बन्ध है अरुणाचल प्रदेश और ऊपरी असम में विशेषकर डुमचई में, अरुणाचल प्रदेश, नहर कटिया, नहर कटिया विस्तार, हुगरीवन, मोरान और दुमदुमा में कई स्थानों पर अन्वेषी/अंध अन्वेषी/विस्तार/विकासशील खुदाई की जा रही है।

Missiles Policy Committee

3993. **DR. P. V. PERIASAMY:**
SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the principal recommendations made by the Missiles Policy Committee; and

(b) the action taken thereon by the Government?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). The recommendations made by the Missiles Policy Committee deal with the formulation of a long-term policy and programme for developing missile systems for the Armed Forces in the light of our needs and of the advice of Chiefs of Staff of the three Services in this behalf. These are under consideration. It will not be in public interest to disclose details of the recommendations of the Committee, or of the action taken or proposed.

Capacity Utilisation in Mini Steel Plants

3954. SHRI P. V. PERIASAMY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to staate:

(a) whether it is a fact that capacity utilisation in 145 registered mini-steel plants is only 60 per cent of the installed capacity;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same: and

(c) the steps being taken to get full utilisation of installed capacity in all the 145 registered units?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) No. Sir. Out of present 141 licensed electric arc furnace units, 128 units are commissioned. The capacity utilisation at the end of December, 1978 in reported to be 74 per cent.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A list of steps taken is given in the attached statement.

Capacity utilization in Mini Steel Plants

(i) Excise Duty on production of ingots/rolled products has been abolished;

(ii) Import of Ferous melting scrap for use in the electric arc furnace has been exempted from customs duty;

(iii) Apart from allowing direct import of 200,000 tonnes of ferrous melting scrap by the electric arc furnace units on ad hoc basis during 1977-78 against which the units have finalised import of 40 000 tonnes in the current year, import of ferrous melting scrap has been placed on the canalised list without any quantitative restriction. In addition, import of foreign flag vessels for breaking has also been provided for under the import policy. Ship breaking generates 10 per cent to 15 per cent melting scrap which will be available for import to the melting units apart from 75 per cent re-rollables which will be supplied to the re-rolling mills which in turn will be making more melting scrap available to electric arc furnaces;

(iv) Excise duty on certain categories of heavy melting scrap procured from the integrated steel plants has been abolished;

(v) Mini Steel Plants have been allowed to diversify into production of certain grades of alloy steels;

(vi) It has been agreed that financial institutions may consider favourable applications for loans from mini steel plants for purposes of diversification, depending upon the viability of the scheme.

(vii) Import of Graphite Electrodes has been allowed to meet the shortage of supply from indigenous sources; and

(viii) Steel Re-rolling mills and mini steel plants may now seek financial assistance under the Soft Loan Scheme which provides for financial assistance on easier terms.

(ix) Effort are being made to import sponge iron and melting scrap.

(x) Exemption has been given for countervailing duty for import of melting scrap other than heavy melting scrap upto 30-6-79.

(xi) Efforts are being made to arrange for the import of some quantity of sponge iron on an experimental basis.

Production of Gas Fuel from Coconut Shell Charcoal

3955. SHRI P V PERIASAMY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the possibility of producing gas fuel from coconut shell charcoal, which has already been proved in Philippines in powering irrigation pumps, small generators and 5 HP diesel engines; etc

(b) if so, the action programme for commercial exploitation of the same in view of the abundant availability of coconut shells in India?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The possibility of producing gas fuel from coconut shell charcoal is known. However, no action programme has been undertaken for exploiting the same.

Guidelines by Central Electricity Authority for the Functioning of Regional Electricity Board

3956. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether any guidelines have been laid down in writing by the Central Electricity Authority for the functioning of the Regional Electricity Boards and if so the details of the same:

(b) whether the Regional Electricity Boards can take decisions on their own and implement them or they have to seek the sanction of the Central Electricity Authority even for their day to day functioning;

(c) On how many occasions during the last three years the Central Electricity Authority have overruled the advice tendered by the Regional Electricity Boards; and

(d) whether the Central Electricity Authority has taken any action at any time where any Regional Electricity Board has not paid heed to the advice of the Central Electricity Authority?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) & (b): The Regional Electricity Boards are subordinate offices of the Central Electricity Authority and, therefore the administration of the staff of the Board is under the control of the C.E.A. The functioning of the Regional Electricity Board is guided by the Resolutions setting up these Regional Boards which provide that the Boards would frame their own rules of business for the conduct of their meetings and other related matters.

(c) and (d) Wherever there has been a difference of opinion amongst the constituents, the C.E.A. have attempted to persuade the constituents to implement the decisions which are in the overall interest of the Region as well as the constituents.

Changes in distribution policy of canalised raw material

3957 SHRI SARAT PAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what changes have been made in the distribution policy of canalised raw materials after 1970, (yearwise);

(b) salient features of changes made and details of ad hoc releases of canalised raw materials during these years; and

(c) how many canalised bulk drugs are released to M/s. Pfizer for production of 'New Articles' for which this company do not hold any specific licence?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b) The salient features of the old and new policies for release of canalised raw materials have been indicated in reply to part (a) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1354 answered on 25th July, 1978.

The cases in which ad hoc releases of canalised bulk drugs have been recommended by the Government have been indicated in reply to Lok Sabha

Unstarred Question No. 388 answered on 21-11-78.

(c) The only case within the notice of the Government where M/s. Pfizer have been found to be manufacturing under an authorisation of doubtful legal validity, is that of Protinex M/s. Pfizer Ltd. are licensed to manufacture Protinex, Hydrolysate, which is the basic mataerial for Protinex, their contention being that they are entitled to do so under the said licence. The contention of the company is under examination.

Release of technical tradesmen

3958. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have stopped since January, 1978 the release of certain technical tradesmen such as Radar fitters mechanical transport drivers, etc;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for stopping their release; and

(c) in this context whether Government have any plans to raise the pension age?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b) The technical tradesmen mentioned in part (a) of the Question and employed in the three Services are generally released after completion of the period of their colour engagement. There have been no Government orders stopping their release after completing this period in the Army and the Navy. However, in the Air Force, discharge from service on completion of the initial period of engagement in respect of certain categories of trades has been suspended with effect from 1st December, 1977 since the manning position is below 90 per cent of the sanctioned strength in these trades leading to shortage of trained manpower.

(c) The period of colour service for Jawans was enhanced some time back. In view of better health standards and increased longevity in the country, the three Chiefs have been asked to examine the possibility of further enhancing the colour Service of Jawans and equivalent ranks in the Navy and Air Force.

Research on development of long wave radio broadcasting

3959. SHRI K. A. RAJAN:
SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN:
SHRI S. JAGANATHAN:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the present state of research on the development of long wave radio broadcasting in our country;

(b) the main difficulties, if any, in commencing long wave radio broadcast; and

(c) the steps proposed to start long wave broadcast?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) to (c) All India Radio has carried out extensive research on propagation in the longwave (Low Frequency) band. On the basis of this research AIR is of the view that longwave broadcasting would, under certain conditions, facilitate greater coverage than medium wave broadcasting. Government have yet to take a view on this.

At present the longwave (LF) band is not allocated for broadcasting service in Region 3 (comprising Asia and the Pacific Countries) by the International Telecommunications Union (ITU). Therefore the question of using the LF band for broadcasting will arise only in case a final decision is taken on its use for broadcasting and the World Administrative Radio Conference being convened by ITU in September, 1979 allocates this band for broadcasting service in Region 3.

Orders placed with M/s. Auto Pins, Sirraco Auto etc

3960. SHRI MANOHAR LAL:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and value of orders placed on M/s Auto Pins, Sirraco Auto and its allied concerns by Defence authorities during 1978 and February, 1979;

(b) by what time they are likely to be executed; and

(c) whether there is a proposal to black list these firms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH). (a) Sixteen orders valued at Rs. 1.42 crores were placed on M/s. Auto Pins and Sirraco Auto during the period.

(b) The orders are to be executed according to a delivery schedule which in some cases extends upto November, 1979.

(c) No, Sir.

Commentary on Republic Day Parade

3961. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the last Republic Day parade commentary was released in Hindi only; and

(b) if so, what is the reason for stopping an English commentary?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K ADVANI): (a) and (b) The running commentary on Republic Day Parade was broadcast both in Hindi and English by all India Radio. However, the running commentary was telecast by Doordarshan only in Hindi because it has only one channel of telecasting its programmes.

Alleged frustration in Programme Cadres of A.I.R. and Doordarshan

3962. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the growing frustration in the programme cadres of All India Radio and Doordarshan; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to meet their genuine and long standing demands before the situation further worsens?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b) The employees of All India Radio working in the Programme cadres are governed by the general rules and orders as applicable to other Central Government employees Adequate promotional avenues are available to such staff as per Recruitment Rules for the various posts included in the programme cadre. However, Government are aware of the aspirations of the Programme Staff and have been holding discussions with the representatives of their Association from time to time to settle the specific issues raised by them within the framework of general policy of the Government.

Shortage of drugs

3963. SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN:
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent the present policy of drug has helped the drug industry and also removed the shortage of drugs in the country;

(b) whether the shortage of some medicines is still at increasing rate, and

(c) if so, what steps are being made to make all the medicines available at cheaper rates?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The main objectives of the New Drug Policy which would help the drug industry, albeit on a long-term basis are as follows:

(i) to develop self-reliance in drug technology;

(ii) to aim at quick self-sufficiency in the output of drugs with a view to reduce the quantum of imports;

(iii) to offer incentives to firms which are engaged in research and development; and

(iv) to provide parameters for control regulation and rejevention of the drug industry as a whole with particular reference to (a) containing and channelling the activity of foreign companies in accordance with the national objectives and priorities; and (b) fostering and encouraging the growth of the Indian sector.

The measures proposed to be taken in furtherance of the above objectives have been set out in the Statement on New Drug Policy laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on March 29, 1979.

(b) No abnormal shortages of medicines have come to the notice of the Government. The shortage reports in respect of important formulations received from the state/Zonal Drug Controllers are reviewed on a monthly basis in the Department of Chemicals and Fertilizers and remedial action, wherever necessary, is taken.

(c) The New Drug Pricing Policy which forms part of the Statement on New Drug Policy, sets out the measures Government propose to take to rationalise the price structure of drugs. The salient features are indicated below:

(i) All the bulk drugs which would go into the manufacture of price-controlled formulations would be under price control. Under the DPCO, 1970, Government had the powers of price fixation only in respect of essential bulk drugs included in Schedule I of the said Order. In respect of other bulk drugs, Government had only the power to approve revision in the price once declared by the manufacturers.

(ii) The Price control of formulations will be applied on a selective basis, providing for comparatively lower mark-up for Category I and II formulations, slightly higher mark-up for Category III formulations and exemption from price control for Category IV formulations, thus seeking to make available life-saving and essential drugs at cheaper prices while ensuring, on an overall basis, that formulation activity does not become an uneconomic operation for manufacturers.

(iii) In the case of Category I and II formulations, leader prices will be established based on the prices of major efficient manufacturers, which would be the ceiling for all other manufacturers of such formulations. However, where existing prices are lower than the leader prices, the prices of such formulations will stay frozen at such lower levels.

Apart from the above, the following concrete measures have been taken by the Government recently to reduce the prices of formulations:

(i) Government have effected, in December 1978, reductions in the prices of 352 packs of important life-saving formulations based on Sulphaguanidine, Chloramphenicol Powder, Oxtetracycline (its salts and derivatives), Gentamycin, etc. Further reduction in the price of formulations of Gentamycin was effected in February, 1979.

(ii) With effect from 1st of March, 1979 additional duty of excise of 5 percent of the basic rate of duty of excise has been withdrawn. The concerned manufacturers have been advised to bring down their prices

to correspond with the reduction of duty of excise.

(iii) Duty of customs which was levied (75 per cent) on 22 bulk drugs required for the production of essential and life-saving formulations have also been withdrawn w.e.f. 1st March, 1979. This would result in reduction in the prices of corresponding formulations.

(iv) Duty of Customs which was levied at 45/75 per cent on 17 bulk drug intermediates has since been reduced to 25 per cent w.e.f. 1st of March, 1979. This would have the effect of reduction in the prices of corresponding bulk drugs which would consequently be reflected in the prices of the concerned formulations.

Production of more steel at Bhilai

3964. SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that it has been suggested that Bhilai can produce 5.5 M T. steel more if Rs. 200 crores is invested;

(b) if so, how far this is true;

(c) whether Government have considered the suggestion and

(d) whether Government are proposing to implement the same with the foreign assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) to (d) An agreement has been signed by Bhilai Steel Plant with V/O Tazhpromexport of USSR in April 1978, for preparation of the report on Basic Technical and Economic Consideration' to determine scope for modernisation and technological improvements with a view to increasing its production capacity beyond 4 million tonnes at minimal cost.

The report is expected to be received shortly. It is only after receipt of the report and examination thereof that a decision can be taken.

Kerosene and High Speed Diesel Crisis

3965. SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN:
SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press report in the Economic Times dated 22nd February, 1979 under the heading, 'kerosene H.S.D. crisis';

(b) if so, whether faced with unprecedented petroleum product crisis Government have sent SOS to the Soviet Union to expedite shipment of kerosene and high speed diesel oil to this country; and

(c) if so, how far it is true?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The deliveries of high speed diesel oil and kerosene during the period January—March, 1979 by M/s. Sojuznefteexport (SNE) of USSR are expected to fall short of the contractual entitlements. Sustained efforts have been made through diplomatic and commercial channels to obtain supplies of these products in line with our entitlements. While the Soviet, side have alluded to their own difficulties due to increased pressure on domestic supplies and promised appreciable improvement in the next quarter, deliveries of these products have been stepped up as a result of these initiatives.

फिल्मों में हिंसक दृश्यों के बारे में सेंसर बोर्ड के नियम

3966. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि वर्तमान सेंसर बोर्ड के नियमों का अनुचित लाभ उठाते हुए, फिल्म निर्माता हिंसक और भ्रष्टाचार के दृश्यों वाली फिल्मों का निर्माण कर रहे हैं जिनका बच्चों के जीवन पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार सेंसर बोर्ड के वर्तमान ढांचे और नियमों में परिवर्तन करने का है जिससे अच्छी फिल्मों के निर्माण को प्रोत्साहन मिल सके ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं।

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी) (क) जी, नहीं। फिल्म की कथा-वस्तु में हिंसा आदि के सम्बन्धित दृश्यों का चित्रण हो सकता है, और वास्तव में होता है, किन्तु सभी फिल्मों की जांच फिल्म सेंसर बोर्ड द्वारा चलचित्र अधिनियम, 1952 के उपबन्धों और उनके अन्तर्गत जारी किए गए मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार की जाती है। इन मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों, जो जनवरी, 1978 में संशोधित की गई थी, के अनुसार बोर्ड को यह सुनिश्चित करना होता है कि हिंसा जैसी समाज विरोधी क्रियायें उत्कृष्ट या न्यायोचित न ठहराई जायें, हिंसा और क्रूरता के निरर्थक या अपरिहार्य दृश्य न दिखाए जायें और अशिष्टता, अश्लीलता और भ्रष्टाचार द्वारा मानकि संवेदनशीलता क्षुब्ध न हो। इसके अलावा फिल्मों को अनिबंधित प्रदर्शन के लिए या केवल वयस्कों के लिए निर्बन्धित प्रदर्शन के लिए प्रमाणीकृत किया जाता है बशर्ते कि वे उपयुक्त हों।

(ख) और (ग) : प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

नौसेना को सुदृढ़ बनाना

3067. **श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :** क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का यह विचार है कि भारत की लम्बी समुद्रतटीय सीमा की सुरक्षा करने के लिए वर्तमान नौसेना अपर्याप्त है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो अपनी नौसेना को सुदृढ़ करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं।

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) और (ख). भारतीय नौसेना पूर्णतया सुसज्जित है और राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के संदर्भ में जरूरत पड़ने पर वह अपनी क्षमता दिखाने के लिए पूर्णतया समर्थ है। भारत की लम्बी समुद्रतटीय सीमा की सुरक्षा करने के लिए संतुलित नौसेना का गठन करने के उद्देश्य से और बदलती हुई तकनीकीलाजी तथा अन्य आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार, नौसेना बेड़े में भविष्य में फेर बदल करने और इसे आधुनिक बनाने की योजना बनाते समय नौसेना की विभिन्न शाखाओं और अंगों को सुदृढ़ करने पर पूरा ध्यान दिया जाता है। माननीय सदस्य इस बात से सहमत होंगे कि इस बारे में अधिक ब्यौरे देने लोकहित में नहीं होगा।

M.R.T.P.C. Proceedings against Western India Match Company

3968. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission has finalised two sets of proceedings against Western India Match Company Ltd., Bombay;

(b) if so, whether the case had been initiated in 1973 on certain allegations relating to the manner in which the company was conducting the business; and

(c) if so, why such a long time was taken by the M.R.T.P.C. to finalise its proceedings against the company?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The final orders in respect of two enquiries against M/s. Western India Match Company Ltd. were made by the M.R.T.P. Commission on 5-12-78 (R.T.P. Enquiries No. 3 and 4 of 1978).

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It has been reported by the Commission that the Restrictive Trade Practices enquiries necessarily take time because in disposing of those cases, the Commission has to follow the procedure prescribed under the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission Regulations, 1974. Besides, the following additional factors contributed to the delay in the disposal of these two enquiries by the Commission:—

(1) *Enquiry No. 3 of 1973.*

(i) The respondent's application dated 11th February, 1975 for settlement of the matter.

(ii) The complainant's application dated 27th March, 1975 for amendment of the notice of enquiry.

(iii) Application dated 12th January, 1976 by the complainant for an interim injunction against the respondent.

The application for settlement was talked out after taking considerable time. The application for amendment of the notice of enquiry was dismissed by the Commission on 30th September, 1975 after getting a report from the Director of Investigation. The application for interim injunction was also dismissed by the Commission on 20th May, 1977.

(2) *Enquiry No. 4 of 1973.*

In this enquiry also the respondent filed an application dated 11-2-1975 under Section 37 of the Act for settlement. This application took time of the Commission but came to nothing This enquiry was advisedly taken by the Commission along with the Enquiry No. 3 of 1973 and consequently the delay in the disposal of that enquiry was partly responsible for the delay in its disposal.

Utilizing Service of Retiring Officers

3969. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government was working on a plan for utilising the services of retiring officers of the defence forces;

(b) if so, what are the details of the proposed plan;

(c) when the same is likely to be implemented; and

(d) total cost of expenditure involved?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (d). Yes. Sir. Government are considering ways and means whereby to utilise the talent and experience of the retired senior officers of the Defence Forces. Details of how best this purpose can be achieved are presently under examination.

अशोधित तेल की आवश्यकता तथा उसका आयात

3970. **श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल :** क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1979 के दौरान देश में अशोधित तेल की कितनी मांग होगी और उन देशों के क्या नाम हैं जिनके साथ वर्ष 1979 से अशोधित तेल की सप्लाई के लिए करार किये गये हैं क्या उक्त करारों के अधीन भारत को कितनी मात्रा में तेल सप्लाई किया जायेगा :

(ख) वर्ष 1979 के दौरान देश में ही इसकी बढ़ती हुई मांग को देखते हुए वस्तुतः कितनी मात्रा में तेल का उत्पादन किया जायेगा ; और

(ग) क्या अशोधित तेल की बढ़ती हुई मांग को देखते हुए सरकार ने पेट्रोल की खपत घटाने के लिए कोई "ऊर्जा नीति" तैयार की है और यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) वर्ष 1979 के दौरान 16.5 मिलियन मी० टन अशोधित तेल का आयात किये जाने की आशा है। अभी तक निम्नलिखित आयात प्रबन्ध निश्चित किये गये है

देश	मात्रा (मि० मी० टन में)
ईराक	5.5
यू०ए०ई०	1.5
सऊदी अरब	3.0
यू०एस०एस०आर०	1.5

इसके अतिरिक्त ईराक से दीर्घकालीन ठेके के अन्तर्गत की जाने वाली सप्लाई के अलावा ईराक और कनार की राष्ट्रीय तेल कम्पनियों से जनवरी-मार्च, 1979 के दौरान लगभग 1.2 मिलियन मी० टन तक अशोधित तेल के आयात की व्यवस्था

की गई है। आयातित अशोधित तेल की सेव आवश्यकताओं के लिए अन्य प्रबन्धों के संबंध में विभिन्न स्तरों पर बातचीत चल रही है।

(ख) वर्ष 1979 के दौरान देश में 13.15 मिलियन मी० टन अशोधित तेल का उत्पादन होने की संभावना है।

(ग) पेट्रोल की खपत में कमी मुख्यत: राजस्व उपायों द्वारा किये जाने का विचार है। वर्ष 1973 में किये गये उपायों के परिणामस्वरूप 73–74 और 1974–75 में पेट्रोल की माग में बहुत कमी हो गई। तथापि पेट्रोल की खपत इस समय अत्यधिक बढ़ गई है।

'टिस्को' का कार्यकरण

3971. **श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल :** क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार टाटा आयरन एंड स्टील कम्पनी टिस्को के कार्यकरण से संतुष्ट नहीं है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो 1976, 1977 और 1978 में टिस्को द्वारा उत्पादित बड़े आकार के लोहे और इस्पात की मात्रा कितनी है ;

(ग) वर्ष 1976, 1977 और 1978 में 'टिस्को' रूरकेला, दुर्गापुर और भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्रों में अलग-अलग कितनी उत्पादन क्षमता का उपयोग हुआ : और

(घ) 'टिस्को' रूरकेला दुर्गापुर और भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्रों ने 1976, 1977 और 1978 के करों में कमी होने के बाद और उससे पहले कितना कितना लाभ कमाया ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री बीजू पटनायक) : (क) : सरकार टाटा आयरन एण्ड स्टील कम्पनी के उत्पादन से असंतुष्ट नहीं है।

(ख) 'टिस्को" बिक्री के लिये कच्चे लोहे का उत्पादन नहीं करती है क्योंकि इसे अपने समस्त कच्चे लोहे को इस्पात में परिवर्तित करने की अनुमति दे दी गई है। वर्ष 1976, 1977 और 1978 के दौरान "टिस्को" द्वारा उत्पादित इस्पात पिण्ड और बिक्रेय इस्पात की मात्रा नीचे दी गई है :—

(हजार टन)

	1976	1977	1978
इस्पात पिण्ड	1910	1937	1915
बिक्रेय इस्पात	1539	1586	1550

(ग) वर्ष 1976 1977 और 1978 के दौरान "टिस्को", राउरकेला, दुर्गापुर और भिलाई के इस्पात कारखानों में इस्पात पिण्ड और बिक्रेय इस्पात की क्षमता का प्रतिशत उपयोग नीचे दिया गया है :—

कारखाना	वर्ष 1976, 1977 और 1978 के दौरान इस्पात पिण्ड और बिक्रेय इस्पात की क्षमता का प्रतिशत उपयोग					
	1976		1977		1978	
	इस्पात पिण्ड	बिक्रेय इस्पात	इस्पात पिण्ड	बिक्रेय इस्पात	इस्पात पिण्ड	बिक्रेय इस्पात
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. "टिस्को'	95.5	102.6	96.9	105.7	95.8	103.3
2 राउरकेला .	82.6	95.7	80.2	95.8	73 9	88 7
3. दुर्गापुर	66.8	71.7	70.4	72.4	61.2	64.6
4. भिलाई	91.7	101.9	94.8	99.8	89.5	94.1

(घ) वर्ष 1975–76, 1976–77 और 1977–78 के वित्त वर्षों में "टिस्को", राउरकेला इस्पात कारखाने दुर्गापुर इस्पात कारखाने और भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने के वित्तीय परिणाम नीचे दिए गए हैं :—

करोड़ रुपये

(लाभ (+)/हानि (-)

1975–76	टिस्को	भिलाई	राउरकेला	दुर्गापुर
कराधान से पूर्व	(+)12.67	(+)28.22	(+)28.33	(-)20.06
कराधान के पश्चात्	(+)9.42			
1976–77				
कराधान से पूर्व	(+)18.05	(+)49.05	(+)33.13	(-)7.74
कराधान के पश्चात्	(+)12.05			
1977–78				
कराधान से पूर्व	(+)7.87	(+)39.76	(+)19.10	(-)17.54
कराधान के पश्चात्	(+)7.77			

भिलाई, राउरकेला और दुर्गापुर के इस्पात कारखानों द्वारा कोई कर देय न था क्योंकि ये कारखाने भूतपूर्व हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लि० की इकाइयां थीं, जो हानि में जा रही थीं।

Development of villages around Public Sector Units

3972. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is the policy of the present Government to develop villages around Public Sector through its various benefits, if so, steps taken in that direction by the Sindri Unit of the F.C.I. and facts in details, in last three years; and

(b) whether Government have advised the management to keep regular contact with the surrounding Panchayats to develop their education, communication and agriculture; and if so, steps taken thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Government have advised all public sector enterprises to participate in rural development programmes to enrich the quality of life in the rural areas surrounding their place of operation, keeping in view their primary aim of achieving the objectives for which they are set up. In response to this advice, the Sindri unit of FCI has provided drinking water facilities to a few neighbouring villages by extension of the pipelines to convenient points. The unit is examining a request for allotment of land for a village school.

(b) No, Sir.

B.S.L. Committed to the Development of villages around

3973. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1738 on 30th November, 1978 and state whether any coordination has been made with the Panchayats within 15 km. to evolve any integrated development programme, if so, detailed of it?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): The inofrmation is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Captive Power Plants under Steel Plants

3974 SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) Number of Captive Power Plants under different Steel plants of the SAIL, and the percentage of the power requirement supplied by them, facts in detail with particular reference to Bokaro and Durgapur for the year 1978;

(b) Efficiency of the Captive Power Plants in different units in terms of percentage utilisation of their capacity in the last three years;

(c) whether it is a fact that the efficiency of the captive plants under Durgapur and Bokaro Steel Plant is less than the national average under the Energy Ministry; and

(d) if so, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) The number of captive power generation units in the steel plants under SAIL, their installed capacity and the percentage of power met by these units during the calender year 1978 are indicated below:—

Plant	No. of captive units	Capacity of generating units	Percentage of power requirement met in 1978
Bhilai	3	12 MW each= 36 MW	33·2
Durgapur	4	5 MW each= 20 MW	24·6
Rourkela	6	5—25 MW each 1 3 MW each } 128 MW	50·8
Bokaro	3	2 55 MW each 1 12 MW each } 122 MW	41·4
I.I.S.C.O.	4	2 10 MW each 2 20 MW each } 60 MW	55·2

(b) The generation efficiency in terms of Kilowatt hours generated/KW installed of captive power plants and the percetnage utilisation of capacity during the past three years has been as under:

Plant	1975-76		1976-77		1977-78	
	Generation efficiency	Capacity utilisation.	Generation efficiency	Capacity utilisation.	Generation efficiency	Capacity utilisation.
	KWH/KW	%	KWH/KW	%	KWH/KW	%
Bhilai.	5940	67·8	6955	79·4	6140	70·1
Durgapur	3670	41·9	3880	44·3	4970	56·7
Rourkela	4145	47·3	4515	51·5	4560	52·1
Bokaro	2890	33·0	3890	44·4	3640	41·6
I.I.S.C.O.	2320	26·5	2520	28·8	2380	27·2

(c) and (d) The national average for capacity utilisation of installed capacity for thermal power generation was about 50 per cent in 1977-78. It would not, however, be appropriate to compare the national figure for capacity utilisation for power generation plants with capacity utilisation of power generation units of the steel plants for the following main reasons:--

(i) The steel plants meet their power requirements, essentially from the Public Utilities and the captive power generation units are meant primarily to provide emergency power to critical and sensitive items of plants and equipments in the event of drastic cut or failure of power supply from public utilities.

(ii) The captive power generation units serve mainly for steam generation to meet the requirements of steam for supply of air blast to Blast Furnaces and for meeting the process steam needs of various units. Only the residual steam is used for generation of power.

(iii) The boilers of power plants at the steel plants have been designed to use, besides boiler coal, the by-products fuels, namely, Blast Furnace and Coke Oven gases, the availability of which depends on the coke oven pushing levels maintained and the hot metal production of blast furnaces. Due to limitation of availability of fuel gases, steam generation capacity of the steam plants often gets restricted resulting in lower availability of steam for power generation.

(iv) The availability of non-coking coal for use at boilers and its quality during the last years has been poor. This has also adversely affected the steam raising capacities.

(v) In the case of Durgapur Steel Plant 3 of the 4 power generating units were commissioned in 1959. These units have been forced to operate for long durations at low frequency in parallel with D.V.C. power supply and, therefore, they have aged earlier than expected.

(vi) Capacity utilisation at Bokaro has been lower due to restricted steam availability for generating power after meeting the process requirements of steams as explained above.

(vii) In the case of IISCO, the performance of four boilers, installed in 1939 and two boilers installed in 1947-48 has come down due to ageing, deterioration in the quality of coal, shortage of gases fuels etc.

Captive Power Plants in Fertilizer Factories under Public Sector

3975. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) number of captive power plants in different fertilizer factories under Public Sector and the percentage of the power requirement supplied by them, with particular reference to Sindri and Durgapur for the year 1978;

(b) efficiency of the captive power plants in those units in terms of percentage utilisation of their capacity in the last three years;

(c) whether the efficiency of the captive plants is lower than the national average; and

(d) if so, reason thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI NARSINGH YADAV) (a): There are two operating captive power plants in the public sector fertilizer industry located at Sindri and Cochin respectively. The installed capacity of the Sindri capative power generat-

ing unit is 80 MW and installed capacity of the captive generating unit at Cochin 1 of FACT is 14 MW. There more captive power generating units at Durgapur, Gorakhpur and Trombay have been approved of which the Trombey unit is under implementation and work has commenced on the Durgapur unit.

(b) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Establishment of Concentrator at Sargipalli Lead Mine Project, Orissa

3976. SHRI BAIRAGI JENA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state what steps have been taken by Government for establishment of a concentrator with a feed capacity of 750 tonnes per day for the Sargipalli Lead Mine Project in Orissa to produce 2 25 lakh tonnes ore and 15,000 tonnes concentrates annually on the viable project report submitted by Hindustan Zinc Limited to the Government of India in April, 1975?

THE MNISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): Examination by the Government of the Project Report submitted by Hindustan Zinc Limited in 1975 to develop a mine for production of 750 tonnes of ore per day, with matching beneficiation facilities, indicated that the project was not commercially viable on the international price of lead then prevailing and was marginally viable on domestic price Subsequent feasibility study, however, revealed that the project at an operating level of 500 tonnes per day may be viable. Accordingly, based on the additional exploration data, a revised Project Report prepared by Hindustan Zinc Limited was submitted to Government in April, 1978. The revised Project Report envisages production of 500 tonnes of ore per day with matching beneficiation facilities. The project has been approved by Government in January, 1979 with following main parameters:—

(i) Capital Cost : . Rs. 11·88 crores.

(ii) Annual Ore production capacity : . 1,50,000 tonnes.

(iii) Annual concentrate production :-

(a) Land sulphide . 11,900 tonnes.

(b) Copper sulphide . 1,288 tonnes.

(iv) Life of the project . 14 years.

Necessary action is underway to implement the Project.

Survey for exploitation of Oil in Orissa

3977. SHRI BAIRAGI JENA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been made within the State of Orissa for exploitation of oil and, if so, what steps have been taken by Government of India for preparation of Project Report and Progress therein; and

(b) details of report thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir. Earlier Oil and Natural Gas Commission had carried out some gravity magnetic and seismic surveys in the Mahanadi basin. Exploration work in this basin has now been taken up by Oil India Limited who have completed an aeromagnetic survey of the area.

(b) The company has applied to the State Government for a Petroleum Exploration Licence covering an area of 6,800 Sq. Kms. in the districts of Cuttack, Puri and Balasore and will take up detailed seismic survey in this area on receipt of the licence.

Government Directions to Institute of Company Secretaries

3978. SHRI DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: Will the Minster of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government in the Department of Company Affairs have powers to issue directions to the Council of the Institute of Company Secretaries of India in respect of admission of members so that the regulation in this behalf framed by the institute are applied reasonably and liberally;

(b) whether Government have issued such directions to the Institute,

(c) whether the Government have received representation that the Institute has failed to carry out such directions; and

(d) if so, what action the Government have taken or propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) Clause 6 of the Memorandum of Association of Institute of Company Secretaries of India, provides that the Central Government may issue to the Council such directions as are conducive, in its opinion, to the fulfilment of the objects of the Institute, and Central Government is also empowered to make any regulations or to amend or revoke any regulations already made by the Institute.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Question does not arise.

Clearance of arrears of cases in High Courts

3979. SHRI DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: Will the Minster of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state what are the number of cases in High Courts where hearings had been concluded but judgements awaited for more than three months?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): A statement based on the information received from the High Courts is attached.

Statement

Number of cases in High Courts where hearings have been completed but judgements awaited for more than 3 months as on 31-12-1978.

Name of the High Court	Number of judgements awaited for more than 3 months as on 31-12-1978
Allahabad	34
Andhra Pradesh	Nil
Bombay	Nil
Calcutta	76
Delhi	Nil
Gauhati	1
Gujarat	3
Himachal Pradesh	Nil
Jammu and Kashmir	1
Karnataka	Nil
Kerala	1
Madhya Pradesh	77
Madras	41
Orissa	Nil
Patna	2
Punjab and Haryana	8
Rajasthan	Nil
Sikkim	Nil
TOTAL	244

उद्योगों को घटिया कोयले की सप्लाई

3980. श्री युवराज : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोयले के अभाव के कारण पूर्वी क्षेत्र के अनेक औद्योगिक एकक बंद हो गये है ,

(ख) क्या कोयले की किस्म में भी काफी गिरावट आई है ,

(ग) क्या ऐसी शिकायतें है कि कोयले में 60 प्रतिशत राख और ककड मिलाये जा रहे है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार एक ऐसा संयुक्त निरीक्षण दल गठित करने का है जिसमें संसद सदस्य और कोल इंडिया लि० के वरिष्ठ अधिकारी हों, यदि नही, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र) : (क) पूर्वी रीजन के औद्योगिक यूनिटो में कोयले की कमी के बारे में रिपोर्ट मिली थी और यह भी रिपोर्ट मिली थी कि उनमें से कुछ ने पर्याप्त मात्रा में कोयला न मिलने के कारण उत्पादन में कमी कर दी थी। किन्तु ऐसी कोई सूचना नही मिली कि लम्बे समय तक कोई उद्योग कोयले के अभाव में पूर्णतया बन्द रहा हो ।

(ख) कोयले की किस्म में कोई उल्लेखनीय गिरावट नही आई है। जब भारी वर्षा और बाढ के कारण कोयला क्षेत्रो के उत्पादन पर गम्भीर दुष्प्रभाव पड़ा था तो उपभोक्ताओं को पुराने स्टाक से अपेक्षाकृत कुछ घटिया किस्म का कोयला लेना पड़ा था ।

(ग) ऐसी कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली है कि कोयले में 60 प्रतिशत राख और पत्थर मिलाए जा रहे हैं और न बड़े उपभोक्ताओं के साथ मिलकर लिए गए नमूनो में अथवा किस्म की विभागीय जांच हेतु लिए गए नमूनो से यह पता चला है कि कोयले में राख और पत्थर का प्रतिशत इतना अधिक है ।

(घ) सरकार का विचार किसी ऐसे संयुक्त निरीक्षण ग्रुप के गठन करने का नही है जिसमें संसद सदस्य और कोल इंडिया लि० के वरिष्ठ अधिकारी शामिल हो। कोयला उत्पादक कंपनियों ने ऐसे "किस्म नियंत्रक सेलो" का गठन किया है जो उत्पादित और भेजे जाने वाले कोयले की किस्म की जांच लगातार करते हैं। इस्पात, बिजली और रेलवे जैसे बड़े उपभोक्ताओं के लिए कोयले की किस्म का निर्धारण करने हेतु संयुक्त रूप से नमूना लेने के प्रबंध किए गए हैं।

Appointment of Part-Time Correspondents as Full-Timers

3981. DR. BIJOY MONDAL: Will the Minster of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is considering to appoint the part-time correspondents of All India Radio as full time correspondents;

(b) whether he is considering to increase the meagre allowances of part-time correspondents of All India Radio; and

(c) whether he is willing to give them facilities to cover news which they think important and valuable?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K ADVANI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Director of News Services has formulated propoals for some increase in the fees scales of Part-time correspondents. These proposals are under examination.

(c) They have already been provided with suitable facilities for news coverage.

Transfers by Director Military Farms

3982. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many transfers have been ordered by the Director of Military Farms during 1977-78 and 1978-79 separately;

(b) how many employees have preferred appeals against their posting orders and how many appeals were rejected and how many accepted:

(c) how many transfers were ordered from one State to another State and how many beyond 500 Kms., 1000 Kms. above 1000 Kms. separately;

(d) how many transfers were ordered in the middle of the academic year; and

(e) how much amount has been paid as TA/DA to the employees during 1977-78 and 1978-79?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) 378 employees were transferred during the year 1977-78 and 272 were transferred during the year 1978-79.

(b) The information is as under:—

	77-78	78-79
No. of appeals received	93	46
No. of appeals accepted	20	25
No. of appeals rejected	73	21

(c) (i) 284 employees were tranferred from one State to another in 1977-78. 243 employees were transferred from one State to another in 1978-79.

(ii) Information regarding distances involved in transfers effeced is as under:—

	within 500 Kms.	beyond 500 Kms.	beyond 1000 Kms.	Total
(i) 77-78	155	68	155	378
(ii) 78-79	80	71	121	272

(d) It is difficult to furnish this information precisely because the academic years vary from State to State and in some cases from institution to institution.

(e) Information regarding the amount paid as T.A. and D.A. is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Hous, though the result will not be commensurate with the time and work involved in collecting it.

Military Farms closed down

3983. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many cattle holding Military Farms are being closed down or converted into milk purchasing depots and which are these Cattle Holding Military Farms;

(b) on closing down of Cattle Holding Military Farms or their conversion into milk purchasing depots, how many employees are likely to be effected; and

(c) how many Milking animals will be declared surplus and what will be their disposal?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) The question of re-organisation of the Military Farms in the context of existing conditions is under examination. No decision has yet been taken with regard to closure or otherwise of Military Farms.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Scholarship in Sainik School

3984. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what amount of scholarship is being sanctioned by the Government for each boy in the Sainik School, Kunjpura;

(b) is this amount not sufficient to meet the requirements of the boy in the school;

(c) if not, how much extra amount is asked for from the parents, the details of the amount charged from the parents class-wise;

(d) what for the above amount is spent; give details; and

(e) whether the school authorities supply the details in full of the amount charged from the parents, if not, why?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH) (a). The maximum amount of scholarship being sanctioned is Rs. 3500/- per boy per annum. The maximum rate of clothing allowance per boy is Rs. 500/- for the first year and Rs. 250/- for every subsequent year.

(b) The amount is sufficient to meet the major requirements of the boys in the school.

(c) Parents of boys in receipt of scholarship are required to pay approximately Rs. 750|- in the first year and approxiately Rs. 450|- every subsequent year for certain items of personal equipment and out of pocket expenses of the boys.

(d) Some of these items are:— Steel Box, Shoes, Raincoat, Bedsheets, Blankets, Holdall, Towels, Stationery articles, Toilet articles, outings and entertainment.

(e) Yes, Sir.

Staff in D.R.D.O.

3985. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that some high ranking scientists are holding administrative posts in Defence Research and Development Organisation;

(b) is it also a fact that some junior scientists in Defence Research and Development Organisation are performing the duties of clerical cadre;

(c) if so, the number of such individuals; and

(d) the reasons why Government are not utilising the services of these high ranking scientists in the field of science in which they are competent instead of wasting their energy in administrative work?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir, in the sense that all Senior Scientific posts involved some degree of administration.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) All scientists are being used for scientific-cum-administrative work according to the needs of the Laboratories|Establishments and projects.

Production of Ampicillin

3986. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the dates of Industrial Licences issued to M/s. Hindustan Antibiotics Limited and M/s. Ranbaxy Laboratories Limited for the manufacture of Ampicillin;

(b) the dates on which both units commenced production of Ampicillin;

(c) whether M/s. Hindustan Antibiotics had to pay a substantial sum in foreign exchange to a Japanese firm for technical know-how; and

(d) where from did M/s. Ranbaxy Laboratories obtain their technology to manufacture Ampicillin?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) M/s. Hindustan Antibiotics Limited were granted an Industrial Licence for the Manufacture of semi-Synthetic Penicillins (including Ampicillin) on 20.3.1972. M|s. Ranbaxy Labs. Limited were garnted an Industrial Licence for the manufacture of Ampicillin Trihydrate on 17.3.1976. Sub-

sequently, they have been granted another Industrial Licence on 19.2.1979 for effecting Substantial Expansion in the manufacture of Ampicillin Trihydrate.

(b) M/s. Hindustan Antibiotics Limited commenced production of Ampicillin in August 1974 and M/s. Ranbaxy Labs. in August 1977.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) M/s. Ranbaxy Laboratories have claimed to have developed their own technology for the manufacture of Ampicillin.

Recommendations of Sub-Group of the Planning Commission on Production of Essential Bulk Drugs

3987. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the major recommendations of the sub-group of the Planning Commission on production and demand of essential bulk drugs in the country upto 1982-83;

(b) what is the annual investment requirement for bulk drugs and formulations upto 1982-83; and

(c) how is this proposed to be met?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) (i) The Working Group on the Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Industry set up by the Planning Commission estimated the total requirement of bulk drugs to be of the order of Rs. 625 crores by 1982-83, out of which Rs. 475 crores would be from indigenous production.

(ii) The Working Group estimated that investment for the creation of the requisite additional capacity against the above projections could be expected to be of the order of Rs. 250 crores.

(iii) The Working Group expected that the share of the public sector in the above would be Rs. 150 crores and that of private sector, Rs. 100 crores.

(b) The Working Group envisaged the following annual investment on bulk drugs:—

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Public	Private	Total
1978-79	28	12	40
1979-80	30	25	55
1980-81	40	30	70
1981-82	40	20	60
1982-83	12	13	25
Total	150	100	250

The Working Group estimated that, to achieve an additional formulation turnover of about Rs. 1000 crores, the requirement of working capital would be Rs. 340 crores.

(c) The investment by the public sector is proposed to be met out of Plan allocations. It is expected that the requisite investment would be forthcoming for the private sector, in view of the comprehensive decisions contained in the New Drug Policy which deal, *inter alia*, with definitive policies on future licensing and pricing.

Licences for Manufacture of Bulk Drugs by M/s. Ranbaxy Laboratories

3988. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. Ranbaxy Laboratories have obtained

some licences for manufacture of bulk drugs which are already in the production range of IDPL and HAL;

(b) if so, give details thereof; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that M/s. Ranbaxy Laboratories are waiting to know the production results of HAL and IDPL before implementing their licences?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Of the drugs currently in the production range of IDPL, M|s. Ranbaxy Laboratories held a licence only for Phenobarbitone. They do not hold a licence for any drug currently in the prouction range of HAL.

(b) IDPL commenced production of Phenobarbitone in 1963-64 while the licence for this drug was issued to M|s. Ranbaxy Laboratories on 26-2-77.

(c) It does not appear to be so since IDPL commenced production of Phenobarbitone as far back as in 1963-64.

Arms Exported during 1977-78

3989. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the various types of arms exported by Government to various countries during the year 1977-78;

(b) the foreign exchange earned consequent upon the export of such arms; and

(c) the names of the countries to which such arms were exported and on what terms?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). It will not be in the public interest to furnish details of export of Defence, items, except to say that such exports are made to friendly foreign countries, on a selective basis, after obtaining end-user certificates.

Total Annual requirement of Energy for Industrial Commercial and Domestic Use

3990. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made any assessment of the total annual requirement of energy required for our industrial, commercial and domestic use;

(b) whether the areas of shortage of energy have been identified and if so, the details thereof;

(c) apart from our conventional sources of energy whether any effort has been made to tap new sources and conserve conventional sources; and

(d) what effort has been made so far to popularise Gobar Gas Plants so as to save at least oil/coal/LPG/ electricity from being consumed for domestic purposes?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The total requirements of various forms of commercial energy in 1982-83 has been projected in the Draft 5-year Plan 1978—83;

(b) The programmes for development of various forms of commercial energy included in the Draft 5- year Plan 1978—83 have been formulated in such a manner that the energy availability is expected to be broadly adequate to meet the projected demands at the end of the Plan period.

(c) Yes, Sir. Investigations, studies and R & D activities have been undertaken to tap various new and renewable forms of energy.

(d) Government of India, in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, took up a programme of setting up of one lakh Gobar Gas Plants during the 5th Five-year Plan period. As an incentive to the beneficiaries to

set up gobar gas plants, central subsi dies at the following rates|were|are being given:—

1974-75 & 1975-76 . . .	25% of the capital cost.
1976-77	20% of the capital cost.
1977-78 & 1978-79	25% for small-size gobar gas plants (2 and 3 cum capacity) set up by small and marginal farmers, 20% to other farmers for all sizes of gobar gas plants, 50% for plants set up in hilly and tribal areas and 33⅓% for the community-type plants.

Commercial Banks are also extending loan facilities and ARDC is extending refinancing facilities to the Banks for this programme. The Agro Industries Corporation have extended workshop facilities for maintenance and manufacture of gobar gas plants. KVIC which is implementing the programme in most of the States has been providing technical expertise for installation of plants and also arranging training programmes in different states. They are also providing arrangements for maintenance of the plants.

Production of Soda Ash

3991. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the total annual production of Soda Ash in the organised sector;

(b) names and addresses of top ten producers of soda ash together with the licenced, installed and actual capacity of production each unit;

(c) industries which are making use of soda ash in bulk; and

(d) prevailing whole-sale and retail prices of soda ash during each month since April, 1977?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The total production of soda ash during the last three years has been as under:

(i) 1978 . . 5,81,169 tonnes

(ii) 1977 . . 5,70,257 tonnes

(iii) 1976 . . 5,65,535 tonnes

All the four manufacturers of soda ash in the country are in the organised sector only.

(b) At present there are only four manufacturers of Soda ash in the country and the details regarding their licensed capacity etc. are as under:—

Name of the firm and address	Licensed capacity (in tonnes per annum)	Installed capacity (in tonnes per annum)	Actual Production in 1978 (in tonnes)
1. Tata Chemicals Ltd., Mithapur (Gujarat) . .	5,00,000	3,60,000	3,05,629
2. Saurashtra Chemicals Porbandar (Gujarat) . .	2,68,000	1,68,000	1,91,558
3. Dhrangadhra Chemical Works Limited, Dhrangadhra (Gujarat)	65,000	65,000	64,270
4. New Central Jute Mills Limited, Varanasi (U.P.) .	39,600	39,600	19,712
			5,81,169

(c) Soda ash is used as a raw material in the manufacture of Glass, Glass-ware, Sodium Silicate, Paper and pulp, Textiles, Sodium Tripoly Phosphate, Bicromates, Nitrate, Nitrite and for chemical treatment.

(d) The ex-factory prices as reported by the four Soda ash manufacturers as on 1st April, 1977, 1st April, 78 and 1st Nov. 78 are as follows:—

(Rs. per tonnes)

	1-4-77	1-4-78	1-11-78
1. Tata Chemicals			
Light	922]	975	975
Dense	996	1046	1046
2. Saurashtra Chemicals			
Light	896	960	1000
Dense	977	1030	1075
Dhrangadhra Chemicals Works Ltd.			
Light	890	960	1000
4. New Central Jute Mills--			
Light	935	1035	1400

The above prices include cost of bags, packing and loading charges, but excluding Excise Duty and Sales-Tax.

Delay in Implementation of Vizag Steel Plant

3992. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the implementation of the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant project would be delayed for one more year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) and (b). As no investment decision has so far been taken, question of any delay in the implementation of the project does not arise at this stage. The actual construction and erection of the steel plant at Visakhapatnam will start only after the necessary financial and technical details have been finalised and an investment decision taken, which is likely to be taken within 1979-80. Meanwhile, certain surveys, preliminary studies, investigations and other works have been taken up and completed and an expenditure of about Rs. 5 crores has been incurred so far on these works.

Drilling Programme off Mahanadi Sea-Bed

3993 SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that oil drilling programme off Mahanadi seabed has been postponed;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) what are the steps taken to speed up the programme?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A few months delay has been accepted in the start up of the operation owing to long delivery schedules indicated by the suppliers of offshore

material and equipment in response to tenders issued by Oil India Ltd. in September|October 1978.

(c) Action is being taken to expedite the project which is being monitored at the highest level in the company. Tenderers have been asked to improve delivery schedule.

Foreign Exchange earned by Bharat Electronics

3994. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) how much amount of foreign exchange was earned through exports by Bharat Electronics Ltd. during the year 1977-78 and during the period 1st April, 1978 to 31st December, 1978;

(b) whether there is possibility to attain the targets for the year 1978-79; and

(c) what are the steps taken towards the indigenisation during the current year and the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) The export earnings of Bharat Electronics were:—

1977-78	—	Rs. 1,691 lakhs
1st April to 31st Dec. 1978		Rs. 773 lakhs

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Indigenisation is a continuous process and the result of the efforts made are reflected over a period of time. The foreign exchange content of production in 1977-78 was around 23 per cent as compared to 35 per cent in 1968-69. Steps taken for indigenisation include adaptation of foreign circuit designs to suit Indian made components, fabricating parts to replace imported parts, and development and engineering work to evolve technologies based largely on indigenous components.

Indigenisation of Parts of Helicopters and Aircraft

3995. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many items which are used for various aircraft and helicopters were indigenised by the H.A.L. during the year 1977-78;

(b) how much foreign exchange was saved by the H.A.L. due to indigenisation during the same period; and

(c) the progress made in this connection during the first nine months of 1978-79?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF SHER SINGH): (a) 617 items.

(b) The potential foreign exchange savings on account of indigenisation of these 617 items, are estimated at Rs. 94 lakhs.

(c) 602 more items have been indigenised during the first nine months of 1978-79.

Committee for Special Fund for Ex-Servicemen

3996. SHRI K. B. CHETTRI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) names of the committee which administers the special fund for reconstruction and rehabilitation of ex-servicemen;

(b) the total amount of fund lying with them; and

(c) how the funds are utilised and who are the beneficiaries?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) The Central Managing Committee administers the Special Fund for Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of ex-servicemen. The Committee comprises of the following:—

Chairman

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence

Vice-Chairman

Raksha Rajya Mantri

Members

Secretary Ministry of Defence, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Defence,

Chief of the Army Staff,

Chief of the Naval Staff,

Chief of the Air Staff,

Financial Adviser, Ministry of Finance (Defence),

Joint Secretary in-charge of Resettlement of ex-Servicemen, Ministry of Defence,

Three Ex-Service Officers (One from each service) nominated by the Central Government,

Director General Resettlement, Ministry of Defence.

Secretary

Secretary, Kendriya Sainik Board.

(b) Rs. 2,48,454:60.

(c) The Fund is utilised for the welfare of ex-servicemen and their dependents, as follows—

(i) stipends to Ex-servicemen for technical, managerial, vocational or agricultural training at recognised training institutions;

(ii) grants or loans to Co-operative Societies or other associations of ex-servicemen for schemes and projects of resettlement;

(iii) scholarships or grants to dependents of ex-servicemen and children of deceased service officers upto the maximum age of 25 years for higher studies in technical, vocational or agricultural education at Government recognised institutes;

(iv) expenditure on special measures of collective nature for the maintenance of old and destitute ex-servicemen or widows of ex-servicemen;

(v) loans to individual ex-servicemen for starting industries or business undertakings; and

(vi) for promoting measures for the benefit of ex-servicemen and their dependents.

Land Distributed to Ex-Servicemen

3997. SHRI K. B. CHETTRI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of land distributed to the ex-servicemen in West Bengal during the last three years by the Centre and the State Government, separately;

(b) the total number of beneficiaries;

(c) whether it is a fact that the State Government of West Bengal is far lagging in distributing the vested land in comparison to other States of India; and

(d) if so, what steps the Central Government proposes to take against the State Government of West Bengal?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (d). Allotment of land is a State subject. The Government of West Bengal have accordingly been requested to furnish the information. The same will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

मुकदमेबाजी पर होने वाले व्यय को कम करने के लिए कार्यवाही

3998 श्री लालजी भाई : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भारत के सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने मुकदमेबाजी मे होने वाले व्यय को कम करने के लिए कुछ उपाय किये है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो तत्संबन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है और क्या राज्यो के स्तर पर भी न्यायालयो मे ऐसे उपाय करने के बारे मे कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री शान्ति भूषण) . (क) और (ख). जानकारी इकट्ठी की की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Applications for Dealerships in Petrol and Diesel in Madhya Pradesh

3999. SHRI RAGHAVJI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any applications for dealership in petrol and diesel in Devri and Udaipura in Raisen District and Nasrullahganj city in Sehore District of Madhya Pradesh have been received by Government;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon; and

(c) whether action is proposed to be taken to operate petrol and diesel pumps in these predominantly agricultural areas with a view to make available these goods to the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) According to the present policy, appointment of dealerships/agencies by the oil companies is to be made after issuing press advertisements calling for applications. Only those applications which are received in response to such advertisements are considered by the oil companies. Hence, the question of receipt of applications for award of dealerships, by the Government does not arise.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Installation of additional retail outlets at these locations is not considered commercially viable at the movement in view of the low potential of the area.

Reported threat to Andaman and Nicobar Islands

4000. SHRI C. R. MAHATA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any threat by any foreign country in the area of Andaman and Nicobar Islands; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b) There is no immediate threat to Andaman & Nicobar Islands. However, due to their strategic location, the likely threats to these Islands have been analysed and adequate defence measures have been taken.

12.00 hrs.

ANNOUNCEMENT RE: USE OF LANGUAGE OTHER THAN HINDI OR ENGLISH DURING QUESTION HOUR

MR. SPEAKER: It would be recalled that on 23rd November, 1978 during Question Hour, when a Member (Shri Kumari Ananthan) started asking a supplementary on Starred Question No. 62 in Tamil, I did not permit him to do so as there are no arrangements for interpretation other than in English and Hindi during the Question Hour. Subsequently, Shri Kumari Ananthan and some other Members addressed a letter to me reiterating their request for being permitted to speak in Tamil during the Question Hour.

As the question of language had been raised in the House from time to time, the position was reviewed at a meeting with the Leaders of

Parties and Groups in the Home on the 24th August, 1978. At that meeting, it was felt that it would be more appropriate if controversies relating to language, brought to notice by Members, were remitted for consideration to a Committee to be appointed in that behalf. Accordingly on the 24th November, 1978, I announced in the House formation of a Committee of eleven members under the Chairmanship of Shri Jagjivan Ram, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence on the use of language.

The request of Shri Kumari Ananthan and others for the use of Tamil in Question Hour was thereafter remitted for consideration to the Committee.

The Committee considered how far the demand for the use of language other than Hindi and English in Question Hour could be met within the facilities available at present, pending long term arrangement.

The Committee have recommended in their First Report to me that a Member whose name appears in the List of Starred Questions and who gives advance notice for putting supplementaries in a language mentioned in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution, for which arrangement for simultaneous interpretation already exist, may be allowed to put this supplementaries in the Question Hour only in that language.

The Committee have further recommended that this facility might be made available subject to the following conditions:—

(i) It may be availed of only by Members (not more than two) in whose names the Question appears in the Starred List only;

(ii) Advance notice in this behalf shall be given (in writing by the Members concerned) not later than 3 P.M. on the working day preceding the day on which the Question is listed for oral answer;

(iii) The facility shall not be available to Members, other than those in whose name the Question stands listed in the Starred List;

(iv) In the printed Debate (original version) only English version of the supplementary Questions asked in language other than Hindi or English shall be incorporated. This shall be on the same lines as is already being done at present in respect of speeches delivered by Members in a language other than Hindi or English while participating in debates on Bills, Resolutions etc.

I hope that with the willing and active cooperation of the Leaders of Parties and Groups and Members; it may be possible to implement the above recommendation of the Committee on an experimental basis.

12.04 hrs. ..

RULING RE: STATEMENT BY GOVERNMENT ON RECENT VISIT OF PRIME MINISTER KOSYGIN AND PLACING THE TREATIES AND AGREEMENTS ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Eduardo Faleiro and the Leader of the Opposition contended that the Government should have made a statement regarding the discussion that the Prime Minister and the External Affairs Minister had with H.E. Mr. Kosygin, the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and should also have placed the agreements entered into with the Soviet Government during the visit of H.E. Mr. Kosygin before the House. The Prime Minister contended that it was not the practice to do so. According to him, on statement are made when discussion takes place in this country.

Under our Constitution, the Executive is empowered to enter into any agreement with foreign countries and

[Mr. Speaker]

the same does not require the sanction of the Parliament unless—

(i) the agreement itself provides that it should be ratified by the Parliament; and

(ii) unless it involves any expenditure from the Consolidated Fund.

If there is any expenditure involved, an occasion will be available for discussion of the same during the discussion of the Demands for Grants.

Therefore, there is no constitutional requirement compelling the Government to place the agreements in question on the Table of the House. It is not the contention of the hon. Members that the agreements in question provide for any ratification by the Parliament

As regards the statement to be made by the Government relating to the discussion that took place between our Prime Minister or Foreign Minister and H E. Mr. Kosygin, here again, there is no legal or constitutional requirement to make a statement. though in practice the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister did make such statements whenever they had discussions with foreign leaders outside the country.

Coming to the prevailing conventions, there have been some occasions on which statements were made by the Ministers relating to the discussions that they had with the foreign visitors during their stay in India, but by and large, no such statements have been made regarding the conversations that the Ministers had with foreign visitors during their stay in India. To cite only some recent examples, no such statement was made relating to the discussions that the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister had during the recent visits of President Carter, the Prime Ministers of the United Kingdom, Australia and Vietnam. That being so, I am unable to uphold the point of order raised.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): Sir, this is a matter on which you have spelt out one aspect of the question. Now, the Prime Minister's contention was that with respect to agreement signed outside India they will make a...

SHRI VASANT SATHE: discussion.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: We are asking only for a statement to be made to the House, not about discussion at all. It is not a discussion matter, Sir. He does not want to start a new precedent. My contention is this. Whether it is signed outside or inside the convention is this. When the House is sitting if it happens he makes a report to the House. This is my contention. If there were cases when agreement was signed in India when the House was not sitting and that was not reported to the House, then alone the contention of the Prime Minister will be sustained. I could cite an incident. When the House was sitting in 1971 the agreement with the USSR on Peace, Friendship and Cooperation was signed, when Mr. Gromyko was here. They discussed it. The agreement was signed. Mr. Swaran Singh came to the House at 14-40 and he made a statement in the House. Therefore the convention pleaded by the Prime Minister stands completely repudiated. His whole ground is this that this is the convention and I will not violate the convention. I am establishing, Sir, that this is not the convention. That is the point on which I sought your assistance and your ruling. There are rules to the effect that when there are important developments the Minister concerned must make a statement. If such a statement is not made, the Members have got the right to demand a statement to be made and to insist on such statement to be ordered to be made in the House. I can give you the rulings by earlier Speakers by your predecessors to that effect. Sir, this is a matter which affects the rights of the House, the Privileges of the House and the dignity of the House. Therefore kindly

do not plead this ruling as the final thing. We have got our right.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Stephen, I have followed the earlier ruling...

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I could give you earlier ruling.

MR. SPEAKER: I have gone through them.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: There is nothing absolutely final about these things. Ours is a sovereign House. We have got the right to get a statement from the Minister. We are the ultimate authority, Sir. We have got a right to get a statement from the Minister before he goes out to the public or T.V. We have got a right to demand a statement from him. This is a right which has been upheld in this House repeatedly. I only plead with you, Sir,...

MR. SPEAKER: If you show me that I will certainly go into it.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: This is not a party matter at all. The matter really concerns the rights, privileges and dignity of the House. There is no question of having any party affiliation about this. Therefore it is my duty to bring this to your notice..

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Stephen, if I can explain to you, the position is this: There have been both occasions —occasions in which certain matters were placed before the House and occasions in which they were not placed before the House. There have been both occasions. That is why I mentioned that.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: It is for the House to decide. You must permit the House to decide that. Let the House decide. You please give us permission. You hear the different points of view.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Stephen there is nothing final in the matter; we can always revise it.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: You must give us an opportunity.

MR. SPEAKER: We will try to give you the opportunity. Now, let us pass on to the next item....

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Under Rule 372 I want to raise a point of order...

MR. SPEAKER: What subject?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: On this subject, Sir, regarding statement to be made by a Minister, on a matter of urgent public importance with the consent of the Speaker. It is said here, 'no question shall be asked'. All right. My point is this. About Joint Statement...

MR. SPEAKER: That has been ruled by the previous Speaker. The Speaker cannot compel him to make a statement.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if you agree and the House agrees that the joint communique and the discussion which the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister had with Mr. Kosygin were of sufficient public importance so much so that the External Affairs Minister thought it fit to go to the TV and tell the public...

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a point of order; I am not allowing it.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): Mr. Speaker, Sir...

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER: I am not setting any new precedent. I have called upon the Minister for External Affairs.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Sir, you have given your ruling and I have nothing to say on that, but I would like...

*(Interruptions)***

**Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER: Do not make a wrong statement. He has not asked for my permission to make a statement.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER: I have called upon the External Affairs Minister. The External Affairs Minister wanted to speak and I have given him the floor. I will consider any point of order after that.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER: I have called the Minister of External Affairs. I won't hear anybody until he speaks.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER: Until I hear the Minister of External Affairs. I won't hear you.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER: Now I am on my legs. Please, Order, order.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER: Please...I am on my legs. I am on my legs.

*(Interruptions)***

MR SPEAKER: Please. I am on my legs.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER: I am on my legs, please.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER: No.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down, all of you.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): No. I have a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: I am on my legs, please sit down, Mr. Lakkappa. You have a duty to hear me.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Two questions were raised yesterday. One was whether after discussion with a foreign visitor in India a statement must be made by the Minister...

AN HON. MEMBER: ...When the House is in session.

MR. SPEAKER: When the House is in session. No. 2 was whether the agreement entered into should be placed on the Table of the House.

AN HON. MEMBER: Joint communique. Be precise.

MR. SPEAKER: I am very precise.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have absolutely no objection for developing a convention under which government must place all important matters before Parliament. I for one would like to have it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am only concerned now as to what were the precedents and what were the conventions. I went deep into the matter. I asked office to analyse both the questions.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Office has misled you.

MR. SPEAKER: Then it is my mistake, not theirs. Office has analysed it. I have examined the matter with reference to the earlier ruling. One of my predecessors earlier has gone deeply into the matter and he has gone into the constitutional aspects, he has gone into the rules. He has laid down that so far as agreements are concerned, in general terms not....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It was the issue there.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You may change it.

(Interruptions)

**Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: Please, one by one. I am not going to be cross-examined. He has laid down that the House has no right to ask for an agreement to be placed before the House. The Constitution and also the rules do not provide for it. But undoubtedly you can make a rule; you can make, a convention.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: We are making rules now. Probably it will be a good rule for the House....

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: The point is totally different.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not at all against making a convention. At present, as far as this is concerned, my ruling stands.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Why are you clapping, as if you have scored a point? Sir, you have unfortunately laid stress on another aspect. The question is that in order that the House may come to know at the earliest opportunity about all serious occurrences...

MR. SPEAKER: We shall have a debate.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: ....A convention is being followed that Ministers make statements regarding such occurrences *suo motu*. This is the position, this was so in 1957, in 1958. In order that the House may come to know at the earliest opporunity about important occurrences, a convention is being followed that Ministers make a statement in the House regarding...

MR. SPEAKER: You are raising another debate now. Now papers to be laid on the Table.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: What is the procedure to be followed? This is a matter which has got to be settled.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing any more discussion on this.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: You must have a discussion, you must hear all the points of view at the earliest opportunity. This is a matter which arises no doubt: how to proceed about this matter.

MR. SPEAKER: I am prepared to call a meeting of the leaders.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: You must hear the different views of this House. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Papers to be laid on the Table.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

12.26 hrs.

REVIEWS ON AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF INDIAN PETROCHEMICAL CORPORATION FOR 1975-76, 1976-77, 1977-78 AND STATEMENT FOR DELAY

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI NARSINGH YADAV): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited, for the year 1975-76.

(ii) Annual Report of the Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited for the year, 1975-76 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited, for the year 1976-77.

(ii) Annual Report of the Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited, for the year 1976-77

[Shri Narsingh Yadav]

along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(c) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited, for the year 1977-78.

(ii) Annual Report of the Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Reports.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—4105/79].

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE WORKING AND ADMINISTRATION OF COMPANIES ACT, 1956 FOR 1977-78.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) for the year 1977-78 on the working and administration of the Companies Act, 1956, under section 638 of the said Act.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—4106/79].

DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING FOR 1979-80.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI FAZLUR RAHMAN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Planning for 1979-80. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT—4107/79].

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF PETROFILE COOPERATIVE LIMITED JAWAHARNAGAR (BARODA) FOR 1976-77.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI NARSINGH YADAV): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Petrofiles Cooperative Limited, Jawaharnagar (Baroda) for the year 1976-77.

(2) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) on the working of the Petrofiles Cooperative Limited, Jawaharnagar (Baroda) for the year 1976-77.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—4108/79].

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF GARDEN REACH SHIP-BUILDERS AND ENGINEERS LTD. CALCUTTA FOR 1977-78 AND A NOTIFICATION UNDER ARTICLE 309 OF THE CONSTITUTION.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE PROF. SHER SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Annual Report of the Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(ii) A statement regarding Review on the working of the Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1977-78.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—4109/79].

(2) A copy of the Canteen Stores Department, Ministry of Defence (Group 'A' and Group 'B' posts) recruitment Rules, 1979, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.N.O. 64 in

Gazette of India dated the 3rd March, 1979, issued under Article 309 of the Constitution.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—4110/79].

MR. SPEAKER: I am prepared to meet you and discuss it.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: We have never created trouble in this House. We feel so strongly about it and you would not allow us... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I am prepared to meet all of you to evolve a new procedure. (*Interruptions*). The House stands adjourned for 15 minutes.

12.28 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned till forty-five minutes past Twelve of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Forty-nine Minutes past Twelve of the Clock.
(MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

MR. SPEAKER: I am glad to announce to the House that a certain understanding has been arrived at. Suppose some important talks take place between the Prime Minister, or the External Affairs Minister or some other Minister, with some outside leaders and if any agreement is entered into between them, if either the leaders of any of the Groups or any section of the members, or a fairly large number of members require a statement to be made by the Government and they write to the Speaker, the Speaker in turn would request the Government to make a statement or place a report on the Table.

AN HON. MEMBER: The joint communique also.

MR. SPEAKER: The joint communique as well as the agreements entered into and the understanding arrived at.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): Why have the poor Foreign Minister? Let it be confined to the Prime Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no; both the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): Whenever there is an accident in the railways, the Railway Minister comes and automatically makes a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: We are not on accidents now.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): You have referred to an understanding. We do not know anything about it. Understanding between whom?

MR. SPEAKER: In the discussion with the members.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: In that case, you should call a meeting of the different groups. I do not know how when some hon. Members raise some point, you immediately call a meeting.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Chatterjee, if necessary, I will call a meeting of the leaders.

12.50 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED PROPOSAL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO STATION A NEW NAVAL FLEET IN THE INDIAN OCEAN

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

(Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan)

"Reported proposal of the United States of America to station a new Naval Fleet in the Indian Ocean and to forge a new military alliance with Saudi Arabia and Pakistan."

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): Mr. Speaker, Sir. On 12th March, I had expressed our concern in this House over reports of the US Government despatching a carrier-led naval task force to the Indian Ocean and the Gulf area. Hon. Members are understandably concerned at this move especially in view of some indications that after the recent events in Iran and Afghanistan, the US Government is considering the option of increasing US Military presence in the Region.

We are maintaining a close watch over the developing situation in the Indian Ocean and the Gulf area. We have, however, so far not received any confirmation of the reports that a new military alliance involving Saudi Arabia and Pakistan is being forged. Recent trends, like the disintegration of the CENTO, would suggest that military alliances, involving developing countries, do not serve the declared purposes. On the contrary, such arrangements invite counter-efforts; create instability and come in the way of cooperative relations. Moreover, they also tend to distort internal politics with resultant upheavals as happened recently in some countries of this region.

In this connection it can be reiterated that stability can only be achieved through regional, functional and economic cooperation between countries acting in consonance with their national interests. Problems which exist, can best be resolved with mutual respect through peaceful dialogues as has happened recently with the Arab League mediation between the two Yemens. Increased presence by any major foreign power would inevitably bring forth rival build-up and is bound to result in further tension. We firmly believe that the best way to ensure normal peaceful maritime commerce, including the flow of oil, through this region, is to help the countries of the region to develop their economies and resolve their mutual problems.

Recent events have made it more than clear that increased military and naval strength in the area and enhanced super power presence could have adverse consequences, and add to the tensions in the region, which would be of concern to the entire world.

The United Nations is already seized of this problem of making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace. A conference of littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean and the Gulf is to be held in the coming months.

In keeping with the declared purpose of extending detente to all regions of the world and what we believe is the considered inclination of the countries around the Indian Ocean and the Gulf, we cannot but caution against any new military arrangement involving super powers or non-regional countries. We recognise this as a vital area for the world economy. Enlightened policies would point to defusing tensions rather than adding to them by new forms of multi-lateral militarism.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: It is often said that the style is the essence of the man. Now, we have had a remarkable statement from the Minister of External Affairs. Like the statement to which he has referred; this reflects the essence of the policies and personality of Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee, i.e. the Minister of External Affairs. That is the new style of diplomacy, the new style of foreign policy that he has set and that he is trying to

project. It consists of prevarications; it consists of a very good sugar-coated pill to be passed on to Parliament and to public, but it conceals his total abandonment of considerations of national security, questions that ought to cause concern to anyone, not only to this House but to the whole country and I thought it would have caused concern to the Minister himself.

What am I to make of this statement? What is the world to make of this statement? I would want you, Sir, also to say this. I had called attention to the specific proposals of a new Navel Fleet the report of which had appeared widely in the international press and also in the national press. What he is talking and telling us in about the reported movement of a Naval Carrier Force, which was also reported, from Phillipines to the Indian Ocean as well as the movement of some other destroyers, that is, aircraft carrier "constellation", guided missiles carrying destroyers and the Cruiser from Philippines to Indian Ocean which contains 5000 service personnel and 80 aircraft including F-14 Fighters with a range of 1000 miles or around, moving to Diego Garcia.

My question was, and it still remains to be answered, about the reported movements of a new Naval Fleet called the Fifth Fleet. I know, he knows about it; he wants to conceal it from the House. I know, when Mr. Warren Christopher visited, this question was raised. Can he tell the Parliament that he did'nt or his officials did not raise this question? Not only of the movements in the Indian Ocean but also about the new build-up, what assurance did he get, about which the House cannot be kept in the dark? This is not a matter to be laughed at. This is a far more serious matter.

It is not just a broad international quuestion as is made out. With the various platitudes, like, increase in the presence of any major foreign power would bring forth the rival build-up' and all that, everybody knows it. Who does not know it? All his platitudes about the concern of 'normal peace-time, maritime commerce', are the words that come very often from the spokesmen of Western Agencies; the neo-colonialist spokesmen who in the name of ensuring peaceful maritime commerce are threatening the security of this country. The question is one of threat to the security of this country; not one of ensuring normal peace-time, maritime commerce, which everybody knows and contributes to and which everybody wants.

In this statement, I am sorry to say, there is a distinct change from the position that the Government of India had taken right from the days of previous regime regarding Diego Garcia and the questions of Indian Ocean. As I said, it is a matter of vital concern to our national security because we have a certain place in this region from Suez to Singapore or Aden to Singapore, as the strategists would call it. It is not only a broad international question concerning littoral countries —that is a broad question about which we should be concerned—but it is primarily a question of national security and a real threat to the national security. To react in this way to that major question, when a super power i.e. the United States is going to have a newly-assembled fleet in Diego Garcia or in the Indian Ocean, it is a matter of great concern for us. On this, I am afraid, he has had nothing to say, except repeating the platitudes. Even the old teeth which we had whenever we spoke in the United Nations or outside have been pulled out. By whom? Is it Mr. Vajpayee's contribution to our concern regarding the threat that is developing in the Indian Ocean?

13.00 hrs.

This only proves that genuine non-alignment is moving from non-alignment to genuine alignment. There is

(Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan)

some genuine alignment that has taken place, the results of which we have seen in parts of West Asia, the results of which we are seeing in Vietnam. That is the neo-American-Chinese new equilibrium that is being built up and which, I do not know whether Mr. Vajpayee would like to support. But this pronouncement is another example of soft-pedalling of this new threat to our security and the contours of the new forces that are emerging. I am not surprised because this is based on Schlesinger's counter-force theory which has been accepted by the United States. To their surprise, they have found that not only Iran has slipped out of the orbit but certain developments have taken place in Afghanistan, causing consequence in a region which, apart from being an international question of concern to us, as a question of war and peace, of ensuring commerce, and so on, is right on our borders: it is right on our western flank. The entire British concept, when they were overloading in this sub-continent was protection of the Indian Ocean to protect the Indian Sub-continent, and it was secured from Aden to Singapore by the control of this Ocean. Now that is being threatened, and he cannot easily throw it away by talking of platitudes.

As I said, the *Wall Street* journal—it is not an ordinary journal—has said that the United States must immediately supply arms to Pakistan, and President Zia-ul-Haq says that they should not only be armed but should also be supported in building up their defensive capacity which really means offensive capacity. There was the visit of the Defence Secretary, Mr. Harold Brown to Saudi Arabia and the report that a new alliance is in the offing. Now, he has had nothing to say on any of these problems. He repeats his old platitudes.

I would like to know whether he is aware of this because he only talks about, as I said, of the movement of a carrier Naval Task Force, whereas my question was regarding formation of a new Fleet—and if so, whether he has lodged any formal protest and whether diplomatic initiative will be taken or has been taken to mobilise littoral countries and other States of the Indian Ocean area to oppose this move.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the Call Attention Motion two points were mentioned: (i) reports about stationing of new Naval Fleet in the Indian Ocean; and (ii) the proposal to forge a new military alliance with Saudi Arabia and Pakistan. My friend, Mr. Unnikrishnan, says that I have not referred, in my statement, to the first point. That is not correct. In the first para of my statement, I have clearly stated:

> "...Hon. Members are understandably concerned at this move, especially in view of some indications that after the recent events in Iran and Afghanistan, the U.S. Government is considering the option of increasing U.S. military presence in the region..."

Whether it is the Fifth Fleet or the Sixth Fleet or the Seventh Fleet, all these fleets form part of the American Navy and if they decide to depute a new task force, that will increase the presence of American Navy in the region. I do not understand this, Sir, my friend, Mr. Unnikrishnan is very intelligent and very alert, but, I know he is the Opposition. So he has to say something...

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: As you did.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I have nothing to conceal from this House. And let me assure the House that I will never commit that crime, I will never commit that folly. I regard it a sin. If something escapes my attention, that is a different matter. But there will be no deliberate attempt to keep the House in the dark...

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Is this your remark against the Prime Minister?

MR. SPEAKER: Against you, Mr. Sathe.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Against you, Mr. Sathe and against the former Prime Minister.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I have not concealed anything, neither has the previous Prime Minister. Yesterday your Prime Minister concealed.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: There has been no change in the Government's policy *vis-a-vis* the Indian Ocean. We are active in the United Nations. We are active in the Non-aligned Group. We have been emphasizing that all military bases, including Diego Garcia, must be abolished. But this is a specific question. A conference of littoral and hinterland countries is being called. India is a Member of the Ad-hoc Committee. So, please don't see change where there is no change. (*Interruptions*) New, he has brought in China.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Please answer my question.

13.08 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*].

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I am not going to answer that. Kindly reserve it for the debate on the External Affairs.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Are you going to allow China to come to that meeting on the Indian Ocean?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him answer Mr. Unnikrishnan.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: We are having consultations with all countries, particularly, with the countries in the Gulf Region. This region, this area has suddenly become very sensitive and very important and we have received indications from some of the countries that they do not want the presence of the American fleet in that area.

I might inform the House that the President of the Yemen Arab Republic —he gave an interview to a paper and this is what he said:

> "We shall not be under the control of the USA or USSR. We are under the control of Yemen and the Arabs. We shall not allow any big power to interfere between us."

Similarly, the President of United Arab Emirates, Shaikh Daoud has come out with a statement:

> "No country can pretend to play the role of gendarme. The security of the Gulf countries lies in co-operation with the littoral States without foreign involvement."

Sir, the Gulf countries are alive to the danger of foreign involvement. We are keeping contacts with them and we hope that wiser counsels will prevail. This matter was taken up with Mr. Christopher and we expressed our concern. Now Mr. Unnikrishnan says that even concern has not been expressed. I came to the House *suo moto* on the 12th. Concern is being expressed and even in this statement the expression of concern is there...

SHRI VASANT SATHE: But not protest.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I cannot reply to all sorts of questions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shrimati Mohsina Kidwai.

श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवई (आजमगढ़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप के माध्यम से मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि हमारे एक्सटर्नल अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर साहब ने जैसा स्टेटमेंट इस हाउस में दिया है, अभी जैसा ऊनीकृष्णन जी ने कहा उस से कहीं ऐसा नहीं लगता कि उन्होंने सीरियसली इस चीज को लिया हो कि यह इतना बड़ा अहम मसला है, यह मसला आज का नहीं है, यह कई म

(श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवई)

से चला आ रहा है, खास तौर से बंगला देश की लड़ाई शुरू हुई उस वक्त से इधर अमेरिकी बेड़े का ज्यादा प्रभाव पड़ने की बात है। मैं दो क्वेश्चन सावाल आपके जरिए से करना चाहती हूं। 1977 में जब जिमी कार्टर साहब अमरीका के सदर हुए तो उन्होंने आते ही कहा कि कम्पलीट डिमिलिट्राईजेशन आफ इंडियन ओशन की बात हम करते हैं तो मैं जानना चाहती हूं कि उसको दो साल हो गए, इस बीच हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी का दौरा अमरीका का हुआ, हमारे विदेश मंत्री का भी दौरा अमरीका का हुआ, क्यों नहीं उन्होंने इतने अहम सवाल, जोकि हमारे मुल्क की सिक्योरिटी से वाबस्ता है, हमारे मुल्क की तिजारत से वाबस्ता है और इस पूरे कांटिनेन्ट की सिक्योरिटी से वबास्ता है, को हाई प्रायर्टी पर उनके साथ हल करने की कोशश की ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि 1964 में श्रीलंका में नानएलाइन्सड कान्फ्रेंस हुई थी और उसमें प्रपोजल रखा गया था कि इंडियन ओशन को जोन आफ पीस बनाया जाये। श्रीलंका की सरकार बदलने के बाद अब यूनाइटेड नेशन्स में सिर्फ दो कंट्रीज ऐसे मैम्बर्स हैं, हिन्दुस्तान और श्रीलंका, जोकि इस सवाल को बहुत मजबूती और जोरदार तरीके से उठा सकते हैं। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूं क्या उन्होंने अपने पड़ोसी मुल्क, श्रीलंका की सरकार बदलने के बाद वहां की मिनिस्ट्री के साथ बातचीत की कि अब उनकी इस मामले में राय क्या है ? मैं उनको बताना चाहती हूं, उस वक्त श्रीलका के जो ट्रेड मिनिस्टर आये थे उन्होंने कहा था :

'This country favoured a balanced presence of big power Navies since the peace zone is an unrealistic aim.'

मैं जानना चाहती हूं कि क्या आपने श्रीलंका की सरकार के साथ इस मामले पर बातचीत की ?

एक बात मैं और भी बताना चाहती हूं। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि अमरीका जानबूझ कर इंडियन ओशन के मसले को लेकर डिले कर रहा है। मैं जानना चाहती हूं कि भारत सरकार ने इस दिशा में क्या कदम उठाए हैं जिससे इसको एक्सपेडाइट करके इस मसले का जल्दी से जल्दी हल निकल सके।

एक बात और भी है। मैं तीन चीजों को इकट्ठा एक चीज देखना चाहती हूं। इस प्रकार का अमरीका का रवैया जो हमारे मुल्क के साथ रहा है और सवाल आज हमारे सामने उठा है, यह बात बहुत पहले एक्सटर्नल अफेयर्स मिनिस्ट्री को मालूम होनी चाहिए थी और उनसे बातचीत करनी चाहिए थी। पहली चीज है —

Common naval base—military base—in the Indian Ocean

दूसरी बात है— Supply of arms to Pakistan.

तीसरी चीज जिसका इससे कन्सर्न नही है लेकिन मैं चाहती हूं यह तीनों चीजें एक साथ देखी जायें और वह है—

Costlier U.S. Uranium to Tarapur Atomic Power Station

मुझे डर है कि हमारे मुल्क की तरफ, इंडियन ओशन की तरफ फ्लीट बढ़ने की बात हो रही है वह कहीं ईस्ट इंडिया कम्पनी न साबित हो। यह बड़ा अहम सवाल है, हमारी सरकार को हाई प्रायर्टी पर इस मसले को हल करना चाहिए ताकि पूरे सब कांटिनेंट को इन खतरात से बचाया जा सके। अमरीका ने 1948 में पर्शियन गल्फ के एक छोटे से मुल्क बहरीन में अपनी बेस बनाई, आस्ट्रेलिया में उन्होंने अपनी कम्युनिकेशन बेस बनाई और जो सबसे स्ट्रेटेजिक प्वाइन्ट है इंडियन ओशन में डिएगो गार्शिया वहा पर वे अपनी इंटेलिजेंस की पूरी बेस बनाना चाहते हैं। तो यह सारे खतरात हैं इस मुल्क की सिक्योरिटी के लिए, इस मुल्क की तिजारत के लिए, इस मुल्क की आजादी के लिए। इसलिए मैं पुरजोर तरीके से कहना चाहती कि हाई प्रायर्टी देकर आप इस मसले को हल करें और बताये कि उस दिशा में आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं। हर बात में एक्स प्राइम मिनिस्टर को खींच कर आपका कोई काम अब बनने वाला नहीं है। अब इस अजीम मुल्क की जिम्मेदारी आपके ऊपर है, इसलिए अपको बताना पडेगा कि इस मुल्क की सिक्योरिटी और आजादी के लिए और अवाम की फला बहबूद के लिए, साइंसी दुनिया में तरक्की के लिए आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रधान मंत्री को खींचना नहीं चाहता, प्रधान मंत्री को तो उसी पक्ष में बैठे हुए एक सदस्य ने खींचने की कोशिश की थी, जिसे मैंने नाकामयाब कर दिया...

श्री बसन्त साठे : पिछले प्रधान मंत्री को खींच कर।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं अपने पैरों पर खड़े होने में समर्थ हूं, अपने दायित्व के प्रति जागरूक हूं और कर्तव्य की भावना से काम करने की कोशिश कर रहा हूं। आप को पसन्द है तो ठीक है.....

श्री गौरी शंकर राय (गाजीपुर) : पसन्द है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : माननीय सदस्या का कहना ठीक है कि यह मसला बहुत अहम है, मगर मसला पुराना है—यह कह कर उन्होंने इस की अहमियत कम कर दी। हमारे पड़ौस में जो नये परिवर्तन हुए हैं, उन के प्रकाश में "गल्फ" में नव-शक्ति को बढ़ाने की बात है—यह एक नई बात है जिसे हम बड़ी

गम्भीरता से देख रहे हैं और जिसे बड़ी गम्भीरता से देखा जाना चाहिये और जिसे रोका जाना चाहिये ।

माननीय सदस्या ने पूछा कि अमरीका गये, बात हुई या नही ? जरूर बात हुई । हिन्द महासागर का सवाल, हम जब कभी भी अमरीका से बात करते हैं या सोवियत संघ से बात करते हैं—जरूर उठाते हैं । दोनों देशों के बीच में बातचीत हो रही थी । 1977–78 में बातचीत के चार दौर चले, थोड़ी सी प्रगति भी हुई, लेकिन बाद में मामला ठप्प हो गया । आखिरी बैठक फरवरी, 1978 में स्विट्जरलैण्ड मे हुई थी, लेकिन उस में अगली बैठक की तारीख तय नहीं हुई —स्पष्ट है कि मामला उलझ गया है ।

प्रेजिडेण्ट कार्टर ने, जब वह प्रेजिडेण्ट नही थे, मि० कार्टर थे, तो चुनाव के दौरान में डी-मिलिट्राइजेशन की बात कही थी, लेकिन अब जो बातचीत हो रही है, वह तो स्टैबिलाइजेशन करने की बात हो रही है । दोनों देशों के बीच जो शक्ति है, वह बराबर की शक्ति हो—इस के बारे में बातचीत हो रही है । हम तो चाहते हैं कि शक्ति घटे और हिन्द महासागर बड़ी शक्तियों का अखाड़ा न बने और इसी लिये हम चाहते हैं कि बातचीत फिर से शुरू होनी चाहिये । इस पर हमने जोर दिया है । मैंने जैसा पहले श्री उन्निकृष्णन्न के प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहा था—हम यूनाइटेड नेशन्ज में इस मामले में सक्रिय है और एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन बुलाने का फैसला हुआ है ....

श्री बसन्त साठे : आप बार-बार दोनो को इक्वेट क्यों करते हैं—आप इस मामले मे उन के वकील हैं—क्या ? आप की बातों से दिख तो यह रहा है कि आप उन के वकील हैं । मैं इन सब में नही जाना चाहता हूं—मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि हकीकत क्या है ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हकीकत यह है कि जब तक सोवियत संघ और अमरीका दोनों समझौता नही करेंगे, सहयोग नहीं करेंगे, हिन्द महासागर को शान्ति-का-सागर बनाने का उद्देश्य पूरा नहीं होगा ।

श्री बसन्त साठे : इस का मतलब है कि हमारी कोई हस्ती नही रही ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मेरे कहने का यह मतलब नहीं है । हम हिन्द महासागर के किनारे बसे हुए हैं और भी देश हैं जो हिन्द महासागर को शान्ति का क्षेत्र बनाने में हमारे साथ हैं, लेकिन इस तथ्य से आप इन्कार नहीं कर सकते कि सोवियत संघ और अमरीका में जो बातचीत हो रही थी, वह बन्द हो गई और जब मैं दोनों का नाम लेता हूं तो आप कहते हैं कि मैं इक्वेट कर रहा हूं । इस में इक्वेट करने का कोई सवाल नहीं है ।

श्री बसन्त साठे : हकीकत बतलाइये । श्री कोमिगिन ने इस के बारे में अभी क्या कहा, क्या उन का कोई बेस है या सिर्फ अमरीका का ही है ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No interruptions, please.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : माननीय सदस्या ने यह भी कहा कि पाकिस्तान को हथियार देने का मामला है, अमरीका के साथ हमारा यूरोनियम का सवाल है—इन सवालों पर अलग से चर्चा हो रही है और उन के बारे में सरकार का दृष्टिकोण समय-समय पर सदन के सामने रखा जाता है ।

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): Sir, what I say now with reference to the Calling Attention Motion is not to run down our Foreign Minister. I know that he is a good man and a patriotic man. He has said in one of his interviews: 'I pay tribute to Nehru'. He is trying to follow Nehru's path. But, unfortunately, his Foreign Ministry is working in such a way...

PROF. SAMAR GUHA (Contai): God save the country from Nehru's path!

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Samar Babu wants to save this country from Nehru's path. We don't want that. Mr. Vajpayee has stated categorically that he is trying to follow Nehru's path with regard to foreign policy. We want him to follow that. But unfortunately Sir, the Foreign Ministry is being run in such a way that very often one wonders whether the statements are prepared here or in Washington, as it has been alleged by an hon. Member of the Janata party, Shri Madhu Limaye. Sir, he has alleged that the Foreign Secretary was directly involved with the American people; he has alleged that V. Shankar, Prime Minister's Secretary is also involved with the American people...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I strongly object to it. He should not bring the names of those who are not here to defend themselves. He can write to me. He can criticise me here. But he can't bring in the name of persons who can't defend themselves.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: He is quoting somebody else. The Janata party has not taken any action against Mr. Madhu Limaye. Why are you blaming him? He is quoting only Mr. Madhu Limaye.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please come to the subject.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: All I am saying is this. This statement is a lollypop statement, not to be taken seriously, not to be given to this august, honourable, House. I say this, because, this is a matter which is a very serious matter regarding the presence of US 5th Fleet in the Indian Ocean as also the reported formation of a military alliance and here he is given a lollypop, papering-over, soft-pedalling, statement. Nowhere in the statement does the word 5th Fleet come in. Nowhere in he statement does the word Diego Garcia come in. And the Minister later on says, "they also tend to distort internal politics with resulant upheavals as happened recently in some countries of this region'—meaning thereby Iran and Afghanistan! Sir, is it because of CENTO that this upheaval has taken place in Iran? Or is it because the people of Iran have risen in revolt against a dictatorial Shah? I believe that the statement shows a lack of understanding and perspective of our foreign policy There are three very important things which have got to be considered because the scope of this Calling Attention is very wide. Number one is with regard to the middle-eastern situation where the 5th Fleet has gone now. What is happening in the Middle-east? After the fall of the Shah of Iran, the main stooge of American imperialism in middle-east, the sheikdoms in the Gulf Area have become shaky. Carter has been attacked in his own country of having followed a weakneed policy, for not being able to bale out the Shah of Iran. And President Carter is now going to Saudi Arabia, whom he is wanting to keep as an ally. That is why he has brought in this Fifth Fleet, in the event of an immediate contest or struggle between the people and the rulers of North Yemen. But this is not the end of the matter. The US authorities have set up their base in Diego Garcia. Their presence in the Indian ocean is there. It is unfortunate that the Foreign Minister went on T.V. even without coming to the Parliament first, saying that 'We had differences with Kosygin on Kampuchea'. All right; if he does not want to recognise Kampuchea, it is his business. We demand recognition. But here he says: 'Enhanced super-power presence could have adverse consequences'. Why does he not say straightway that the presence of US military forces and US imperialist forces in the Indian Ocean would have very adverse consequences? I say this because it seems that Kosygin has made a statement in his presence that Soviet Union does not have any presence in the Indian ocean. In this so-called genuine non-aligment he is trying to equate impreialists with others. All I say is. . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is the question?

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: I am coming to my question. I now come to the main part of Mr. Vajpayee's statement in which he made some scanty reference to this important aspect. He says, there is no indication to say that the military alliance is in the offing.

When Warren Christopher, US Deputy Secretary of State, had been to Delhi, at that time a meeting of US envoys stationed in the region was called at Delhi and the envoys who came to attend the meeting were from Nepal, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Afghanistan and Iran. Who else accompanied Warren Christopher? The key man who coordinated discussion among the envoys a senior official of the all-power

ful National Security Council in America, and also President Carter's Special Adviser on South Asia. Significantly, the name of his powerful official did not figure in newspaper headlines. He was Tom Tornton, a top specialist on South Asia. Who else was there in Delhi? A very notorious man Mr. Paul Kreisburg, who was formerly in the US Embassy in Delhi was also present here.

What are the intentions of the United States? After being kicked out from Vietnam they have now set a running go of imperialism Mr. Deng Xieoping to attack the socialist Republic of Vietnam Now he goes for forming a Pan-Islamic alliance. Mr Vajpayee has said in an interview given to Sunday that he is against fundamentalism. When he was asked:

> "What about militarisation of these countries. Together, they annually spend 40 billion dollar and have a total strength of 35 lakh soldiers."

Shri Vajpayee says:

> "No, just because all these countries believe in Islam, we should not think that on all international issues they will act as one. There are differences. What I am worried about is the resurgence of fundamentalism. All religions have come to terms with modernity, with science and technology."

Mr. Vajpayee also admits that revival of fundamentalism in the Asian continent of ours, Pan-Islamism, is a dangerous thing. The whole thing should be seen together; the presence of US Fifth Fleet in the Indian Ocean to back up Saudi Arabia, the meeting of US envoys from different Islamic countries here in Delhi, visit of Warren Christopher, Tom Tornton and Paul Kreisburg to Delhi and also the attack by the running dogs of imperialism, Chinese ruling clique on the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and also India's Government's failure to recognise the new revolutionary Government of Kampuchea. It is in this context that the whole thing should be addressed.

I want to ask the Foreign Minister certain specific questions. He has said that he is a great admirer of Nehru and he pays tribute to him. First, I would like to ask him whether the report about the US envoys meeting in Delhi is correct or not, whether he has any report of such a meeting held here and whether he has protested. Secondly, during the presence of Warren Christopher here, had the Indian Foreign Minister conveyed our concern about the matter to him or not? Thirdly, instead of depending on the United Nations to take up the Indian Ocean issue and to hope that the super powers, or whatever he calls them, will some day come to an agreement on this issue to make it demiletarised, whether the Indian Government, which is the successor Government of Jawaharlal Nehru, who used to take a lot of such initiative in all Asian matters, will take any initiative in calling a meeting of the Asian States to face this new threat from American imperialism in the shape of 5th Fleet?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Sir, I am not in a position to give information whether US ambassadors accredited to neighbouring countries met in New Delhi or not.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Why?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I do not possess it; I will find out.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What do you mean? Do your people do not know?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: It is very strange.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE (Mukandapuram): What type of foreign office are you running?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Whenever I go out, I also hold meeting of the Indian ambassador in that region. Recently, I was in Nairobi and a meeting of the Indian ambassadors accredited to the neighbouring countries was called by me. There is nothing wrong in holding such meetings. We do the same thing ever we go out.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I hope you do not do it secretly.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: If it was held secretly how did Shri Saugata Roy knows about it?

SHRI VASANT SATHE When you do not know, then he may ask: is it a secret from the Foreign Minister?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE. Not a secret. I will find out and let him know

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: *rose*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Unnikrishnan, let him find out.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Let him tell us not Mr. Roy. It is not a private matter between Mr. Saugata Roy and the Minister.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: He wanted to know. *(Interruptions)* He wanted to know whether we will depend on the United Nations or will do something on our own, to make th eIndian Ocean a zone of peace. I will welcome suggestions. About initiative, it has already been decided to hold a conference of littoral and hinterland countries. The ad hoc committee is working. If Indian Ocean is to become a zone of peace—we want to take a joint initiative—why should we not involve all countries which are party to that historic resolution? And that is what we are trying to do.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Now the information has come.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Where is Jagat Mehta? (Interruptions).

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I have been in the Opposition for 20 year Do you mean to say that your own Ministers did not use to consult officials? (Interruptions) Let us behave in a responsible way *(Interruptions)*

A number of American Ambassadors were present in Delhi when Mr Christopher came here; but we cannot say whether they held any formal conference or not I have nothing to conceal.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You are a good man your officers are not

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him answer Let us not have a running commentary.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I think I have replied to all the points raised by my hon. friends.

13.33 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) State of Health of Loknayak Jayaprakash Narayan

PROF. SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Sir, I want to make a statement on Loknayak Jayaprakash Narayan. The whole country is extremely worried to hear the report about the sudden serious indisposition of Loknayak Jayaprakash Narayan. I am sure that the Members of this House are

equally worried about the report of Jayaprakash Narayan Ji's serious illness and along with our countrymen they would also pray for his early recovery. It has come out in the Press that Jayaprakash Narayan Ji has been flown to Jaslok Hospital, Bombay for urgent medical treatment.

I would like to make a request to the Minister of Health—he is not here; any of the responsible Ministers can do it The Prime Minister can do it or any other responsible Minister can do it But I want that they should do it—to make a statement in the House giving all information about the nature of illness of Jayaprakash Narayan Ji and his present condition. I would also like to know from the Government whether Government is going to make all arrangements for necessary treatment of Loknayak Jayaprakash Narayan and meet the expenses of his treatment at Jaslok Hospital and extend all other facilities for the purpose.

Just recently, I have got a letter from Shri S M Joshi . .

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER. But Mr Guha .

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: I am adding just one sentence, Sir.

Just recently Sir, I have got a letter from Shri S. M. Joshi, on behalf of JP's Chhatra Sahayak Nidhi, where he has said that they did not want to make any public statement. But from friends and close friends they want to collect some funds for the medical treatment of Jayaprakash Narayan Ji. But this is the idea of Mr S. M. Joshi. But I want to know why Government should not take all the responsibility for the medical treatment of Jayaprakash Narayan Ji.

Loknayak Jayapraash Narayan is the leading light of our national conscience to-day. He has dedicated himself totally to the nation and we hope that our Government will feel it as their national obligation to fulfil our national duty to this great man of our country.

I do not find either Minister here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think the whole House joins you in wishing that Jayaprakashji recovers soon. I hope the Government will make a statement on the latest condition soon Now Mr. Mhalgi.

श्री उग्रसेन (देवरिया) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय जयप्रकाश जी की दवाइयों का सारा खर्चा सरकार खुद वहन करे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now Mr. Mhalgi.

श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री (गौंडा) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार इस बारे में क्या कर रही है।.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं माननीय मंत्रीगण को बुलाता हूं।

श्री उग्रसेन यह पूछ रहे हैं कि सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय पूछने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री सरकार वक्तव्य दे कि उनको हानि कैसी है और सरकार उनकी चिकित्सा के बारे में क्या प्रबन्ध करने जा रही है?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Shastri, please take your seat If you go on like this, nothing will go on record.

(1) Grievances of Trustees of Bombay Port Trust

SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thane): In an unprecedented move, eight trustees of the Bombay Port Trust representing trade and industry have decided to resign en masse. Some of them have already sent in their resignations and the others have kept them ready, waiting for clearance from the association they represent

The move is the outcome of these trustees' anger at being totally ignored. They maintain that their views

[Shri R. K. Mhalgi]

are not only neglected but their proposals are also voted out just because the number of government nominees on the board is one more than that of trade and industry. 'If our views are not given any consideration, what is the use of our adorning the chairs. Let the government nominees carry on the work as they deem fit,' one trustee complained. The recent BPT decision to raise port charges proved to be the last straw.

A trustee maintained that there was no improvement in port services and hence no justification for any rise in port charges at this juncture. The Ministry of shipping and transport should therefore look immediately into the matter and try to set things all right taking into account the grievances of the trustees of Bombay Port Trust.

(iii) ALLOTMENT OF IRON AND STEEL MATERIAL TO TAMIL NADU AND NON-AVAILABILITY OF RAILWAY WAGONS FOR ITS TRANSPORTATION

DR. P V. PERIASAMY (Krishnagiri): Under rule 377, I wish to raise the following matter of grave importance to the very survival of small scale industries in Tamil Nadu, particularly those in the small scale engineering sector.

The 'very meagre' allotment of iron and steel materials to Tamil Nadu has created a chaotic situation in the small scale industrial field. For the current year Tamil Nadu has been allotted only 12,300 tonnes if iron and steel material while the minimum requirement is about a lakh of tonnes. It is said that another 9000 tonnes of iron and steel material are on the pipeline. The discrimination is so blatant in the matter of iron and steel supply to Tamil Nadu, when you see that Gujarat has been given 85,000 tonnes and Haryana one lakh tonnes. This inadequate supply of iron and steel material is further accentuated by the non-availability of railway wagons. Some 1500 tonnes of iron and steel material have been moved by road and this has pushed up the cost enormously.

Similarly the paucity of railway wagons for transporting the goods produced in the small scale sector has led to chronic accumulation of goods. The marketing of small scale industrial products has become a serious problem For instance, the Tamil Nadu small scale salt manufacturers are facing a huge stock of six lakh tonnes of salt. The Tamil Nadu small scale match manufacturers are facing glut because they are not getting wagons to move their products.

The inadequate supply of coal and coke has upset the power generation programme in Tamil Nadu. The interrupted power supply has become a handicap in working two effective shifts so that these small scale units can reach the break even stage. As the employment of more than three lakh workers in these units is in jeopardy I demand a statement from the hon. Minister of Industry as to what steps he proposes to take to help the small scale units in Tamil Nadu.

(iv) OBSERVANCE OF 8TH APRIL, 1979 AS A SOLEMN OCCASSION IN THE MEMORY OF SHAHEED BHAGAT SINGH AND B. K. DATT.

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE (Sangli): Sir, I rise to make a statement under rule 377 on the following matter of urgent public importance.

On 8th April, 1929, Shaheed Bhagat Singh and B. K. Datt threw a bomb when the Central Legislative Assembly was in session in order to demonstrate to the alien rulers the utter disgust and disaffection of the Indians against their autocratic rule. Later both Shaheed Bhagat Singh and B. K. Datt offered themselves for arrest shouting 'Inquilab Zindabad'—'Long live Revolution'. That was an epochmaking event in the freedom struggle of our country.

On 8th April, 1979 we would be having the 50th anniversary of that momentous incident. It would, therefore, be befitting for our grateful nation and the Government to observe that occasion with solemnity so that the sacred memory of all those martyrs should continue to inspire us and our future generations.

I request that the Government should come forth with a statement in regard to this matter.

(v) REPORTED CENTRAL HINDI COMMITTEE'S DECISION RE: USE OF HINDI BY BANKS AND PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS.

SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN (Tirupattur): Sir, under rule 377, I draw the attention of the Government to a matter of grave national importance undermining the integrity of the country.

The Central Hindi Committee on March 17, 1979, has decided that banks and public sector undertakings located in Hindi-speaking areas should use Hindi only for correspondence with the local people. This decision has been sponsored and supported by the latest Chief Minister of U.P., who is a member of the Central Hindi Committee Our venerable Prime Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai presided over this meeting. He has thrown the first shot at the division of the country. Now he cannot take umbrage under the argument that this is his personal view, as he said about his statements on Pondicherry and Sikkim, which has led to loss of human lives and property more than once. This decision to overtly impose Hindi on non-Hindi speaking employees working in the Banks and public sector udertakings has been okayed by the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Charan Singh, Mr. Vajpayee and Mr. L. K Advani and his other Cabinet colleagues. This move sounds the death knel for the Federation of India.

The Prime Minister, despite his oft-repeated profession that Nehru's assurance will always be implemented in letter and spirit, has come out openly in support of Hindi imposition by this ill-advised decision. When we in the Lok Sabha demanded our right to put questions in our mother tongue, a temporary committee on languages was appointed, to consider this question. But this Central Hindi Committee is a permanent Committee to foist and foster Hindi throughout the country. Till this decision is rescinded, I would like to warn that the non-Hindi speaking people would be on the war-path.

13.45 hrs

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) BILL, 1979

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): I beg to move†:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1979-80 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1979-80 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration."

श्री केशवराव धोंडगे (नांदेड) : मदर साहब, एप्रोप्रिएशन (रेलवे) बिल के बारे में जो मैंने नोटिस के जरिये चीजें पेश की हैं, उस पर मैं अपने ख्यालात का इजहार करना चाहता हूं।

अपने देश के कई राज्यों में ऐसे बैकवर्ड एरियाज हैं जहां के लोगों की कई किस्म की मांगें हैं। उनमें यह भी है कि वहां पर रेलवे लाइन होनी चाहिये। 20, 20 और 50, 50 सालों से लोगों की मांग है

†Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[श्री केशवराव धोंडगे]

कि हमारे एरिये में नई लाइन की जरूरत है। ऐसे बहुत-से देहाती इलाके हैं जहां पर अभी तक भी लोगों के लिये रेलवे लाइन देखना मुश्किल है।

महाराष्ट्र में ऐसे कई इलाके हैं, खासतौर से मराठवाड़ा में हम लोगों की मांग है कि गंगाखेड़ से बोधन और नान्देड़ से उदगीर तक नई रेलवे लाइन होनी चाहिये। दोनों रेलवे लाइनों की मांग मैं 25 साल तक महाराष्ट्र असेम्बली में कहता रहा हूं, लेकिन अभी तक इसके बारे में कुछ नहीं हुआ है। आपने मुझे लिख कर भेजा था कि पूरे तौर पर नहीं कर सकूंगा, परन्तु कम-से-कम नान्देड़ से कंधार वायु कलम्बर शुगर फैक्टरी लाइन तो जरूर बना दें। आपने पहले फेज में सर्वे कराकर यह रेलवे लाइन देने का वायदा किया था। मैं गुजारिश करूंगा कि जब तक इसके लिए नेशनल लेवल पर विकास फण्ड या रिजर्व फण्ड कायम नहीं किया जायेगा, तब तक नई स्कीमात को मूर्त स्वरूप नहीं दिया जा सकेगा। इस किए यह जरूरी है कि रिजर्व फण्ड कायम किया जाये और इस फण्ड में से इन नई लाइनों का मुकम्मल किया जाये।

इस विभाग में महाराष्ट्र के लोग बहुत कम है। क्या वजह है कि रेलवे विभाग की नौकरियों में महाराष्ट्र के लोग इतने कम हैं? किसी भी केटेगरी के स्टाफ में महाराष्ट्र के लोग नजर नहीं आते हैं। यहां तक कि महाराष्ट्र में भी रेलवे विभाग में महाराष्ट्र के लोग नजर नहीं आते हैं। लिहाजा मैं गुजारिश करूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय रेलवे विभाग की सर्विसिज में महाराष्ट्र के लोगों को चान्स देने के बारे में विचार करें।

रेलवे विभाग में इंगलिश भाषा चल रही है। मैं यह तो नहीं कहूंगा कि इंगलिश भाषा को खत्म कर दिया जाये। उसको जरूर चलने दिया जाये, लेकिन इसके साथ साथ राष्ट्रभाषा हिन्दी को भी आदर देना चाहिये—हिन्दी भाषा का भी बढ़ावा देना जरूरी है। हिन्दी भाषा के लिए आग्रह करना कोई गुनाह तो नहीं है। रेलवे विभाग में एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन इंगलिश भाषा में चलता है। मगर देहात के लोग इंगलिश भाषा नहीं समझ सकते हैं। अगर रेलवे विभाग द्वारा उनके साथ कारेसपांडेंस इंगलिश भाषा में की जायेगी, उन को इंगलिश में जवाब दिया जायेगा और सारा लिट्रेचर इंगलिश में होगा, तो यह आम लोगों पर जुल्म है। इस लिए कम से कम महाराष्ट्र में, बल्कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान में, इंगलिश के साथ साथ राष्ट्रभाषा हिन्दी का प्रयोग भी किया जाना चाहिये, जिसको लोग समझ सकते हैं। रेलवे विभाग में हिन्दी भाषा को बढ़ावा देने की जरूरत है। सारा लिट्रेचर, लिखा-पढ़ी, नोटिफिकेशन और लोगों को जवाब हिन्दी में होने चाहिये।

रेलवे विभाग में जो भ्रष्टाचार है, मंत्री महोदय उसको खत्म करने की जरूर कोशिश करें। टिकट चैकर भी करप्शन करते हैं और रिजर्वेशन में भी करप्शन होती है। आप ताज्जुब करेंगे कि हर वक्त कहा जाता है कि रिजर्वेशन का कोटा खत्म हो चुका है, लेकिन जब पैसा देते हैं, तो रिजर्वेशन मिल जाता है। कभी कभी तो सफर खत्म हो जाने के बाद भी रिजर्वेशन का कोटा फुल नहीं होता है और जगहें खाली रहती हैं। ऐसा मालूम होता है कि रेलवे विभाग में रिश्वत अली" और "सिफारिश अली" इन दोनों का राज अभी भी जारी है। उनके लिए ही रिजर्वेशन होता है। मैं गुजारिश करूंगा कि "रिश्वत अली" और "सिफारिश अली" को हमेशा के लिए खत्म किया जाये। लोग पैसा देते हैं, लेकिन वह पैसा चोर, 'रिश्वत अली" और "सिफारिश अली" की जेब में जाता है। वह पैसा डिपार्टमेंट के पास नहीं जाता है। मैं जानता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय ईमानदार, नेक, देशभक्त और त्यागी हैं, और उन में ताकत है। मुझे इस बात का फख्र है। अगर उनके नाम पर, या उनकी हुकूमत के नाम पर, कोई अन्दर के दलाल लोगों को लूटते हैं, तो उन्हें फौरन खयाल करना चाहिये।

लोगों के साथ रेलवे विभाग के अफसरों का वर्ताव अच्छा नहीं है। लोगों के साथ व्यवहार करते हुए जो सौजन्य और विनय होनी चाहिये, वह उन्हें अभी तक मालूम नहीं है। वे समझते हैं कि वे बादशाह हैं, राजा हैं। कामन मैन के साथ अच्छा वर्ताव करने की उन्हें तालीम नहीं मिली है। उनको यह तालीम देने की जरूरत है।

महाराष्ट्र के मराठवाड़ा तथा नांदेड़ क्षेत्रों में रेलवे स्टेशनों के नाम बहुत गलत ढंग से प्रयुक्त किये जाते हैं। मिसाल के लिए नांदेड़ को नांदेर, मानवत को मानथ, पूर्णा को पुरना, परमणि को पर्मनी, सातोना को सटुना, उस्मानपुर को उसमानपुर और मिरखेल को मिरखाल लिखा जाता है। इतना ही नहीं, मैंने जो 19 कटमोशन दिए हैं, उन में मेरा नाम धोंडगे की जगह ढोंडगे लिखा हुआ है। मेरा नाम भी गलत लिखा हुआ है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप के नाम पर भी कटमोशन है।

श्री केशवराव धोंडगे : जी हां, सदर साहब, मेरे नाम पर भी कटमोशन है। मैं आप का शुक्रिया अदा करता हूं। मेरा नाम गलत लिखा हुआ है। मैंने अपना नाम तो नहीं बदला है। मेरा नाम तो तब बदलेगा जब मैं दत्तक बन जाऊं, ऐसा तो मैंने किया नहीं है। तो मेरा नाम बदलने की क्या जरूरत है? मैं इस देश का हूं और जनता की गोद में एडाप्ट हो चुका हूं। लिहाजा मेरा नाम बदलने का कोई सवाल नहीं है। उस को ठीक करना चाहिये।

दूसरी मांग मैं करूंगा कि नांदेड़ से उदगीर लाइन आप फौरन नहीं कर सकते तो नांदेड़ से कन्धार वाया कलम्बर शुगर फैक्ट्री तक की रेलवे लाइन आप लीजिए और और उस का सर्वे कराइए जिस के लिए कि आप ने वादा भी किया है और हमने उसका स्वागत किया है। मैं गुजारिश करूंगा कि यह जो बैकवर्ड एरिया है इस की मांग को पूरा कर के

यहां के लोगों को सहूलियत दीजिए। इतना कह कर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं। जय शान्ति।

SHRI A C. GEORGE (Mukandapuram): At this almost last stage of the discussion relating to the railways, I would like to raise only one point which, it so happens, was not mentioned or discussed, though its potentiality is immense.

During the last 32 years of independent India, irrespective of surplus or deficit budgets being presented, and in fact in the century of railways' existence, it is an undeniable fact that the Indian railways' existence, it is an undeniable fact that the Indian railways have acquired, amassed, an experti e which is unique in the world It is well known throughout the world that India has more or less the biggest network of railways, and the manpower and technical expertise at our disposal are immense and have got great potentialities.

I may mention the two organisations which have been formed during the last four or five years, RITES and IRCON for consultancy and for construction of railways abroad. If we properly utilise the potentialities of these two organisations and the great image of the Indian railways abroad as well the huge manpower at our disposal, I am quite sure that in the future projects of other developing countries, and perhaps even of the developed countries, and the equipment for their railway projects, even for running their railways, these two organisations can be of help, not only to them but to us also as we would not have to increase our freight rates or the concessional rates charged for our commuters.

It is well known that there are very active enquiries and, in fact, some of the projects are in advanced stages of implementation in Iraq, Iran, Nigeria, Thailand and Phillipines. RITES have made a profit of nearly Rs 30 lakhs. It only shows that rights from the beginning these two organisations can earn money. So, I suggest that these two organisations have to be strengthened, and their immense potentialities have to be recognised.

There is also great possibility for the export of railway software and equipment: Signalling equipment and even carriages, I understand, are exported. So, an export-oriented railway equipment manufacturing unit will have to be set up near the ports, particularly facing the West and the Arab oil-rich countries, and Cochin hinterland will be the ideal location for the setting up of such a production unit, especially for signalling equipment.

Yesterday the hon. Railway Minister was mentioning about import from Poland and Japan of wheel-sets. Almost all the wagon units are now located in Calcutta and the north-eastern area It is time that these units are located somewhere in the south also, especially when the hon. Minister was conceding yesterday that because of certain problems in Bengal, wheel-sets, have to be imported. Naturally, in Cochin hinterland, the units for the production of wagons and the wheel-sets have to be started immediately and I am sure that the Minister will pay proper attention to this. One more point and with that I am concluding my speech In today's newspaper, I saw a unique advertisement It is unique in the history of the Government of India,, the Ministry of Energy has put an advertisement against the Ministry of Railways. It is very obvious and the insinuation is very clear and transparent. This advertisement has appeared in the *Times of India*. You see a picture showing that there is enough coal at the pit head. Any child can understand what they are saying. "Enough stock of coal—12 million tonnes at the pit heads". When there is a rampant talk that due to shortage of coal, the Railways are cancelling some of their steam-run trains, the Ministry of Energy has issued such an advertisement. It is a direct hit and insinuation if not a clear cut allegation. It

[Shri A. C. George]

is a unique thing in the history of the Government of India, one Ministry is complaining about another Ministry. The picture is quite clear. With a huge stock of coal at the pit heads, the railway wagon is running empty. If it is not a direct hit against the Railways, what else is it? If it is a proper hit on the head of the Railway Minister in the present situation, I think, it could be very injurious, I am not making any insinuation against the Minister. I am only saying that this advertisement is a direct hit against the Railways. One Ministry is spending a huge sum to say that there is enough coal at the pit heads, when trains are being cancelled for want of coal. What I am indirectly suggesting is that though he has been a good Minister, as I had pointed out earlier, this Budget is *Vadakku Nokki* i.e., North oriented. I call it a compass complex because compass is an instrument which always shows the North. Like that, this Railway Budget is also looking to the North. All the survey and investigation is done in the South, but the implementation is only in the North. Nowadays, when so many trains are being cancelled on the plea of lack of steam coal, this advertisement has to be taken note of.

Finally, while I congratulate him for having allocated funds for Alleppey-Ernakulam line, I must request him to investigate from now onwards the immense potentialities of the export-oriented production units as well as projects and considering that, obviously the location will have to be somewhere near the Cochin port. All these units are coming up in the North. At least this should be located near the Cochin port.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the first point that I am making is that I do not want to say that the Railway Minister made a jugglary of accounts while presenting the Budget, but at the same time the Minister has to explain to the House about the points made by Shri George, particularly his point about coal. That is an indication of how the efficiency of your Ministry has come down. The freight traffic as well as the earnings have come down.

I am only quoting some figures to show how I have come to this conclusion. If you look at the number of wagons.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It is a convention that only points not covered earlier should be covered in this debate. Yesterday in my elaborate reply, I had mentioned this and also explained the entire position.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Then, I will not come to that point. The second point is that a low priority has been given to the transportation of the traditional items like coir and tiles and the Railways are giving a step-motherly treatment to the products of the medium and small scale industries. People are facing a lot of difficulties in the transportation of coir and tiles. Tiles are being exported from Kerala, from Trichur district and other areas. As far as coir is concerned, it is not manufactured by big industrialists. It is produced by medium and small scale industries, which are rural oriented industries. Thousands of people are involved and these units are being financed by the banks. When you hold up their goods for months together, who pays interest? Your turnout of wagons has come down very much, I think, to forty per cent. It may be due to lack of proper amenities or some inefficiency or indifference shown to the Kerala products—I do not know which is true. This attitude should go and you should see that such items, which are manufactured by medium and small scale industries, which are financed by banks and which are job-oriented, should be given priority. You should try to help them as much as possible, which is lacking today. I think you do not have any objection to this point.

14.00 hrs.

The next point is about the delay in opening the Trivandrum Division. I am very much concerned with it. Definitely, I will not go on fast, I can assure you.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The matter was taken up with the Chief Minister.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: It is not for the Chief Minister nor is it decided by a referendum. The Railway Ministry never takes decisions on the basis of referendum. You should not decide such matter by calling a meeting of everybody concerned, taking a vote and thereby dividing the state into two. You should do what you feel is right. We will support you if you can convince the people of Kerala. Do not think that wisdom lies on their head always. I am not claiming that. They can also commit mistakes. I do not think that the step taken by the Government of Kerala in this regard is a right step. You have to satisfy both the sides. I will suggest that Trivandrum Division must come into being upto Cheruthuruthi or Trichur. The rest you can give to Olavalote. Palakad and Malabar people will agree with that. The hon. Minister, as a very clever Professor, is trying to take shelter behind the Government of Kerala and the controversy created by the Railway employees. You please take a decision and divide it into two. You are my friend and so please do it. I hope you will help us in this.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am Mr. Unnikrishnan's friend also.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: That is why I said, you make it into two. Instead of making a transport depot, Trivandrum division must come into being and you should make an amicable settlement as early as possible.

I am skipping off another point I have noted down, lest you may say that it has already been covered.

Some apprentices have been trained in Madras, but as yet, they have not been absorbed. I have myself seen this. I have represented about this to you. I hope that you would consider this point.

Trivandrum—Madras Mail is a very important train run by the Railways. It is a very good train. Varkala is a place which is a very important pilgrimage centre in Kerala. Thousands of people come there. Thousands of Gulf people and Bombay people belonging to my Constituency come there. Do you know how much money is earned by people of my constituency? Rs. 100 crores. Why can't the train stop there at least for a few minutes? They have to go by a taxi all the way to Trivandrum or Quilon to catch the train. I suggest that Trivandrum—Madras Mail may stop at least for a minute or two in Varkala. Articles have appeared about Varkala in American papers because of its importance, high taxi cost and such other things. Please see that this train stops there. Do not give any excuse fo rnot doing this.

My next point is about the facilities in Trivandrum and Ernakulam Railway Stations. It is true that they have developed in a big way. More trains including KK Express are passing through these stations. But the facilities have not gone up along with the increase in traffic. There is only one line for enquiries and it is naturally always engaged. Nobody can be blamed for this. I have no complaints. You must see to it that some facilities are provided for the passengers to get the information. I have myself seen how heard the people are working there. There is no doubt about it. The difficulty is due to lack of adequate staff. So, appoint more people and see that more facilities are provided.

The last point that I am making is about delay. It is a very important point. This financial year is ending.

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

The Government of Kerala, after a lot of persuasion, agreed to a railway crossing in my constituency and they agreed to remit the money. There is a communication about a month ago to the Madurai division and there is no response. The 31st March is coming and the fund is lapsing. Again, we have told the Kerala Government. Why can't you improve the efficiency of the railways? I wish there was more efficiency on this point.

I am not touching upon the other general points, as you said, which have been raised and replied to. As I have shown you the consideration, please show some consideration in regard to the points raised by me. Thank you.

14.06 hrs.

[Shri Dhirendranath Basu *in the Chair*]

DR SARADISH ROY (Bolpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, only yesterday when the Railway Demands for Grants were discussed and passed, along with that a Resolution on some of the recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee was also adopted. I would like to refer to one of those recommendations. It says:

> "The Committee would like to examine in depth the question of the adequacy of grants paid to the States in lieu of the tax on passenger fares in the light of the observations of the Seventh Finance Commission and the final Memorandum to be received from the Ministry of Railways on the subject. Till then the existing arrangements may continue."

Now, what is the Seventh Finance Commission's recommendation regard to that? It says:

> "The Finance Commission may not be the competent body to advise whether it would be appropriate to re-impose the railway passenger fare tax as has been urged by at least one State Government. Nevertheless, we do appreciate the force of the argument put forward by almost all State Governments that a fixed grant is not an adequate replacement of a tax on railway fares, since it does not take into account the considerable buoyancy in the earnings of the Indian Railways caused by the rapid increase in passenger traffic."

That is the observation made by the Finance Commission. It says about one State Government. That is the State Government of West Bengal. This is what the West Bengal Government says in their Memorandum to the Seventh Finance Commission:—

> "Grant in lieu of Railway Passenger Tax—
>
> In effect, since 1966-67, there has been a freezing of the revenue which would have accrued to the States in lieu of the railway passenger tax at a certain level which has no relation to the growth in railway passenger earnings, amounting to a virtual partial suspension of one of the important provisions of the constitution in favour of the "railways and to the substantial determent of interests of the States The repealed tax was levied as a percentage of the passenger fars. if the tax had remineded, there would have been a proportionate buoyancy in favour of the States which has been denied under the lumpsum grant formula."

Further, it says:

> "The Sixth Finance Commission had aptly felt that the repeal of the passenger tax and its replacement by a fixed grant was not quite in accordance with the spirit, if not the letter, of the provisions of Article 269 of the Constitution. The Sixth Commission recommended that the Government of India should redetermine the

amount of grant payable in lieu of the tax on passenger fares in terms of what the States would have got if the railway passenger fares tax had continued in its original form. If the tax is not reimposed, the grants should ensure full compensation to the States not at the national level of a figure in the past but on the basis of the revenue that would have accrued if the tax had continued at least at the rates originally prevalent, if not more."

Then it is said:

"The quantum of the lump grant now is about Rs 16 crores whereas even for 1973-74 the Sixth Commission had estimated that the quantum should be about Rs. 37 crores on the assumption that roughly 10 7 per cent of the non-suburban passenger fares would represent the tax element. Today the grant should be of the order of at least Rs. 60 crores at the 10 7 per cent level."

This is the State Government's observation.

Finally, the State Government says:

"The State Government submits to the Commission..."

To the Seventh Finance Commission:

"The State Government submits to the Commission that the grant in lieu of railway passenger tax should not be a fixed grant, but that it should be determined as a proportion of the total railway passenger earnings every year excluding suburban passenger earnings."

On this the Finance Commission observed:

"We feel that the States are entitled to their due share arising from the growth in non-suburgan passenger traffic by a factor of 1.85 since 1961-62 as it is a major element responsible for the overall increase in passenger earnings from this traffic by a factor as high as 3.8 since 1961-62. The factor of 1.85 would represent a grant of about Rs. 30 crores a year"

The Finance Commission has observed further:

". there is also force in the point urged upon us by one of the State Government ."

That is, West Bengal. Though it was raised by one State Government, i.e., West Bengal, this will help all the State Governments, every State Government will be benefited by this measure:

" .there is also force in the point urged upon us by one of the State Governments that they also have to bear substantial financial burdens on account of the operations of the Railways, for instance, for the dispersal of traffic carried by the Railways at the destinations."

The Finance Commission has further observed:

"Since this Committee carefully examines the overall financial position of the Railways, the dividend payments that should be made to General Revenues, as also the contributions of the Railways to the Depreciation, Development, Pension and other Funds, we can reasonably expect...."

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I do not want to obstruct the hon. Member. But it may be recalled that the Resolution proposing the acceptance of the recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee has already been passed—yesterday. Also the contion is that those points which have been covered earlier are not to be

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

repeated. Already the Railway convention Committee's report was discussed by almost all the Members who particlpated. It is too late now to speak on this..

DR. SARADISH ROY: But this point was not raised. This is not only for one State Government. All the State Governments will be benefited by this. My point is this. As I was quoting from the Finance Commission, here they have said:

> "...we can reasonably expect that the Committee would judiciously consider, in the light of the facts stated above, the question of increasing the grant payable to the States."

And what have you done? You have not even placed the Memorandum before the Railway Convention Committee.

The Railway Convention Committee, in their Report, have said:

> "The Committee would like to examine in depth the question. .....in the light of the observations of the Seventh Finance Commission and the final Memorandum to be received from the Ministry of Railways on the subject. Till then the existing arrangements may continue."

If a decision on this is taken, all the State Governments would be benefited by it. That is why I have raised this point, and I want to press that the Memorandum from the Railways should be placed at an early date before the Railway Convention Committee, so that a decision may be taken and all the State Governments may be benefitted by this.

My second point is this. There are three most important production units of the Railways, namely, the CLW at Chittaranjan, the DLW at Varanasi and the ICF at Madras in which no Union has been recognised during the last 30 years. But the Unions affiliated to the All India Railwaymen's Federation and the NFIR are given recognition through a backdoor. They called a meeting of the Central negotiation machinery P.N.M. at the Railway Board level and gave recognition through back-door. There are several Unions. My plea is there. We have always been demanding that the majority union should be recognised immediately. If necessary, a secret ballot may be taken and the majority union should be given the recognition.

Secondly, they are given an incentive bonus. That is there from 1-1-73 but not at the rates of pay scale determined by the 3rd Pay Commission and the hon. Railway Minister has conceded only one part of it, that is, giving an incentive bonus at the 3rd Pay Commission Scale of Pay From 1-3-78. But at what rate? He is giving only the minimum. The previous Government used to take the average mean rate whereas the present Railway Minister has calculated it in the other way, that is, he has taken the minimum and, thereby, he has cheated the workers. For instance, if the scale is from Rs. 300—600, he has taken the minimum of Rs. 300 and not the average mean which is Rs. 450. Previously, it was the mean average that was calculated. But the present Railway Miniser has reduced it to the minimum. So they are getting less and less incentive bonus and the effective date should be 1-1-73 and not 1-4-78. So, on account of all these injustices, there is a great discontent among the workers of these three productive units. One of the units, I know, in West Bengal have taken a strike ballot vote and they are going to have a one day protest strike on 28-3-79. There, what is the management doing? They are in connivance with certain sections of the staff who were against the 1974 strike and who have now changed their hues and have become Janata men, are creating a serious law and order situation in

Chittaranjan. I want the Minister to take a special note of it and advise the administration there not to encourage these blacklogs there. If with their help they want to break the strike forcibly and that administration will be responsible for that, I warn there will be a riotious situation and I request the Minister to take urgent steps to see that no such development takes place in that area and a settlement is reached and the majority union is recognised.

There is one more thing I want to mention. There are several narrow gauge railways in West Bengal. They are called AK, BK and BDR Railways. They were taken over by the Railways in 1965 or so BK Railway is nationalised but not the AK Railway. It is being managed by Indian Railways but not nationalised. Similarly, the Bankura-Damodar Railway (BDR Railway) is also managed by the Railways but not nationalised. It is more than 13 years now and I request the Government should nationalise them. Due to non-nationalisation most probably, they are not spending anything on their maintenance and the track of AK Railway is very much unserviceable. I am sure my hon friend who is sitting there will bear me out. In 1943 when Calcutta was disconnected from outside when the mainline was disconnected by Damodar floods for several months, the lines BKR and AKR used to be the main communication for Calcutta with the capital. We used to call them AK—*Ati Kashtu* and BK-*Baro Rashto in Bengali*. These lines should be developed and converted into broad gauge lines. On the AK Railway one bridge was damaged in 1959 floods. Since then the trains have to negotiate it with great caution and no proper repairs are undertaken. And in this year's flood the same bridge completely washed away. I want these railways should be repared immediately and nationalised and these lines should be broadened. That is my demand.

Only the other day I was at Burdwan station.

Sir, I saw several hundreds—three hundred to 400 hundred railway personnel—remaining there. I asked them what fo rthey were staying there. They told me that for the last fifteen days they were there without any work. They have come from different parts of the Eastern Railway in connection with remodelling of the Burdwan Railway Station. They remained there for 15 days or so without any work. After the 15th day they were asked to go back. That was because I am told, sanction for the work had not yet come from the Railway Board. Hence they had no work and hence they should go back. This is amazing that for these hundreds of people T.A. and D.A. were given without any work being done by them-this is a wasteful expenditure. I am sure the hon. Minister will look into the matter. Why these three hundred and odd railway personnel were stationed in the platform of Burdwan Railway Station without doing any work?

Then, Sir, I want to mention one point That is regarding the late running of trains. A section of the officers—a huge majority of them—were the supporters of the emergency regime. Actually they had their own interests They are propagating that Emergency measures should be taken to see that no trains run late and they run on time. Late running of trains is due to certain tactics adopted by certain interested elements who were the supporters of the emergency regime. I request the hon. Minister to see that the trains not only run on time on the main lines but also on the branch lines. Something must be done against those elements who were the supporters of the emergency regime who are responsible for the late running of trains.

I have two more points one is with regard to Calcutta Metropolitan Rail.

PROF. MAHU DANDAVATE: You can speak about that during the debate.

DR. SARADISH ROY: All right. One more point. That is I had written a letter to the hon. Minister congratulating him when he introduced the Gitanjali Express. And in that letter I urged to introduce a speedy train in the District of Birbhum the place of work of Poet Rabindra Nath Tagore the author of Gitanjali. You only changed the name of the train into Vishwa Bharati Fast Passenger train. This is nothing but a hox. Previous name of the train was Rampurhat Passenger train. And you changed that into Vishwa Bharati Fast Passenger. Even the Vice-Chancellor of the University was misled and along with some people went there to inaugurate that. This is an old passenger train and you have given a new name only. This is nothing new. There are some districts HQ in our State. There is no railway—namely West Dinajpur. There is one district Birbhum District, where there is a railway line But, there is no direct link from Suri to Calcutta. I want to lay stress that a direct train should run from Suri the Distt. HQ, to Howrah.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. R. V. Swaminathan.

श्री उग्रसेन (देवरिया) : चेयरमैन साहब, हम लोगों को भी बोलना है, इसलिए आप समय निर्धारित कर दें। हमने भी इस पर बोलने के लिए आपको अपना नाम लिख कर दिया है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your name is here Mr. Ugrasen. I am calling one by one as per the list prepared and given to me. I think some of you have submitted your points for discussions. They may not be allowed to participate in this debate. (*Interruptions*) All of you will please take your seats. Mr. Ugrasen your name is there in the list.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN (Cooch Behar): You may please extend the time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have called Mr. Swaminathan.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN (Madurai): Mr. Chairman, I wish to raise an important point concerning failure of the Railway Ministry and the hon'ble Minister for Railways for not providing a token grant in this year's budget itself for the conversion of metre-gauge railway line into broad-gauge railway line from Tuticorn to Tiruchi *via* Madurai This has been represented to the hon'ble Minister of Railways through a memorandum and also at a conference organised by the Madurai Ramnath Chamber of Commerce in Madurai which was participated by several hon'ble Members of this House and different parties There they stressed the importance for the conversion of this railway line into broad gauge.

Sir, there is a feeling that South has been neglected and also in Southern India there are no well-established heavy industries The late Shri Kamraj Nadar, the then Chief Minister of Madras, suggested to the Central Government that when HMT was expanding and locating various branches in the country it should set-up an industry at Madurai But his suggestion was turned down on the sole plea that as HMT has business centres all over India and Madurai being in a corner and that too connected by a metre-gauge railway line the concern will find difficulty in transporting their goods. That was the only reason given for turning down the suggestion and not locating heavy industry in Madurai. Now, heavy industries are coming up in Tuticorn due to the development of the Harbour Project. More industries will also come if this line from Tuticorn to Tiruchi is converted. There is already broad-gauge link from Tiruchi to Erode and when the conversion takes place all-India goods traffic can be extended. Already a survey has been conducted. We are not going to have a new line. It will be the same line. Only thing is that it calls

for preparation of estimates and adjoining to the present line you can have the broad-gauge line. So, even the survey is not necessary.

Sir, I do not know why South is neglected. There is a feeling that this is a north-oriented budget. I know the Minister very well. He has lot of sympathy for South India. In Fifth Lok Sabha I used to sit with him nearby when we had the chance of knowing each other. Therefore, I request him to apply his sympathetic mind and agree for conversion of this line. This is very important. Please do something. Even now you can provide a token grant of Rs. 100. If the railways cannot make a token grant of even Rs. 100, I am prepared to contribute a sum of Rs. 100 from my salary. You must do something It is very important. Therefore, I once again appeal to him that he should come forward with a token grant. He should help the people of the southern part of our country who are agitating for this. With those words I conclude my speech. Thank you.

SHRI TARUN GOGOI (Jorhat): I have all the praises for the eloquence of the hon. Minister of Railways and I have got great respect and regard for him. When I heard the speech I got the impression that a lot of improvements have taken place, and that the people's grievances are immediately looked into. But I would like to give certain instances how the grievances of MPs. are being looked into. There is a case involving myself, you, Mr. Chairman, and other two MPs We booked our reservation in Parliament House Booking Office 4 or 5 days ahead. I got a ticket for my daughter also. At the eleventh hour we were told that there was no reservation at all. It has never happened in my parliamentary career of 8 years. I sent a letter to the Minister on the 9th of August regarding this and I got a reply only on the 12th of March. This reservation was booked in Parliament House. This is a matter between this Parliament House booking office and Baroda House which is within two kilometres. It takes about 7 months to reply to this letter. Is this the efficiency of the Railways? Is this the way of looking into the grievances of MPs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): What is the reply? (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN. Please address the Chair. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI TARUN GOGOI: What I wish to bring to your notice is this.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY (Dharmapuri): The Minister cannot say that it is a false statement. It is nothing but insinuation passed against a member.

SHRI TARUN GOGOI: I will give you the reply. In the reply what he has said is this:

> 'The requests were made for reservation very late in the Northern Railway Headquarters.'

I wish to bring to your notice that this is not correct. I have booked 4 or 5 days earlier. Why should not I get it? I had to take the Chairman to the Northern Railway Headquarters. And we had to wait there for 4 hours to 5 hours. This is the way how you are looking into the grievances of MPs! Then I want to draw your attention to another matter. I say this about the State of Assam. The Railway Minister, since he assumed office, has taken up many projects for the conversion of lines and for construction of new lines; he has taken up work of conversion of line from metre gauge into broad gauge. More than 30 trains have been introduced, as I see from the report here. But I am sorry to say that there is not a single new train introduced in the north-eastern region of our country. In the case of Assam, Sir, no new project has been taken up for the conversion of line from metre gauge to broad gauge, and also for construction of new railway lines, except that he

[Shri Tarun Gogoi]

has speeded up the Tinsukia mail. You are only continuing with the projects of the previous Government.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have also taken over the Railways which were there since 1853 from the Britishers.

SHRI TARUN GOGOI: I have nothing to say if you are not going to take up any new project but only continue the projects of the previous Government. But if that is the principle that should be applied to all the States also.

In the end I wish to point out about the necessity of extension of the broad gauge line from Gauhati to Dibrugarh. My contention is that you have not taken up any new projects or any new lines here. I can cite examples in regard to projects which have already been taken up in other States. Then what about the future? I have been demanding fo rthe construction of new lines and conversion of metregauge lines into broad gauge lines. Many surveys have been conducted for the construction of new lines in Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and in many other States. Why a survey has not been conducted for the construction of new lines in Assam? We have been demanding that the broad-gauge line should be extended from Gauhati to Dibrugarh. At least you should now arrange to conduct a survey immediately in our State. As soon as this project is completed, you can also extend the project up to Dibrugarh. Here I may point out that the railway lines were constructed by Britishers in Assam in order to serve their own interest. These railway lines do not pass through many of the populous towns. It passes through tea gardens and forest areas. It should pass through the populous towns so that people living in those areas may be able to get the transportation facilities. We have many towns like Nowgong, Jokhalabandha, Bokahat, Golaghat, Dergoan, Jorhat, Sibsagar and Moran linking Dibrugarh. We have been demanding to conduct a survey in these areas for the construction of ne wlines. I do not know why the Government has not agreed to conduct a survey in these areas at least.

Now, regarding the provision of facilities to the railway passengers, you have provided the same for all other zones. In a certain zone, you have provided Rs. 80 lakhs for this purpose and in a certain other zone you have provided Rs. 68.0 lakhs for this purpose and in the third zone you have provided Rs. 98.0 lakhs for this purpose. Whereas for North-Eastern Zone, you have provided only Rs. 7.90 lakhs for the passenger amenities. The condition due to non-provision of sufficient facilities like drinking water, waiting hall at the railway stations, lighting facilities, etc. is very diplorable. You should see that these facilities are improved in Assam. I have already pointed out that a great discrimination has been made against my State and I hope the Minister will look into it and see that our grievances are looked into and proper steps taken to remove them.

If the alternative lines are constructed, it will reduce the distance from Gauhati to Dibrugarh from 561 miles to 440 miles About a distance of 121 miles will be reduced, and from Gauhati to Sibsagar, you can reduce the distance from 429 miles to 360 miles and to Jorhat from 376 miles to 307 miles. The travelling time will also be reduced to about 7 hours if the alternative lines are constructed. I hope the hon. Minister will kindly look into these points. Thank you.

श्री उपेन्द्र (देवरिया) : माननीय चेयरमैन साहब, मैं माननीय रेल मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूं और विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूं कि बजट में उन्होंने 1979-80 के लिए जो धनराशि रखी है, उसे खर्च करने का अधिकार हम उन्हें देने जा रहे हैं। इसके लिए वे बधाई के पात्र हैं। इस बजट का काफी हिस्सा उन्होंने कर्मचारियों की कल्याण निधि के लिए रखा है और उन के कल्याण के लिए उन्होंने बहुत सी बातें कहीं हैं।

मैं इस अवसर पर उन से एक निवेदन करना चाहता हू—जिस क्षेत्र से मैं चुन कर आता हू—देवरिया, जो पूर्वांचल का बहुत पिछडा और गरीब क्षेत्र है। अभी यहां पर असम के पिछडे क्षेत्र का जिक्र किया गया, मेरा क्षेत्र भी उसी तरह का पिछडा क्षेत्र है—मेरे क्षेत्र में एक जगह है—कुशीनारा, जहां महात्मा बुद्ध ने, भगवान तथागत ने, महा-निर्वाण लिया था और अपना अन्तिम उपदेश मेरे ही क्षेत्र कुशीनारा में, जिसे कुशीनगर भी कहते है, दिया था। मैंने पिछले साल इस बात की कोशिश की कि कुशीनगर मे जब सारी दुनिया से बौद्ध-यात्री आते है—मैं आप के जरिये सदन को बतलाऊ—इसी स्थान पर चीनी यात्री ह्वानसांग और फाहियान आये, इसी स्थान पर प्रियदर्शी सम्राट अशोक आये और उन्होंने भगवान बुद्ध की मूर्ति की पूजा की। अभी हाल मे लंका के राष्ट्रपति श्री जयवर्द्धने साहब वहां पर आये थे और थाईलैण्ड के धर्म गुरु भी अभी वहां आये थे, दस, पाच दिन हुए। जब भी वे आते हैं, मैं उनके स्वागतार्थ जाता हू। वहा पर पहुंचने के लिए उन को बडा कष्ट होता है। इसलिए मैं माननीय मत्री जी से अर्ज करता हू, मिन्नत करता हू कि देवरिया से कुशीनगर होते हुए पडरौना तक एक रेलवे लाइन दी जाए। यह बडी उपयोगी होगी क्योंकि हिमालय की सीमा पास है और आप जानते ही है कि नेपाल से हमारे क्या सम्बन्ध है, और चीन से क्या सम्बन्ध है। थोडा लिखना, बहुत समझना। ज्यादा कहने की जरूरत नही है। इस का सर्वेक्षण नही हुआ है। अभी एक माननीय सदस्य यह मांग कर रहे थे कि वे रेल लाइन नही चाहते, केवल सर्वे चाहते है लेकिन मैं उस का उल्टा चाहता हू। आप सर्वे मत कराइए लेकिन रेल की लाइन बना दीजिए, सर्वे की बात मैं नही करता।

एक दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हू कि मैं दूसरे जिले का रहने वाला हू, देवरिया में तो मैं 30 साल से रह रहा हू. बांसगाव एक तहसील है, जहां मैं पैदा हुआ था। एम० पीज० साहबान जरा मेरी बात को गौर से सुनें। वहां पर रेलवे लाइन नही है। जब हम स्कूल में पढ़ते थे तो हमारे यहा परीक्षा मे एक सवाल आता था कि वह कौन सी तहसील है, जिस की आबादी 7 लाख है और जहां पर कोई रेलवे लाइन नही बनाई गई है। अंग्रेजो ने इसलिए वहा पर रेलवे लाइन नहीं बनाई, क्योंकि वह बागियो की जगह थी। वे वहां रेलवे लाइन क्यो बनाते? जहां वे समझते थे कि यहां पर बागी हैं, वे कोई सुविधा नही देते थे। पूर्वांचल और सभापति महोदय, आपके इलाके में ऐसा ही हुआ है। बगलादेश में भी उन्होंने ज्यादा रेलवे लाइनें इसलिए नही बनाई थी, क्योंकि वहा के लोगो ने बगावत की थी। सन् 1987 से लेकर आजादी मिलने तक वहा के लोग बगावत कर रहे थे। इसलिए आप भी पीछे रह गये और हम भी पीछे रह गये।

अगली बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हू कि दोहरी-घाट-बांसगांव-सहजनवा रेलवे लाइन का सर्वे हो चुका है। माननीय गुरु कमलापति त्रिपाठी जी के जमाने में उस का सर्वेक्षण हो गया कि इनको आपस मे मिला दिया जाए। अभी उत्तर-पूर्वी इलाके के श्री तरुण गोगोई साहब कह रहे थे कि आसाम में कोई रेलवे लाइन नहीं है। मैं बताना चाहता हू कि हमारे रेल मत्री श्री० मधु दडवते की निगाह बहुत दूर तक गई है और आज आप यह देखें कि उत्तर-पूर्वी राज्यो में जितनी रेलवे देने का काम इस बजट में हुआ है या पिछले बजट में हुआ था, उतना पहले कभी नही हुआ था, पिछले 30 सालो में नही हुआ था। इन का यह कहना गलत है कि वहां कोई रेलवे लाइन नही है। मैं वहां गया हू और मैंने खुद देखा है कि बोगाइगांव से गोहाटी तक की मीटरगेज लाइन को ब्रोड गेज किया जा रहा है। इसी सम्बन्ध में मैं यह भी कहना चाहूगा कि भटनी से वाराणसी तक ब्रोड गेज बनाने के बारे में मैंने एक प्रश्न किया था और मेरे प्रश्न के उत्तर म यह बताया गया था कि इनको ब्रोड गेज किया जा रहा है। उस को आप को तुरन्त ब्रोड गेज करना चाहिये।

एक बात और यह कहना चाहता हू कि मुझे सूचना मिली है कि बोनस के बारे में जो कैबिनट सब-कमेटी मे विचार हो रहा था, उस को उस उप-समिति ने पास कर दिया है और अब वह फाइल वित्त मत्री जी की टेबुल पर पडी हुई है। मैं आप को बता दू कि मैं रेलवे फेडरेशन से भी सम्बन्धित हू और सब लोग मुझे यही कहते है कि बोनस दो। मराठी मे वे लोग कहते हैं कि बोनस आता देला पाइजेत। अभी तब उन को बोनस नही दिया गया। इसलिए मैं रेल मत्री जी से यह दरखास्त करूगा कि वे वित्त मत्री जी से बोनस की फाइल पर दस्तखत करवा दे क्योंकि यह मामला ज्यादा देर तक टाला नही जा सकता।

मैं रेलवे कमाशन के बारे मे नही कहूगा क्योंकि समय बहुत कम है लेकिन इतना जरूर कहना चाहता हू कि रेलवे मे जो काम होते है और उन के लिए जो कमेटियां बनती है, उन में आप उनसे सम्बन्ध रखने वाले आदमियो का भी मेम्बर रखिए जैसे उपभोक्ता समिति है। जो उपभोक्ता समिति के मेम्बर बन जाते है, वे अपने आप ही सारा माल खा जाते है और दूसरो को नही मिलता। यह सेठ-सेठानी वाली जो परम्परा है, इस को आप खत्म कर दें। बाबा राघवदास मेरे गुरु थे। वे पूर्वी जिलों के गांधी थे। वे महाराष्ट्र के थे लेकिन हमारे यहा बरतन में रहते थे। उन्होंने देखा कि रेलवे स्टेशन पर हाथ धोने के लिए मिट्टी नही है, तो रेलवे स्टेशन पर जा कर उन्होंने बकट मे मिट्टी रखवाई। बाबा जी ने इतना करवा दिया, तो मैं यह कहूगा कि यात्रियो से सम्बन्धित जो समितिया बनती हैं, उन की सुविधाओ के लिए जो समितियां बनती हैं, उन में आप यात्रियो के नुमाइन्दो को भी रखिये। मेरी यह मांग भी है कि पहला दर्जा आप खत्म कर दीजिए और एक ही दर्जा रहे। रेलवे में जो आप नई कमेटी बनाए, उस में यात्रियो को भी मेम्बर रखिये। जो दूसरे दर्जे के मुसाफिर हैं, उन की क्या तकलीफ हैं, वे उन को अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। आप उन समितियो में उनको रख कर क्रान्तिकारी परिवर्तन कीजिए, मेरी यह मांग है।

[श्री उग्रसेन]

अगली बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि मंत्री जी ने मेहरबानी कर के लाइसेन्स्ड पोर्टरों को क्लास 4 में ले लिया और इस तरह से यह एक बहुत बड़ा काम किया है। कलकत्ता, हावड़ा आदि बड़े स्थानों पर जो लाइसेन्स्ड वेंडर्स हैं, उन को भी आप प्रोमोशन दीजिए और चतुर्थ श्रेणी में आप उन को रखें।

अन्त में एक बात कह कर मैं खत्म करता हूं। हमारा अनुभव और विचार है कि रेलवे में इस रेलवे बोर्ड की कोई उपयोगिता नहीं है। मेरी मांग है कि इस रेलवे बोर्ड को तोड़ दिया जाए। मैंने पारसाल भी कहा था अब फिर कहता हूं :—

सर्वनाशे समुत्पन्ने
अर्द्धम् त्यजति पण्डित : ॥

सर्वनाश की स्थिति में बुद्धि मान लोग आधा छोड़ कर आधे से ही काम बनाते हैं। इसलिए मेरी मांग है कि इसको तोड़ दिया जाए। आजकल रेलवे बोर्ड पर बहुत पैसा खर्च हो रहा है और इसकी कोई उपयोगिता नहीं है। 1979-80 में इस पर 2 करोड़ 68 लाख, 87 हजार रुपया खर्च होना है। इस के लिए आप एक स्पेशल टेक्नीकल कमेटी बनायें जो यह असेस करे कि 1950 से इसकी क्या उपलब्धियां रही हैं, क्या इसकी वर्किंग रही है। उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट से आपको पता चल जाएगा कि इसकी क्या उपयोगिता है क्या इसकी अचीवमेंट्स है।

मैं रेल मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने रेल कर्मचारियों और उपभोक्ताओं के लिए काफी काम किया है। वे कई छोटी लाइनों को बड़ी लाइनों में परिवर्तित करने जा रहे हैं और जिन क्षेत्रों में लाइन नहीं हैं, उनके लिए लाइनों की व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं। इसके लिए मैं उनको हार्दिक बधाई देता हूं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव (सहरसा) : सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने जो रेल एप्रोप्रियेशन बिल लाया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूं। सभापति महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि मैंने 39 पृष्ठों का भाषण श्री दण्डवते का शुरू से अन्त तक देखा है।

सभापति महोदय, जब रेल मंत्री जी उस तरफ बैठते थे यानी विरोधी दल में थे तब उन्होंने रेलवे बोर्ड पर भाषण दिया था। उस समय उन्होंने अपने भाषण में यह कहा था कि जो लोग हवाई जहाज के एक्सीडेंट में मरते हैं उनको एक लाख रुपया मुआवजे के रूप में मिलता है। उन्होंने यह भी कहा था कि हमें इससे ईर्ष्या होती है। हमारी भी कभी कभी यह इच्छा होती है कि हम भी एयर एक्सीडेंट में काम आ जाएं जिससे हमारे परिवार वालों को एक लाख रुपया मिल जाए। आज हम उम्मीद करते थे, जब वे रेल मंत्री बने हैं, उन्होंने रेलों में परिवर्तन किया है और अच्छा इन्तजाम किया है, पिछले दो-ढाई सालों में उन्होंने काफी सुधार किया है अपने 39-40 पेज के भाषण में कहीं भी उन्हों ने जिक्र नहीं किया है कि जो लोग रेल एक्सीडेंट में मरते है उन के वास्ते भी इन्हों ने कोई नई नीति अख्तयार की है। हवाई एक्सीडेंट में मरने वालों के परिवारों के वास्ते तो एक लाख रुपया दिया जाता है और वही आदमी जो रेल एक्सीडेंट में मरता है तो बहुत ही कम दिया जाता है। इस में कोई जस्टिफिकेशन नहीं है। इन को भी एक लाख मिलना चाहिये। गरीब लोग रेल में यात्रा करते हैं अधिकतर। हर इंसान की जिन्दगी की कीमत एक समान होनी चाहिये। हमारे रेल मंत्री जी समाजवादी सोशलिस्ट हैं, यह हमारा बहुत बड़ा सौभाग्य है। इन को अवश्य ही इस के बारे में कुछ करना चाहिये और एक नीति बनानी चाहिये कि रेल एक्सीडेंट में अगर कोई मरता है तो उस के परिवार वालों को भी उसी तरह एक लाख रुपया दिया जाएगा जिस प्रकार हवाई एक्सीडेंट से मरने वालों के परिवार को दिया जाता है।

रेलवे एक्सपैंशन, रेलों के विस्तार और रेस्टोरेशन का जो सवाल है आपने कहा है कि उस को प्राथमिकता दी जाएगी। लेकिन मुझे बहुत ही अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि विगत दो साल में जो रेलवे एक्सपैंशन का काम आप ने किया है उस में जो डिवास्टेटिड लाइज हैं उन के वास्ते आप ने कुछ नहीं किया है। 1927 में जो डिवास्टेट हो गई है उन के लिए भी आप ने कुछ नहीं किया है। उस इलाके में भारत सरकार ने और बिहार सरकार ने करोड़ों का खर्च किया है। समूचा इलाका अब अच्छी हालत में हो गया है। लेकिन रेलों के अभाव में डिवास्टेटिड लाइनों को रेस्टोर न दिये जाने के कारण से उस इलाके का विकास रुका हुआ है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि एक नीति आप को निर्धारित करनी चाहिये और उस नीति को आप को स्ट्रिक्टली फालो करना चाहिये। जहां तक एक्सपैंशन का सवाल है उस में आप को रेस्टोरेशन को प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिये। जहां से मैं आता हूं वह इंडो-नैपाल बोर्डर का इलाका है। वहां अंग्रेजी हकूमत ने शुरू में ही रेलवे लाइन बनाई थी और वह 1927 में डिवास्टेट हो गई थी। निमेली से भक्तियाही और प्रतापगंज से भीमनगर तक लाइनें थीं। मैं ने पिछले साल भी निवेदन किया था और आग्रह किया था इन के बारे में। पहले जो रेल मंत्री थे उन्होंने उस का सर्वे भी कराया था और उन पर काम होने वाला था लेकिन सरकार बदल गई। उस इलाके के लोगों को बहुत आशा थी कि नई क्रान्ति जो हुई है उस में हम लोग जो उपेक्षित हैं हम को भी हिस्सा मिलेगा। लेकिन मुझे ऐसा एहसास होता है कि रेल विभाग ने पिछड़े हुए इलाके का विकास करने की जो नीति है उस को कागजी ही बना रखा है, उस पर अमल नहीं होता है। इन इलाकों को जो तरजीह दी जानी चाहिये वह नहीं दी जाती है। जितना कुछ आपने किया है उस का मैं स्वागत करता हूं उस की मैं प्रशंसा करता हूं लेकिन रेलों का जो मान्य सिद्धान्त है उस के अनुसार आप को काम भी करना चाहिये और जहां आप को प्रायोरिटी उस मान्य सिद्धान्त के अनुसार देनी चाहिये वहां आप प्रायोरिटी दे कर आगे बढ़ें यह मेरी आप से प्रार्थना है। ये जो लाइनें मैंने

आप को बताई है इनकी तरफ आप का तुरन्त ध्यान जाना चाहिये । यह मेरा आप से विनम्र आग्रह है ।

आप के यहां एक तो मेंन लाइंज हैं और दूसरे ब्राच लाइज । ब्राच लाइनो के बारे में कल भी कुछ माननीय सदस्य बोल रहे थे और आज भी बोले हैं । मेन लाइज के वास्ते आप ने कुछ सुविधायें दी हैं । वे गाड़िया समय पर चलती हैं और वहां सुविधाये भी अधिक प्रदान की जाती हैं । लेकिन ब्राच लाइनो की घोर उपेक्षा की जाती है । उन की हालत बदतर है, कही ज्यादा खराब है मेन लाइनो के मुकाबले मे । न उन पर कोई सुविधायें उपलब्ध कराई जाती है और न ही उन पर गाड़ियां समय पर चलती हैं । एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव पालिसी बननी चाहिये ताकि मेन लाइज कैसा ही व्यवहार ब्राच लाइज के साथ भी हो ।

हमारा इलाका जूट प्रोड्यूसिग इलाका है, वहां जूट की बहुत ज्यादा खेती होती है और उसी तरह से होती है सभापति महोदय जैसे आप के बंगाल मे होती है । मेरे जिले में भी बहुत इस की खेती होती है । जूट के मामले मे किसान की लूट हो रही है । जो कीमत सरकार ने जूट की फिक्स की है, वह कीमत किसान को नही मिलती है । लेकिन जो भी थोड़ी बहुत कीमत किसानो को मिलती है, आज रेलवे वैगनो की कमी से इस इलाके के किसानो का दोहन हो रहा है, जूट मार्केट मे कही भी वैगन नही मिलते है । लोग तार देते है, उस की कापी भी मैने मत्री जी को दिखाई, चिट्ठी भी लिखी, लेकिन इन के आश्वासन के बाद भी वैगनो की स्थिति मे कोई सुधार नही हो रहा है, और इस से हमारे यहां के जूट ग्रोवर्स की बहुत बड़ी लूट हो रही है ।

अन्त मे मेरा कहना है कि रेल विभाग मे कुछ समितियां चलती हैं, जैसे जोनल कमेटी, यूजर्स कमेटी, उस मे कांग्रेसी हुकूमत के समय में जो भाई भतीजावाद और पक्षपात चलता था और उस के आधार पर यह समितिया बनायी जाती थी, उस को मत्री महोदय ने खत्म किया इस के लिये मैं उन को धन्यवाद देता हूं । लेकिन हम कहना चाहते है कि जो उन की नीति है इस कमेटी के सम्बन्ध मे उस का पालन नही हो रहा है। एक एक परिवार के सभी सदस्य एक एक कमेटी में घुसे हुए है । हमारे इलाके मे कांग्रेस के जमाने में जो कमेटी बनी थी सिफारिश के बल पर एक एक कमेटी में बाप, लड़का, पोता और भाई सभी हैं । इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि सिर्फ आप नीति बना कर ही संतुष्ट हो जायें इस से काम नही चलेगा । आप को देखना पड़ेगा कि डलिया पहुंचाने के आधार पर जो आप के अधिकारियो द्वारा समितियों में लोगों को रखा जाता है, यह बन्द होना चाहिये । इसलिये आप को केवल नीति बना कर के ही संतुष्ट नही हो जाना चाहिये, बल्कि देखना चाहिये कि नीचे के अधिकारी आप की नीति का कार्यान्वयन कर रहे हैं कि नही । नहीं तो ब्यूरोक्रेसी कोई अच्छा काम नहीं होने देगी । इतना ही कह कर मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि रेल मंत्री महोदय इन बातों की ओर ध्यान देंगे ।

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY (Calcutta South): Only a few days ago the West Bengal Legislature passed a unanimous resolution urging the railways to electrify the Adra-Kharagpur line. I would like to emphasise that point only.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): Actually we are almost at the last stage of the consideration of the Appropriation Bill. I do not want to disrespect the views of any hon. Member but I may humbly point out that quite a good number of points which were raised at this stage were also raised at the preliminary stage and I have already given a reply to them viz. the question of recognition of unions, the question of new lines, and norms to be observed before taking up new lines I will now therefore touch upon the new points.

As far as Shri A. C. George is concerned, inadvertently there was some sort of aspersion in his remarks that I am pro-North and anti-South. I know it is not his view at all.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: I said that the general tendency of the compass looking North has not escaped him also.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: As a student of physics, let me tell him that when the compass points to the North, simultaneously it also indicates which is the direction of the South.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: I know that Prof. Dandavate is a professor of mathematics. But only the tail is looking at the South, the Face is looking at the North.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Again as a student of physics; I may say that in a magnet there is neither head nor tail; magnet indicates the north pole and the south pole; the south pole is as important as the north pole. As far as Indian unity is concerned, to us on this side as well as to him on that side, north pole is

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

as important as the south pole; when we speak of the magnet of India, it will never be allowed to be destroyed; let me make it clear.

15.00 hrs.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: I am glad that at least one Minister is aware that there are a few areas down South of India.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Let me incidentally point out that as far as execution of various railway projects is concerned, in the coming months all the projects that we are inaugurating or completing, all of them happen to be in the South. For instance, the Railways on or 15th of April will be touching the last point of Indian territory i.e. Kanyakumari. That work has been completed three months in advance. Again construction of Alleppey Ernakulam line is to be inaugurated on 16th of April. Again there will be Hasan-Mangalore line in Karnataka, which is going to be completed in April. We are also going to inaugurate in April 1979. Mysore and Bangalore conversion in project and if my geography is not wrong, all these areas are supposed to be located in the South.

Let us not enter into that controversy . . .

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): Let him remember that Tamil Nadu is in South.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It is too late to raise any issue. I have already replied that.

As far as other points are concerned, for instance question of RITES and IRCON was raised. The exact point raised by Shri A. C. George came at the conclusion of his statement. He welcomes performance of RITES and IRCON. He wanted our projects to be export oriented and ultimately said that for all facilities if new project is set up somewhere near Cochin it would be advantageous.

Of course, we will take a note of all the suggestions that have been made over here. I cannot give a false assurance because whenever new projects are to be started, always committees are set up and their views are ascertained for setting up the project. Requirements are properly assessed and then only final decision is taken. I can assure you that due . . .

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: One of the major ports at the westward area is our main potential market. I want the Minister to give an assurance that due consideration will be given to Cochin.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Giving assurance is the safest thing that one can do. That much assurance can always be there.

(Interruptions)

As far as other points are concerned, they related to the railway lines.

Our hon. member from Assam pointed out to the North East Region. He forgot that for the last 125 years. this particular region was totally neglected and for the first time people of Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura and all those Eastern States which had remained totally neglected, hitherto will be having line had constructed project in their areas are having construction of lines. Also the line from Burnihat to Gauhati, that is partly in Assam and partly in Mehgalaya in addition to the conversion project that we have taken up. So, I do not want to add anything more than what I had already stated earlier during my two replies. I hope and trust that this Bill will be adopted unanimously.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: I want to know about Tiruchi?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain

sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1978-79 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall take up the clauses.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.06 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) NO. 2 BILL, 1979

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): I beg to move†:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1978-79 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1978-79 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We take up the clauses.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.08 hrs.

APPROPRIATION BILL, 1979

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): I beg to move†:

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1977, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration."

MR CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund

†Moved with the recommendation of the President.

of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1977, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clauses.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3, and the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.10 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (NO. 2) BILL, 1979

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): I move†:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1978-79, be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1978-79, be taken into consideration."

SHRI A. C. GEORGE (Mukandapuram): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in this Appropriation Bill No. 2, obviously, one of the main items, I understand, is to cover for the loss of Rs. 128 crores by the public sector undertakings and an important part of it is being consumed by the Food Corporation of India also. It so happens, if my arithmetic is fairly right, that on an investment of Rs. 12,800 crores, the Minister is asking for 1978-79 exactly a figure which is very very interesting, 128 crores, as supplementary demand. As was pointed out, this particular sector of investment could have, in the normal course, given us a good revenue which, to a great extent, could have been a relief to the proposed or existing taxes which have been put on the tax-payers.

15.11 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Another public sector undertaking which is mentioned in the Supplementary Demands is the Heavy Engineering Corporation in Ranchi. Sir, excuse me for being nostalgic, there was a time when I had something to do with the Heavy Engineering Corporation. In 1976-77, it was making profit. Now, we are at a stage when not only it is running in a loss but something has to be done to salvage it.

Another example is of Food Corporation. I do not want to enumerate all these industries. This is one sector which could have yielded profit and added to the revenue of this country. But the supplementary demand is again coming asking for a huge sum. This is a sector where the Government definitely has to take the blame. For the past two years, it has become a routine with the Members of that side and the Ministers especially to put the blame on the 30-year rule

†Moved with the recommendation of the President.

of Congress when something is criticised by us. I think, it is time now that we stop that alibii. Now, you are in power for the last two years. I think, you are slipping on to the second sector of your administration which, I think, will runout very fast. So, that alibii has to be stopped. If there is any criticism, you say that it is the legacy of the previous regime. From now on, I hope, this alibii of putting blame on the 30 years of Congress Government will be stopped. I hope, Kanwarlalji will kindly stop that.

When the Finance Minister was making his concluding remarks in the debate on the General Budget, he was mentioning a few concessions. According to me, it is a pittance. He thought of his age—I respect his age —when he made concessions to little children But apart from that, the substantial lower middle class and the poor both in urban and rural areas who are suffering, have got no relief at all.

There is no provision in the Budget for two important sectors. One is, there is no advantage for the important community in our country, that is, ex-servicemen. In Kerala State alone, there are more than three lakhs of ex-service-men, some of them retire at the age of 30 or 32. I understand that there are more than two million ex-service-men in our country, a figure which is bigger than the population of at least 40 countries in the United Nations, who are ablebodied, disciplined but for them the provision is less than a pittance. We always say 'Jai Jawan' but in the present Budget, in spite of heavy taxation, there is no mention for them.

Another thing is that the Finance Minisfer is in a very happy situation where he can import everything. He can import power tillers and kill the Kerala Agro-Industries Corporation. He can import many other items and kill the small-scale industries here. He has decided to allow the import of electronic items, an industry which was consistently developed by the Congress Government, and I take pride in it. This is the right industry with a high employment potential for giving employment to the educated middle-class employees. The electronic industry has grown all over the country. There are at least 14 public sector electronic industrial units in the country. Now you have decided with the vast accumulation of foreign exchange at your disposal that you are going to allow the import even to multi-nationals, so far as electronic components and finished products are concerned. Byone stroke you are finishing Kleertone, which is world famous. We have the Kerala Agro Industries Corporation, which has specialised in manufacturing powertillers. Similarly, there are public sector electronic units all over the country. You are finshing them. How? By using the accumulated Rs. 4,000 crores of foreign exchange. Who made this foreign exchange? Is it the Commerce Ministry? From a deficit of Rs. 1,500 crores in the trade situation, we have come to a surplus of Rs. 4,000 crores, thanks to the remittances by the Indians abroad.

When I look at the Government, I want to make a small differentiation, so far as Shri Satish Agarwal is concerned, among the Ministers because he at least has recognised the core of the problem of Indians abroad. I am thankful to him as the Minister in charge of Customs and Excise.

But when he comes to reply to the debate as the Finance Minister, I am sure he will accept that at least one third of these Rs. 4,000 crores, that is, Rs. 1,500 crores is coming from Keralites employed abroad. So, he is using the foreign exchange remittances of the Keralites for killing a public sector undertaking in Kerala. and in other parts of the country also, thus killing the employment potential

If somebody asked me with my experience in Government for some time what is the right industry for the Indian conditions with a large number of semi-educated or highly educated unemployed people in this country, I will say, immediately that it is the electronics industry. It is labour intensive and with the Indian receptivity and capacity to learn techniques, I would say that it is an ideal industry for India. You are killing such an industry with the foreign exchange remittances of Keralites abroad. That is why the Keralites are angry. Many Keralites from the Gulf countries have told me that if their foreign exchange remittances are going to be utilized for killing industries in Kerala, it would not be an incentive; in fact, I am making an under-statement. The main item which contributes to your foreign exchange accumulations is the remittances from Indians abroad. If they decide to withdraw or withhold those remittances, the position will radically change, so far as your foreign exchange reserves are concerned.

So, I will repeat that your allocation for rehabilitation of able-bodied ex-servicemen is a very paltry amount. You have to provide more funds and develop their capacity and utilize them. There are 2.5 million ex-servicemen in this country. There is no mention about them, there is just vacuum. When there is a war you speak about the great jawans or the martyrs. But when they retire young, you have no schemes for them. You should utilize their services in the development of the country. Yet, there is no mention about them in the budget.

When a large portion of your foreign exchange is on account of remittances from Indians abroad, you have no schemes to tell the overseas Indians that you recognise their efforts. In this context I would point out that it is high time that you at least have a Department for overseas Indians, like many other countries are having, so that they can look after their problems. In that case Indians abroad will feel happy that when they are sending money home, the Government is doing something for them. That will give them some incentive. Instead of that, there is malfunctioning or a wrong direction in the functioning of the Commerce Ministry. I know the Demands of the Ministry are going to come up, when we will deal with it in detail. I only want to warn them that from a surplus in 1976-77 they are going to and with a huge adverse balance of Rs. 1,500 crores.

In spite of this, they are allowing the import of power tillers and electronic goods. The import of power tillers is in the name of kulaks and rural orientation. But who is going to buy power-tillers with the present price of petrol? Poor farmers cannot afford them. They will be purchased only by the big landlords. So, it is not correct to say that the power tillers will increase the capacity of the poor rural workers.

I will conclude by saying that the budget should have more allocation for the rehabilitation of ex servicemen. Definitely, think of forming a Department of Overseas Indians. Mr. Satish Agarwal, I understand your capacity for realism and I hope you will take immediate measures in this regard. I request that this Rs. 400 crores of foreign exchange will be recognised in terms of liberal attitude towards them.

With these words, I conclude.

चौधरी बलबीर सिंह (होशियारपुर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अर्थ जी को मुबारकबाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने फार्मर्स को बहुत सारी रियायतें दी हैं। लेकिन जो टैक्स उन्हों ने डीजलआयल लगाया है उस का असर उन पर पड़ने वाला है। डीजल ट्रैक्टर में इस्तेमाल होता है। मिट्टी का तेल गरीब वर्गों के इस्तेमाल में आता है। उन्हों ने जो एक हाथ से दिया है, दूसरे हाथ से उन्हों ने वापस ले लिया है। फर्टिलाइजर पर उन्हों ने कुछ रियायतें लेकिन दूसरी चीजों से उन्होंने उन्हें वापस ले लिया है। यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है

आप ने वैल्थ टैक्स के बारे में इस बजट में जो प्रावीजन किया है उस के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह एग्रीकल्चरल लैण्ड पर नहीं होना चाहिये। कोई जितनी देर तक जमीन एग्रीकल्चर के काम में आती है उस पर वैल्थ टैक्स नहीं लगना चाहिए। एक जमीन शहर के नजदीक है, एक जमीन शहर से दस मील दूर है। दोनों जमीनें एग्रो

कल्चर के लिए इस्तेमाल होती है। हो सकता है कि बहर वाली जमीन से उपज कम हो और शहर से दूर वाली जमीन में उपज ज्यादा हो लेकिन वैल्थ टैक्स लगने पर उस की कीमत ज्यादा बढ़ जाती है। जिस पर वैल्थ टैक्स नहीं लगता है उस की कीमत कम बढ़ती है। आप को मालूम ही है कि किसानों को जब नोटिस जाता है, वैल्थ टैक्स के बारे में तो हजार-दो हजार रुपया उसकी जेब से निकल जाता है। वह हजार-दो हजार रुपया वकील और आपके अफसरों की सेवा में चला जाता है। वे लोग मिलकर इस रुपये को खा लेते हैं सरकार के पास कुछ नहीं आता है। वैल्थ टैक्स का नोटिस आने के बाद बिचारा किसान किसी के कहे चढ़ जाता है और वह कहता है कि हम तुम्हारा काम बनवा देंगे तुम हमें इतना पैसा दो। इस काम में किसान का बहुत सा पैसा खर्च हो जाता है और सरकार के पास कुछ नहीं आता। इसलिये यह बहुत जरूरी है कि आप एग्रीकल्चरल लैण्ड पर वैल्थ टैक्स न लगावें। जितनी देर तक जमीन खेती के लिये इस्तेमाल होती है, उस पर वैल्थ टैक्स नहीं लगना चाहिए। जब खेती की जगह उस जमीन पर कोई दूसरी चीज शुरू कर दी जाए, उस पर प्लाट बन जायें, मकान बन जायें तभी उस पर वैल्थ टैक्स लगाइये। लेकिन खेती की जमीन पर वैल्थ टैक्स न लगाइये।

केरल के श्री जार्ज साहब कह रहे थे कि केरल का फारेन एक्सचेंज कमाने में हाथ है। मैं इस से कहना चाहता हूं कि आधे से ज्यादा फारेन एक्सचेंज पंजाब वाले कमाते हैं और पंजाब में भी होशियारपुर जिले के लोग कमाते हैं।

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: I claim only one-third. The other one-third is coming from Punjab.

चौधरी बलबीर सिंह : जब आप के लोग आना भी शुरू नहीं हुए थे तब से पंजाब वाले हिन्दुस्तान से बाहर जा रहे हैं। आप के यहां तो शंकराचार्य पैदा हुए हैं जिन्हों ने कहा था कि जो समुद्र पार चला गया वह तो बहिष्कृत ही गया। अगर वह वापस आ कर युद्ध करता तभी वह समाज में शामिल हो सकता था। कामा गाता भारू जहाज भी अमेरिका से पंजाब वाले लाये थे और हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी की लड़ाई में उन्हों ने सब से ज्यादा हिस्सा लिया था। जो लोग बाहर गए हुए हैं उन को आप फैसिलिटीज दें। जो यहां से गए हैं उन को किसी न किसी दिन वापिस आना है अपने घर में। होशियारपुर जिले में कोई ऐसा घर आप को नहीं मिलेगा जिस का एक आध आदमी विदेश न गया हो। मैं तो उन सब कहता हूं कि खूब कमाओ वहां जा कर। तुम्हारी वहां कोई इज्जत नहीं है। कमा कर के वापिस आ जाओ। तुम को एक न एक दिन वापिस आना ही है। अपने साथ पैसा यहां ले आओ। कल या परसों आप को वहां से निकलना पड़ेगा। युगांडा, केनिया से वे निकलने पर मजबूर हुए हैं। उसी तरह से इंग्लैंड में भी उन को रहने नहीं दिया जायेगा। जब उन की सस्ती मेहनत और मजबूरी की उन को जरूरत थी तब उन्हों ने उन को वैलकम किया था। इंसेंटिव दिये थे लेकिन अब कहते हैं कि तुम यहां अधिक हो गए हो। वहां पर मिनी हिन्दुस्तान बन गया है। अमरीका आदि से भी उन को किसी न किसी दिन निकलना पड़ेगा। मैं चाहता हूं कि जितना पैसा लेकर वे आएं उस पैसे पर आप कोई टैक्स न लगावें। उन को वापिस आने के लिये आप हर तरह का इंसेंटिव दें। जो मशीनरी वे अपने साथ ले कर आयें उन पर कस्टम ड्यूटी नहीं लगनी चाहिये। यहां पर उस मशीनरी से वे कारखाना स्थापित कर सकते हैं। जो आदमी कमा कर पैसा लाएं उन को आप इंसेंटिव दें। अब जो गलत तरीके से पैसा बाहर से आता है उस को आप सीधे ढंग से आने दें और उस में आप भी उन की मदद करें। आप ने ऐसा किया तो जितना फारेन एक्सचेंज आप को अब मिल रहा है उस से आप को दुगुना मिल जायेगा। यह मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूं। पैसा ला कर वे यहां इंडस्ट्री लगाना चाहते हैं तो उन को आप सहूलियतें दें। इंसेंटिव दें। काले धन को आप बढ़ावा न दें। कुछ लोगों ने यहां पर जायदादें बना ली हैं। अगर उन को इंसेंटिव मिलेगा तो वे उन को बेच कर यहां आ जायेंगे और अपनी इंडस्ट्री स्टार्ट करेंगे। जो मुल्क हमारे देश के एक जिले के भी बराबर नहीं था तीस साल तक हम उस से करोड़ों रुपया कर्जा लेते रहे हैं। जब हमें उन से कर्जा मिल जाता था तो इस को हम अपनी बड़ी कामयाबी समझते थे। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि बाहर के देशों से हमें कर्ज लेने की जरूरत नहीं है। सारा पैसा हम को वे दे सकते हैं जो बाहर गए हुए हैं। वे देश अमीर हैं। आजाद कराने में उन्हों ने हमारी मदद की थी। अमरीका और दूसरे देशों में गदर पार्टी और दूसरी पार्टियां कायम की थीं। नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस ने हिन्दुस्तान से बाहर जा कर आई एन ए कायम की थी। तब इन लोगों ने जिन की तादाद बहुत थोड़ी थी इन लोगों के लिये अपनी थैलियां खोल दी थीं और आई एन ए को पैसे की कमी नहीं आने दी। उन को अब आप इंसेंटिव देंगे तो वे यहां कारखाने लगायेंगे और विदेशों से हमें कर्ज नहीं लेना पड़ेगा। हमारे ही आदमी हमारे देश की तरक्की का साधन बन सकते हैं।

अब दो शब्द मैं ला एंड आर्डर के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। मैं आप को दो दिन पहले की बात बताता हूं। मैं केवल दो दिन के लिये होशियारपुर गया था। एक प्रोफैसर और एक बेजुएट दोनों शहर के बड़े इम्पार्टेंट आदमी बाजार में जा रहे थे। एक हैड कांस्टेबल और दो कांस्टेबल उन के पास आए। वह साढ़े नौ बजे रात की बात है। उन्हों ने कहा कि कहां जा रहे हो? उत्तर में इन लोगों ने कहा कि घूम रहे हैं, अपना घर है, अपना मुहल्ला है। उन्हों ने कहा कि आप नहीं जा सकते हैं। इन्हों ने कहा कि कौन सा कानून है? तो उस हैड कांस्टेबल को गुस्सा आ गया कि यह हमें पूछने वाले कौन हैं? उन्हों ने उन दोनों को पीटा। मैं गया वहां थाने में, बड़ी गरमागरमी रही। आखिर में हम ने कहा पुलिस वालों का मैडिकल करवाओ। जब मैडिकल हुआ तो तीनों आदमी शराब पीये हुए निकले।

उसी दिन दूसरी जगह गये, हमारे यहां एक थाना है महालपुर, वहां एक आदमी को किसी थानेदार ने पीटा था। उस आदमी ने उस के खिलाफ मुकदमा कर दिया। पुलिस वालों ने कहा कि मुकदमा वापिस ले लो नहीं तो तुम नुकसान उठाओगे। अब पुलिस वालों ने उस के खिलाफ एक और किसी कत्ल के केस में फंसाने की कोशिश की। जब उसे पता लगा कि पुलिस बरारत कर रही है तो उस ने सेशन जज से एंटिसिपेटरी बेल ले ली। जब पुलिस उस के पास आई तो उस ने कहा कि मेरे पास एंटिसिपेटरी बेल है। तीन दिन बाद फिर

[चौधरी बलबीर सिंह]

पुलिस उसे पकड़ कर ले गई अभी शनिवार 17 तारीख को और उस को इतना पीटा कि 18 चोटो के उस के निशान हैं, सारा जिस्म उस का छलनी हो गया और वह अनकांशस रहा, अस्पताल में उस को दाखिल करना पड़ा। मैं ने वहां के एस० पी०, डी० आई० जी० और आई० जी० को फोन किया। तो उन्हो ने कहा कि हम ने उन को सस्पेंड कर दिया। पता नही किया भी है कि नही। अब जा कर पता करूगा। तो इन चीजो को रोका जाये। नौकरशाही बेकाबू है। हम जिस ढग से चल रहे है नौकरशाही सोचती है कि इन का राज्य रहना है या नही, यह सोच कर वह बेलगाम हो चुकी है। आप को जरा उस को कसना चाहिये। आप यह कह कर बरी नही हो जायेगे कि ला एड आर्डर स्टेट का मसला है। आप भी उन को कह सकते है। क्योकि आई० पी० एस० अफसर आप के नीचे है। इसलिये उन को जरा समझाइये।

मैं आशा करता हूं कि जो सुझाव मैं ने दिये है उन पर आप गौर करेगे। आप किसान को रिलीफ दे, और देश की पैदावार जो बढ गई है उसे सभालने की कोशिश करे। और जो हम एक्सपोर्ट कर सकते है, जैसे सब्जिया रेगुलरली सप्लाई कर सकते है जिससे काफी फारेन एक्सचेंज मिलेगी। कृषि मत्री ने कहा कि गन्ने की काश्त कम कर दो क्योकि गन्ना ज्यादा पैदा हो गया। इसी तरह से अनाज और पैदा हो गया तो कहेंगे कि गेहू की काश्त कम कर दो, चावल ज्यादा पैदा हो गया तो कहेगे कि इस की काश्त कम कर दो। कोई समय ऐसा आयेगा कि जिस वक्त हमें उस पैटर्न को चेज करना हो। अरब मुल्को मे सब्जिया जाती है उस के एक्सपोर्ट की सहूलियत आप मुहैया करायें। पजाब को अगर आप इजाजत दे अकेला पजाब सारे देश को अनाज देने के अलावा बाहर के देशो का सब्जिया एक्सपोर्ट कर के बहुत सा फारेन एक्सचेंज कमायेगा और किसान यहा का खुशहाल हो जायेगा। आज करोडो रु० का आलू होशियारपुर मे सड गया है, बारिश हुई है, बाहर ढेर लगे हुए थे। सरकार उस का उठा नही सकी। नाफेड वालो ने लोगो के साथ बहुतबुरे ढग से सलूक किया है। वे माल लेने के लिये खेतो मे नही गये। उन्हो ने किसानो को कहा कि अपना माल ले कर आ जाओ। किसान अपना माल ले कर गये। अगर कोई 500 बोरी लेकर गया, तो नाफेड वालो ने 200 बोरी छाट ली और 300 बोरी वापिस कर दी। किसान को वह 300 बोरी वापस ले जाने के लिये खर्च करना पड़ा। जिस तरह से छटनी होती है, उस से माल का सत्यानाश हो जाता है।

सरकार को पैरिशेबल चीजो के एक्सपोर्ट का इन्तजाम करना चाहिए। जब वह किसानो को नया पैटर्न अपनाने के लिये कहती है, तो उसे इन चीजों को बाहर भेजने के लिये मंडिया तलाश करनी चाहिये, ताकि किसानों की उपज बाहर भेजी जा सके और इस के जरिये वे लोग कुछ अच्छी जिन्दगी बसर कर सकें।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATON (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to take a few minutes to offer some explanation about the Food Corporation of India and power tillers. These were the points raised by the hon. Member, Shri A. C. George, on the other side.

He said that if the FCI had functioned in a proper way, that would have contributed to the general revenues of the Government. In this respect, I have to submit that the House should appreciate the nature of the Food Corporation of India. I would like to emphasize that it is not a commercial organisation at all. It is an organisation set up to help the consumers as well as the producers. The Government takes a conscious decision about both the support price as well as the issue price. If within those two limits set for us it is not possible to function in a commercial sense, then, of course, there will be losses.

I would give you one instance. We are paying Rs. 147|- per quintal of rice produced in Haryana and issuing the same in Kerala at Rs. 150|- per quintal. Anybody who has some trading instict or commercial sense will realise that it is just not possible to purchase at Rs. 147|- in Haryana and sell it at Rs. 150|- in Kerala So, the FCI is not having any commercial transactions at all. On the one hand, we are trying to help the producers and, on the other hand, we are trying to help the consumers. If it had not been in a sense of social welfare scheme, then, perhaps, we would not purchase any foodgrains at all Our purchase any foodgrains at all. Our the problem as to where to store what we will procure. But we have still to procure. Otherwise the farmers will be ruined. Therefore, the functioning of the FCI should be taken in that sense only.

Regarding the power tillers, I have to submit that it is a very useful machine. All over South-East Asia, Japan and Korea, it is being increasingly used. In our country also, it is a well-known fact that power available for the cultivation of our land is not adequate. Even if we try our best, we cannot provide power only through the bullocks. There-

fore, additional power has to be supplied. Our own power tiller manufacturers are able to supply at nearly twice the cost . . .

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Here, you are arithmetically wrong. This is because of the high excise duty on power tillers. Instead of importing power tillers, if you give relief in the matter of excise duty to power tiller manufacturers who are mostly in the public sector, their price will be competitive even with international price.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: I am prepared to sit with the hon. Member and work it out. Perhaps, he is not well-informed. There is no excise duty on indigenously produced power tillers. There is no excise. So, there is no question of withdrawing it. The cost of manufacture is high because the sale of the power tillers is very limited in this country, and the reason for this small sale is that the cost is twice as much as in the international market. There is a possibility of reduction in the price only if the demand goes up. But the demand cannot go up unless the price comes down. So, it is a case of which comes first, the egg or the hen.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Am I to understand from the hon. Minister, who has been kind enough to intervene, that, ultimately, we need not have power tiller manufacturing units in India and that our requirements will be met only by imports?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: No; I did not mean that.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Then how to break this vicious circle?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: The best way to break this vicious circle is to import it first and demonstrate its utility. Then, perhaps, when the farmers are convinced of the utility, the demand would grow and the local manufacturers can come in.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: One more point. The incongruity in the Budget proposal is that the concession is more for finished product than for semi, knocked-down condition. Instead of finished products, we could import components and then given employment here for assembling them.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: I have offered to sit with him and work out the details. I may also tell him that the final decision to import has not yet been taken. If a way can be found to help our indigenous manufacturers, I will be the first person to opt for that. But if that is just not possible, and if our Indian farmers are prevented from using a very useful machine simply because our indigenous manufacturers are unable to give them at a reasonable price, then, I think, as we import so many other things, we should also import power tillers which will help our poor farmers. I can tell you that no big farmer is interested in a power tiller. In fact, our thinking is such that even the poor farmers do not want to work behind the power tiller. They will have to be taught that his is a good machine; it is good because, in addition to cultivation of land, it can also be used for pumping water, threshing grains, etc. I am always willing to consider whether there is any way of bringing down the cost of indigenous tillers . . .

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: What do you propose to do with the six existing units with a licensed capacity of producing 50,000 units per year, out of which two are in the public sector? Kerala's is 12,000 per year.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: I will have to say this. When you imported foodgrains, you did not take into consideration the interest of the Indian farmers.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: That was 'deficit'.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: Here also it is 'deficit' of the machines. This is a very one-sided view that the hon. Member is taking. When agricultural produce has to be imported, there is not the slightest hesitation to do it and everybody supports that. But when there is something which you can import for the help of the farmers, then the spirit of 'swadeshi' is preached to us. Is this spirit of 'swadeshi' to be preached only to farmers or is it for the rest of the community also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am very thankful to the two hon. Members who have participated in this debate. They have raised certain points. Some of them are not directly related to the Appropriation Bill which is under consideration. But anyhow the hon. Members have availed themselves of this opportunity to highlight what was in their mind.

I am very thankful to my colleague, Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh for clarifying the two points raised here, one with regard to the Food Corporation of India and the other with regard to power tillers.

So far as the question of import of power tillers is concerned, it is not within the exclusive domain of Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh to permit the import. Ultimately the file has to come to us. Therefore, if the hon. Member has certain valid points and if he can convince him and me, I can assure him that there is going to be no indiscriminate import of any item whatsoever, what to talk of power tillers. We are much alive to the indigenous industry, and I am sure that we do not want to pursue a policy of import where our indigenous production is hit hard. I think that is sufficient so far as this point is concerned.

Two other points were raised by Shri Balbir Singh. One was with regard to withdrawal of duty on diesel. That is a past of the 1979-80 Budget and not a part of the 1978-79 Supplementary Demands for Grants. So nothing need be said on that score.

So far as the question of law and order situation in Punjab is concerned, I think the hon. Member concerned is strong enough to take care of that and a man from the Finance who himself has to be very careful about the law and order when he deals with money, cannot do anything. But the Supplementary Demands for Grants for 1978-79 do not contain any provision with regard to that. But funds will be no problem, it is a question of proper management of the Police administration in the State that way. So money aspect is not very much there.

Now, a very pertinent point has been raised by both the hon. Members. Both of them have claimed a share in the inward non-trade remittances. Mr. George has claimed a one-third share in the total remittances and Mr. Balbir Singh has claimed practically half of it and much more for his own district. It is a fact that our inward remittances have been on the increase for the last 4-5 years. If mistake not, it is quite encouraging . .

SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE (Ahmednagar): Even now are they on the increase?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: now—I will also tell you. In 1974 the inward foreign remittances were approximately Rs. 600 crores. It rose to a thousand crores in 1975 and it still rose to Rs. 1500 crores in 1976 and in 1977 it still jumped up to Rs. 1900 crores and in 1978 we got by way of inward foreign remittances a sum of more than Rs. 2200 crores

and in January and February this year they were of the order of Rs. 200 crores per month. That means we shall cross Rs. 2300 crores in 1979. So, there is no fall in that connection. The non-trade inward remittances are going up and for this I wish to place on record my gratitude to our non-resident Indians earning money abroad and sending it to this country.

That is why during my tour of USA and UK in December 1978, I made it a special point to see and meet all Indians residing there and understand their problems and difficulties. And this House would be very glad to know and particularly, Mr. Balbir Singh, that in Southhall which is 60 miles away from London, there was a huge congregation of Sikhs, about 2000 of them, and I addressed their gathering and also met their deputation and heard their difficulties under the provisions of Sec. 9 and 31 of the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act and also certain procedures and *pro formas* laid down by the Reserve Bank which subject I was not directly dealing with at that time and even now. Even then, Sir, I head their difficulties and one Special Officer was there deputed with me for that purpose. I met all Indians there, majority of them were Sikhs and there were other also and looked into their problems. And on my return, as a follow-up, we have now set up a Committee of Senior Officers to look into their problems and advised the government as to what should be done, particularly, with regard to simplification of the procedure and the *pro-forma* that they have to fill in for remitting money and for purchasing properties here in India with that money, they were facing a lot of difficulties as they had to fill in so many forms. This House will be glad to know that I took a draft form with me approved by the Reserve Bank and showed it to the people there in London and told them. 'If you approve of it, I will convey my acceptance to the Reserve Bank' and they were very happy about it that for the first time a Minister was bringing the form to them for their approval. They have approved of it and it has now been decided that way.

So, Sir, we are very much aware of this problem. This was great facility has been extended to them. I am sure they are very happy about the decision of the Government of India.

So far as other facilities for the non-resident Indians are concerned, I am grateful to Mr. George for having spoken some words about that. On return from my tour from 15th of December, that is, within fifteen days, whatever commitment I gave to the Indian community I honoured that. This was a universal complaint throughout in Paris, in London, in New York and everywhere that the Indian Customs is like a police thana where the people are not treated well. There was also a complaint on the floor of the House by Mr. George and by Mr. Vayalar Ravi with regard to the treatment meted out at the Indian airport at Cochin, Trivandrum and Bombay to the people coming from Gulf countries. I assure them and also the non-resident Indians there that the year 1979 will have a new face-lift so far as the Indian Customs are concerned. And this House will be glad to know that within fifteen days of my arrival in India, I implemented the who scheme so successfully.

Before 1978 the average time taken for clearance at the Indian Airports was six hours. I brought down the time of six hours in 1977 to four hours in 1978. I was told at the Bombay airport when I had a surprise check there on 10th and 11th of this month that that in the past in some cases, the passengers who come in the morning were relieved in the evening after fifteen hours of examination. Now, Sir, the House will be happy to know that I have calculated, assessed or evaluated the working of this scheme in all the international airports. I found

that the average time for clearance of all passengers from time of arrival till the time of the last passenger's departure, it took only thirty minutes in comparison with four or six hours.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: We applaud you on behalf of my colleagues.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: You deserve our congratulations because you were a partner in that decision because you drew my attention to all that. (*Interruptions*). This particular decision of the Government of India has been hailed by all the non-resident Indians. I have received hundreds of letters and telegrams appreciating this gesture. But the point the hon. Member, Shri Balbir Singh, made out is this that these non-residents, when they want to come back to this country, should not be asked to pay any tax on whatever they want to bring with them. But this is not possible because I have seen myself that each one of the non-resident Indians working in America, numbering 30 thousands has pratically purchased a house within five years: he has purchased a car; he has got a T.V. and he has got a fridge. Not only that. I was surprised to see that the people who had gone five years back have now got decent cars to sit in and to travel which even our Prime Minister has not got. They do not go out of the car to open the gate of the garrage. They do not get out of the cars just to close it. They have got some system, electronic system by which everything is done automatically. So they are living there comfortably that way and, if they come to this country, and, in terms of foreign exchange, if they bring goods worth 15,000 dollars and the duty comes to 1200 dollars, then why they should mind paying the duty. They are earning lakhs and lakhs of rupees. And everybody is well off. In America, at least every Indian living there or working there as advocates by profession, chartered accountants, engineers and doctors, is well off. There is no question of how much money they are earning. They have all practically got houses worth 50,000 or 80,000 or 90,000 dollars; they may have one house or two houses. So to plead for them that we should not charge any duty is not proper. There is a provision that anyone returning to India, is permitted to bring equipments which had been in use for more than six months. He can bring equipment worth upto Rs. 30,000. If he wants to bring much more them let him pay the duty to Government because he has got the capacity to pay it. (*Interruptions*) If he has got the capacity to pay, he must be made to pay.

Last year, in 1978, a very strong feeling was expressed here in this House that the baggage allowance of Rs. 500 fixed about ten to twelve years back is nothing at all. It should be 40 to fifty times that. So we last year doubled that from Rs. 500 to 1,000. It means Rs. 65 crores of loss by way of duty to Government. Increasing the limit from Rs. 500 as the baggage allowance to Rs. 1,000 for more than a million passengers means a loss to the tune of Rs. 65 crores by way of duty. That is why we introduced a system from 1st January. There were apprehensions that the persons would like to misuse this green channel facilities. Out of the vigilance or alertness of the Customs officials and the Intelligence Officials, during this period, we had very good seizures and had arrested a lot of people. So trust begets trust. If people misdeclare and if people deceive us then we shall take note of them.

So, our duty collection has also not gone down and Mr. George will be glad to know that during this period the average adjudications in the international airports were 300 per day. It was more than 80,000 in a year. Now, after the facility has been extended the average adjudications per day has come down to 100 and the House will be glad to know that

this is a financial matter and I belong to the revenue earning department and I am not here to liquidate the revenues of the Government of India. The House has not appointed me for that purpose. I am to collect more and more revenues and so simultaneously while providing these facilities to the travelling public, my revenue in international airports which was previously near about Rs. 2.5 crores per month has now gone up to Rs. 3.5 crores per month. I was getting Rs. 30 crores a year. This year it is Rs. 40.0 to Rs. 45.0 crores a year despite all these facilities.

चौधरी बलवीर सिंह : जो आये और कैश ले कर आये उन पर इनकम टैक्स नहीं लगना चाहिए ।

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: You hear me. Whatever points you have raised I am replying to them. From kerosene to diesel you ended with the law and order point. So, don't worry about them. I am reply to them *in seriatim* if I have to replying to all those points provided they deserve a reply. So, Mr. Deputy-Speaker he also made a point, a very strong plea, that there should be no wealth tax on agricultural lands. This is true that the income or the wealth tax so far realised by the Government of India on the agricultural lands is not too much. Sometime back when a representation was made to the Government of India that the urban population have shifted to the villages in large farms and converted their black money into white money through agricultural income running into lakhs of rupees, then even a straw was not produced on that agricultural land, I saw it in Jaipur; and nearby places also. Huge farms are in the names of jewellers and industrialists and they are in 10 bigas, 20 bigas and 30 bigas and the production was shown worth Rs. 2 lakhs and nothing was grown there absolutely. And then the Government of India took a decision that for the purposes of calculation of income-tax, that particular income from the agricultural land shall also be included in this. Of course, the revenue has not been much. But on account of these decisions, practically 69,000 assessees had been affected, though of course bringing on additional revenue of Rs. 4.5 crores. That is the position. Similarly this agricultural land which is somewhere costly, which is somewhere costing only Rs. 2000 per bigas and if you go to Ganganagar District, you will know what is the price of one biga of land. Now, for a man having lakhs of rupees worth of property, should he not pay wealth tax? The case of exemption in so far as the agricultural wealth tax is concerned is that. The Revenue at the moment is hardly 1 crore per year from the agricultural land. You have to lay down a certain system. Now there has been a demand in this very House as to why the rural rich people should not be taxed. Of course, I have got all the sympathies, the Government has got all the sympathies for the rural poor, for the marginal farmer and the landless labour. But so far as those big people are concerned who have got tractors, who have got cars, who have got huge buildings, who have got big houses—both in cities as well as in rural areas—they are enjoying the benefits of the urban life as well as rural life. I think the House is in agreement with that to some extent in some way that rural people should also be taxed and there is no case for any exemption from the wealth tax in so far as the agricultural land is concerned. But that is a major policy decision which the Government has to take in the context of many other considerations.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): Can you do it.

चौधरी बलवीर सिंह : हमारे राज्य में जिसके पास ट्रैक्टर होता है, उसके यहां कोई लड़की का रिश्ता नहीं करता । वह समझता है कि इसने कर्ज लेकर गवर्नमेंट से कर्ज लेकर यह खरीदा होगा और इसकी सारी प्रापर्टी तो कर्ज में ही चली जाएगी ।

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: I said that the initiative for creating departments of overseas Indians should be taken by the Ministry of Finance because they are the beneficiaries.

16.00 hrs.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: So far as the creation of separate departments for overseas Indians is concerned, so far as the problems of employment, unemployment, and other matters connected with service conditions are concerned, I think, it is not possible for the Finance Ministry to monitor all these things. So far as the exploitation of labour etc. is concerned, the position is this. Keralites are going to the Gulf countries, for instance. People are there who sometimes cheat them, in getting employment and all these things. There are various complaints regarding this and about less payment of money. But the Finance Ministry cannot do anything. So far as the repatriation and other matters are concerned, I may point out that we have got a separate wing in our Ministry to deal with Foreign Exchange and all that. Whatever genuine problems are there with regard to non-resident Indians, if they are brought to my notice, I will attend to them suitably and speedily. There is no other important point to be covered here. Mr. George mentioned one thing about ex-servicemen, if I remember correctly. Now, this year, as the House is aware, for Defence Expenditure...

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Even Chaudhury Balbir Singh and our friends from Punjab will agree with me. There are many ex-servicemen from Punjab.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: The budget provision for 1979-80 has already crossed the limit of Rs. 3,000 crores. There are various welfare measures undertaken for the ex-servicemen at the level of various States. There is no need for a separate provision in this regard as it is alredy part of the activity of they Defence Ministry. They are doing it very well. We have not received any complaint whatsoever from any ex-serviceman that they are not being looked after properly. There are separate departments in every State to look after their interests. Sailor's, Seamen's and Airmen's Boards are there. In Rajasthan there is a separate department with a separate Minister. He is looking after all that. Kerala and your constituency may not be contributing that much towards our Defence personnel as Rajasthan does. That is why they are very particular about it, and they have separate department in that connection. I am very thankful for all the hon. Members who have made very valuable and constructive suggestions on this Bill. I request the hon. Members to pass this Bill unanimously. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

> "That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1978-79, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now we take up Clause-by-clause consideration. The question is:

> "That Clause 2 Clause 3, and the Schedule stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I beg to move:

> "That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The questions is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What about the second one?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Both the Appropriation Bills are passed.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Mohd. Shafi Qureshi. What is your point?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI (Anantnag): The hon. Minister has mentioned about the procedures which he has taken to streamline so far as the air customs is concerned. Sir, there is marked improvement and there is no doubt about it. I have seen it in Calcutta and at other airports. But I would request the Minister to take particular care about the sea customs and land customs. It takes 45 minutes from Amritsar to Lahore but it takes 2-1|2 hours for the customs to check the people at Attari. So, if some system could be adopted which could facilitate the people going from India to Pakistan and people coming from Pakistan to India it will greatly help them. Same is the question with regard to Bangladesh also These steps would greatly help all of them. My second suggestion is about sea customs. Lot of complaints are received when the Haj pilgrims come from Mecca. When they arrive at Bombay they face lot of difficulties. It is our experience that normally a ship which comes at the dock takes about 9 days to get cleared from the customs. You have taken steps for streamlining the procedure of air customs. I would request you kindly to look into the sea csutoms and land customs also, because, lot of people come from land from Bangladesh, from Pakistan, and also people from other countries.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is just a suggestion. But the Appropriation Bill has already been passed.

16.04 hrs.

SUGAR UNDERTAKINGS (TAKING OVER OF MANAGEMENT) AMENDMENT BILL—*contd.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh on the 9th of March 1979, namely:—

"That the Bill to amend the Sugar Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Act, 1978, be taken into consideration".

There are certain amendments for circulation. Is Shri Ram Dhari Shastri moving his amendment?

SHRI RAM DHARI SHASTRI (Padrauna): No, Sir.

SHRI B. K. NAIR (Mavelikara): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is surprising that within four months of the Bill being passed into Act, a move has now been made for making amendments in the Act and the reasons given there are that the arrears had been accumulated not only last year but also in the earlier years. So coverage has to be provided for that, it is claimed. The other point included is that certain parties have taken the issue to the High Courts and so provision is being made to see that the provisions of the Act are not subjected to attack from interested parties.

16.07 hrs.

[SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN *in the Chair*]

Madam, the arrears had been accumulating in the past also and the only reason why the amendment has been thought necessary just now is that the Bill was originally adopted in a hurry without any proper thought. Even in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it is said that the arrears had been accumulating in the past. Why was this aspect overlooked? I am rather surprised. When the original Bill was moved, I had pointed out that this Bill was rather politically motivated and not honestly meant. I shall only draw attention to the fact that as it is, in spite of the fact

that more than Rs. 100 crore had been accumulated as arrears, only 10 mills have been taken over so far in spite of the fact that about 160 mills had been served with notice within a fortnight of the passing of the original ordinance. And even for these 10 mills they had to pay over Rs. 3.5 crores as arrears. Now, what about the other mills who have also been accumulating crores of rupees. If they are serious about the Bill, why should they not proceed against those Mills which have not so far been taken over? This is a half-hearted measure and it was only a sort of propagandist piece of legislation. Further, in the original Bill, the Statement of Objects and Reasons, says that the estimated financial obligation of the Government is only about Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 lakhs by way of disbursement of loans for payment of arrears. But actually, within a period of four months it is seen to be Rs. 120 crores more. So, it is a sort of miscalculation which has been indulged in and I certainly feel that no proper thought has been given at that time. It was only meant as a device to build up support for the elections in Samastipur, Fatehpur and upper India areas. When the control was lifted, the prices of sugar fell from Rs. 350.00 to Rs. 220.00 per quintal. This sharp fall was unavoidable and anybody could see that the mills will be in doldrums. They were facing very serious crisis and it would have been proper for the Government to come to the help of the mills. Instead of that, they depended on the State Government and they expected the State Governments to come to their rescue. That too, they did half-heartedly. They have already given some Rs. 20 crores to U.P Government to clear up the arrears of cane dues. Taking a cue from that, the Madras Rajasthan and Maharashtra Governments have also come in the queue for crores of rupees for assistance to be given to mill-owners to clear up the arrears.

Now, how do they expect these mills to repay the money? The sale price of sugar in retail is more than fifty paise less than the cost of production. What the Minister of State and the Prime Minister have suggested to the mill-owners is why they should be selling sugar at less than the cost price. They could still wait and see for the prices to go up. That is what is actually happening now. In March the prices have begun to move up. That is the way they want to help the consumer. Why not face the problem in a straight-forward fashion? That means subsidising the industry in a very big way. Rather than taking the circuitous route of helping them through loans to clear up the arrears, why not subsidise them?

Then, there is another aspect. You are faced with a glut of 65 lakh tonnes to sugar when we are able to consume only forty lakh tonnes or so. I would suggest that some new measures should be found to tone up the consumption. Some steps have already been taken to increase the consumption of sugar. I would also make a few suggestions in this regard. Though it may appear to be a naive suggestion, my first suggestion is this. In the rural areas, we are having 'food for work' programmes in order to bring about an improvement in the development work. So far as we have been including wheat and rice to be given as wage to the labourers. Why not include sugar also? We are in surplus in sugar. Once we establish a market for sugar in the rural areas, a liking for sugar in the people, the consumption in course of time will go up.

Then, we have the nutrition programme for our children in the schools. There also no sugar is included; only grains and vegetables are there. This is the International Year of Child and it would be very appropriate if we include some sweet items for children also in their food. That will certainly create a taste and better appreciation by them for the food.

Even as it is, today, it is a sinking industry and the Government is imposing excise duty to the extent of

17½ per cent. Why continue this excise duty? The excise duty has justification only when there is a shortage in the market and when there is scarcity. Now, we are faced with glut and the amount collected by way of excise duty is much less than what you have to give them by way of assistance. Why not eliminate this duty altogether? There were two slabs of excise duty earlier and now you have taken a step to make it uniform for the entire product It is time to abolish or at least suspend the collection of excise duty for some time. At least temporarily you can do away with the collection of excise duty. And it will go a long way to assist the sugar industry. A certain policy has to be evolved about the sugar industry, for reviving it. It can only be done by increasing consumption. Rather than resorting to the device of helping the mill-owners to pay off their arrears through loan, it would be rather fair to face the problem as it is, and try to subsidize and help the industry by other means.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : सभापति महोदया, जो विधेयक सदन के सामने है मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूं और मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को बधाई देना हूं कि ऐसे समय में यह विधेयक वह लाए हैं जब कि गांव के लाखों किसान मुसीबत में थे। यह कहना कि यह पोलिटिकली मोटिवेटिड है, मैं समझता हूं कि यह स्टेटमेंट बिल्कुल पोलिटिकली मोटिवेटिड है। यह बिल पोलिटिकली मोटिवेटिड नहीं है। इस से ग्रोअर को भी फायदा मिला है और कुछ बातों में जो इंडस्ट्री मुसीबत में हुई उस को भी फायदा मिला है। सब से बड़ा फायदा यह हुआ है कि डी-कंट्रोल करने से प्राइसेज काफी नीचे आ गई। आज अगर रेफ्रेंडम लिया जाय सारे हिन्दुस्तान में तो 90 प्रतिशत लोग यह कहेंगे कि चीनी के डी-कंट्रोल में हर एक कन्ज्यूमर को फायदा हुआ है। जब कन्ज्यूमर को फायदा हुआ है तो मैं समझता हूं कि बहुत बड़ी उपलब्धि सरकार की इस विधेयक से या इस आडानेंस से सामने आई है। दूसरी उपलब्धि मैं समझता हूं यह है कि जो करप्शन थी कई लेवेलस पर वह भी काफी कम हो गई है। इस के लिये भी मैं मंत्री महोदय को बधाई देना चाहता हूं। तो यह कहना कि यह पोलिटिकली मोटिवेटेड है, मैं समझता हूं कि वह स्टेटमेंट ही बिल्कुल पोलटिकली मोटिवेटिड है और एक स्वभाव है कहने का, इस के और अलावा कुछ नहीं है।

लेकिन एक बात मैं जरूर कहूंगा कि पिछले 6–8 महीने से जिस तरह से काम आप ने इस प्राबलम को टैकिल किया कि दस बारह परसेंट गन्ना ज्यादा पैदा हो गया और उस के कारण मे कोई एक लांग टर्म साल्यूशन जो आप को निकालना चाहिये था, या परमनिंट साल्यूशन निकालना चाहिए था वह न निकाल कर उस के बजाय ऐडहाक साल्यूशन आप निकालते गए। थोड़ा आभी कर दिया तो थोड़ा केन-ग्रोअर्स के लिए कर दिया। इंडस्ट्री वाले चिल्लाते तो उंडस्ट्री वालों के लिए कर दिया, फिर कैन-ग्रोअर्स के लिए कर दिया परिणाम यह हुआ कि यह प्रोसेस आज तक भी जारी है। अच्छा होता कि शुरू में ही इस सारे को स्टडी कर के अच्छी तरह से इस का प्लान किया जाता और परमानेंट लेवेल पर प्लान किया जाता तो ठीक था। इस में प्लानिंग वही हुई है कि कोई प्लानिंग ही नहीं है, यह मैं जरूर कहूंगा। आप देखिए कि गुड़ को ओपन जनरल लाइसेंस मे कर दिया और दस करोड़ उस के लिए सपोर्ट प्राइस की। इसी तरह से शुगर फैक्ट्रीज की एक्सपोर्ट के लिए परमिट कर दिया कि स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन के साथ-साथ वह भी बाहर माल भेज सकते हैं। बफर स्टाक पांच लाख टन का किया। कई मेजर्स उठाए। लेकिन आप शुरू में अगर ये मेजर्स उठाते तो ज्यादा अच्छा होता। हर एक पन्द्रह दिन में या महीने भर के बाद जितना शोर होता गया उतना आप चलते चले गए। यह जो तरीका है यह मैं समझता हूं कि ठीक नहीं है। बफर स्टाक में आप का 7 सौ करोड़ रुपया लगा है। सात सौ करोड़ रुपया आप ने यहां जैम कर दिया। अगर यह एग्रीकल्चरल डेवलपमेंट के लिए लगता या इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट के लिए लगता तो हम को कितना फायदा होता? आप के पास एक चूर्ण है जो आप हर जगह इस्तेमाल करते हैं। जहां कमी होती है, फारेन एक्सचेंज आप के पास है, फौरन इम्पोर्ट कर लेते हैं। दूसरी चीज यह है कि व्हीट का आपने बफर स्टाक किया, 23 सौ करोड़ वहां लगा दिया, चीनी का गड़बड़ हुआ, तो 7 सौ करोड़ वहां लगा दिया, काटन में लगा दिया, जूट में लगा दिया, आलू में लगा दिया, प्याज में लगा दिया, चावल में लगा दिया। मैं समझता हूं सब मिलाकर चार हजार और पाच हजार करोड़ के बीच में यह पैसा है। बैंकों का यह रुपया जो कि डेवलपमेंट पर खर्च होना था, वह डम्प कर रखा है। इस के बारे में आपको कोई पालिसी बनानी चाहिए। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि सारा बेकार है, कुछ तो जरूरी है, लेकिन कितना जरूरी है, कितना जरूरी नहीं है– इस के बारे में आपको सोचना चाहिए और बाकी पैसा जो हो उस को डेवलपमेन्ट के काम पर खर्च होना चाहिए, चाहे वह एग्रीकल्चर ल का डेवलपमेंट हो या इन्डस्ट्री का डेवलपमेन्ट हो। यहां पर यह नांन डेवलप-मेन्ट एक्सपेंस है—यह मैं जरूर कहूंगा।

एक बात और अच्छी हुई है। इस बार हमारे यहां 65 लाख टन चीनी बनी और पिछले साल की 34 लाख टन बची हुई थी। इस तरह से 99 लाख टन टोटल चीनी है। इस बार यह अच्छा हुआ कि चीनी के डी–कंट्रोल होने मे कंजम्शन बढ़ता गया। पहले के मुकाबले करीब 25 परसेंट चीनी का कंजम्शन बढ़ गया है। इसलिए मैं विश्वास के साथ कह सकता हूं कि जितना पुराना स्टाक था उस में 5–5 लाख टन चीनी ही बचेगी और इस तरह से इतनी लम्बी चौड़ी प्रौब्लम नहीं होगी।

एक चीज़ की तरफ मै ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं जो कि सब से मुख्य प्वाइंट है, जिस के लिए आप विधेयक भी लाए हैं किसानों के ऐरियर्स 10 परसेंट

से ज्यादा नही होने चाहिए, अगर होगे तो आप मिल को टेक ओवर कर सकते है । लेकिन मेरे हिसाब से आज भी 35 परसेंट एरियर्स किसानो के मिल मालिको के पास है। आपकी मजबूरी भी मै जानता हू । आप ने दस मिले ली है जोकि सिक है, बेकार है । उन पर सारा खर्चा सरकार को करना पड रहा है । अगर आप और मिलें लेते है तो और भी घाटा पड़ेगा । इस पर भी आपको ध्यान देना चाहिए कि किसानो के जो 35 परसेंट एरियर्स है जब तक वह किसानो को नही मिलते तब तक किसानो को राहत नही मिलेगी । इस के लिए सरकार को फौरन कदम उठाने चाहिए।

एक चीज मै और कहूगा कि महाराष्ट्र मे एक शुगर एम्पायर कुछ लोगो ने बनाई है—मुझे क्षमा करेंगे मेरे पुराने मित्र, वे उसका दुरूपयोग करते है। वहा पर यह शुगर लाबी एक एम्पायर बनी हुई है, एक पटिकुलर पोलिटिकल कल्ट की । मुझे याद है चौथी लोक सभा मे सवाल उठा था, जब कांग्रेस का सेशन हुआ था तो उसका सारा खर्चा शुगर लाबी की तरफ से आया था । मै मत्री जी से कहूगा कि उसकी इक्वायरी होनी चाहिए, उसकी एंक्वायरी करने के लिए आप स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट से कहे ताकि इस प्रकार के जो स्कैडल्स है, जो इस प्रकार का मिसयूज होता है वह न होने पाये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मै कहूगा कि जो विधेयक यहा पर रखा गया है वह बहुत सुन्दर है, मै आशा करूगा कि आप एक लाग टर्म प्लान बनायेगे । इस के साथ ही मुझे इस बात का डर है कि चीनी आज जो इतनी सस्ती है कही अगली बार बहुत ज्यादा महगी न हो जाये । मुझे यह डर लग रहा है कि आगे कही किसान गन्ना न बोये। इस के लिये आप अभी से प्लान करे ताकि आगे साल भी चीनी ठीक दाम पर मिल सके।

श्री फिरंगी प्रसाद (बामगाव) : अधिष्ठाता महोदया, यह जो प्रस्तुत विधेयक है मैने उस के उद्देश्यो और कारणो को पढ़ा । इसकी मशा बडी साफ और किसानो के हित मे है और इस के लिये न सिर्फ अपने दोनो मत्रियो, बल्कि पूरी कैबिनेट को मै बधाई देता हू, क्योकि आज इस देश के किसानो की सब से बड़ी तथा मुख्य फसल गन्ना है, जो कश-क्राप के रूप में जाती है । लेकिन हमारा किसान आज बहुत परेशान है, उस का बहुत बडा बकाया चीनी मिलो की तरफ है और यह बकाया किन परिस्थितियो मे बना है—यह हम सब जानते है । समय समय पर सरकार इन मिल वालो को सुधार के लिए पैसा भी देती रही है, लेकिन फिर भी किसानो को कोई राहत नही मिल सकी ।

सर्व प्रथम 1932 मे भारत सरकार ने इन गन्ना मिलो को अपने सरक्षण में लेकर इस उद्योग को चलाने का प्रयास किया । उस के बाद धीरे धीरे किसानो मे गन्ना बोने की आदत पड़ती गई और आज गन्ने की इतनी अधिक बोआई हुई कि सरकार के सामने एक विकट समस्या पैदा हो गई है, यहा तक कि गन्ने को खेती मे ही जला देना पड़ रहा है, क्योंकि मिलो की क्षमता उतनी नही है जो तमाम गन्ने का उपयोग मे ला सके । माननीय मत्री जी स्वय पहले यहा स्वीकार कर चुके है कि गन्ने की उत्पादन हमारे लक्ष्य और क्षमता से बहुत अधिक हुआ है, इस लिये गन्ने के उत्पादन के बारे मे विशेष ध्यान देना होगा ।

पूरे देश मे 160 मिलो को अधिग्रहण के नोटिस दिये गये है और यह विधेयक उसी की तरफ जाने का एक इशारा है और उस के उद्देश्यो में साफ लिखा है कि सरकार ऐसी मिलो को अपने अधिकार मे लेकर स्वय चलायेगी और किसानो के बकाया का भुगतान नही कर रही है । लेकिन माननीया अधिष्ठाता महोदया, मुझे एक शका भी होती है । कही-कही ऐसा भी देखा गया है कि कितनी मिलें अधिग्रहण की गई है, उन के प्रबन्ध मे काफी गड़बडी दिखाई दे रही है । सरकार का इस दिशा मे काफी चैतन्य रहना होगा । कही फिर से ऐसी पुनरावृत्ति न हो कि जो कठिनाइया किसानो को इस समय है, वे फिर से पैदा हो जाय । हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में 82 गन्ने की मिलें है, उन की तरफ काफी बकाया है, किसान मारा-मारा फिरता है । आज वैज्ञानिक युग की देन है कि हमारे यहा गेहू और धान मे नई-नई जातिया पैदा हुई है, इसी तरह से गन्ने मे भी अनेको जातिया का विकास हुआ है, जिन के कारण गन्ने का उत्पादन बहुत बढा है । जहा तक मुझे मालूम है—इस समय तक गन्ना मिलो की तरफ, किसानो का साढ़े बारह करोड रुपया बाकी बकाया है, जिसको देने के लिये सरकार चिन्तित है । इस के साथ ही इडियन शुगर मिल्स एसोसियेशन के अनुसार जनवरी, 1979 के उत्तरार्ध मे 15 जनवरी से 31 जनवरी तक इस देश मे चीनी का उत्पादन 5 लाख 97 हजार टन हुआ । जनवरी के महीने मे चीनी का उत्पादन 11 लाख 37 हजार टन हुआ और पिराई के चालू होने के बाद चार महीनो मे 24 लाख 42 हजार टन उत्पादन हुआ । इन को देखने से लगता है कि बड़ी अच्छी प्रगति हुई है, लेकिन इस के बावजूद भी सरकार चिन्तित है कि किसानो का कैसे राहत दी जाय और इस के लिए सिर्फ सरकार बधाई की पात्र है ।

मै अधिक न कह कर केवल इतना ही कहना चाहूगा कि जो सरकार आज किसानो के हित के लिये, गावो मे विकास के लिये जुटी है, — इसकी मशा बहुत अच्छी है और मै इसी भावना के साथ तहेदिल से इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हू ।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE (Ahmednagar): I am aware that the present Amendment Bill has an extremely limited scope. But even then it relates to certain fundamental issues.

Therefore, I shall, with your permission, make a few observations.

First of all I would like to submit and I am aware that hon. Minister is intelligent enough, but I think some Constitutional proprieties have been over-looked by the hon. Minister while drafting this Bill and while bringing this amendment. The Co-operative Sugar Mills have not been excluded from the operation of this Bill. Now, Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta is not here. I may assure him this co-operative sugar mill or any private sugar mill or any sugar mill, if it brings in politics, I will condemn corrupt politicians. I will be second to none. But I think he is not aware that in many parts of the country there are many genuine organisations and he should not condemn those organisations.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Since Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta is not present, he is not going to be aware.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I was referring to the hon. Minister that cooperation, according to our Constitution, is a State subject. Co-operative organisations are not governed by Company Law. For framing this legislation and bringing this law, at least to my mind, as per Constitution, it is neither in the Central List, nor in the Concurrent List. It is exclusively in the State List. This enactment by itself is not within the purview of the Centre. That is my first objection.

Apart from that, even as a matter of propriety the Government of India is a federal entity and if the Central Government wants to enact legislation in regard to organisations which is governed by a State law, at least propriety demands that State Government should have been consulted. My question to the hon. Minister is whether they have at least showed goodness to consult the State Governments in this regard. As far as my knowledge goes, I shall be happy if Minister gives me some information that State Governments were consulted before drafting this legislation. The basic thing is this is a federal Government and not a unitary form of Government. Unfortunately, the present policy makers on that side forget it. They, perhaps, do not want to attach any importance to the federal entity and, therefore, this propriety of consulting State Governments in regard to the State matters which are on the State List has been overlooked by them.

I submit with this background that Co-operative Societies are governed by State Co-operative Law and it is not a Bill of acquisition. Had it been an Acquisition Bill, taking over completely, or nationalisation, my arguments would have been on different lines. It is taking over for a temporary period. Therefore, it is highly objectionable that such a measure has been brought by the Central Government without consulting State administration or the State Government.

Secondly, as far as this Bill is concerned, and I have given notice of an amendment, that at least co-operative mills which are owned by farmers exclusively in which State Governments are participants, they should have been excluded. After all what is the fault of those mills. I think the hon. Minister is not fully aware of the operations, the way the co-operatives, particularly in Gujarat, Maharashtra and in some of the Southern States, particularly, Andhra, Karnataka and in a number of States, are managed.

First of all their sugar cane price is not determined on the basis of the price you declare here. Their sugar cane price is determined on the basis of working results of the co-operative sugar factory. That means co-operative sugar factories have been established under rule. Those who were exploiting farmers, middleman, traders, manufacturers, in order to eliminate their exploitation, these co-operative sugar factories have been organised by the farmers. Naturally, farmers were happy that on the basis of working results they would be getting more price than the price fixed by the

Government. The prices were paid to them on the basis of working results. But now as per this legislation you want to change the entire system of co-operation, for no fault of their's.

This time Government has completely bungled in case of management of sugar industries and that is why the health of the sugar industry is not good. I will warn the Minister that he is laying the foundation of sugar famine in this country after 16 months or two years, let him take the hint from me, and if he thinks it to be a worthless hint, let him throw it away. I feel sincerely that there is going to be a great sugar famine in the country because you have bungled on a number of issues. On this limited issue, even an efficient unit whose cost of production is the lowest in the country is not in a position to get the minimum price because of the wrong sugar policy followed by the Government of India. If the factories are mismanaged and if they are misappropriating the money of the sugar factories and resorting to other malpractices, I can understand. But even an efficient unit because it is not in a position to realise the price of sugar, it is not in a position to pay the cane price to the farmers. All sorts of distortions have come into the economy. The Governments of UP and Bihar, where poverty is extreme and budgetary provisions are needed for removing poverty, are providing from the budget finances to sugar factories in order to make payments to the cane growers. I am a farmer myself and if somebody wants to help the farmers, I have no objection. But these distortions in the economy should not be brought about. How much sugarcane goes to the sugar factories? 65 per cent of the cane is consumed in khandsari and jaggery manufacture. Only 35 per cent goes for sugar manufacture. You want to pay 35 per cent of cane growers out of the budgetary resources. Why not also pay the other 65 per cent growers who supply their cane for manufacture of khandsari and jaggery? Why not apply this principle to other agricultural commodities also? These are the distortions that are coming. If you want to apply it in this case, apply it to all commodities. Whenever there is a steep fall in prices of agricultural commodities, make provision from budgetary resources. But I do not think that will be the right thing to do because it will bring in a lot of distortions into the economy. Because of the wrong policies of the Government, these distortions are coming and the hon. Minister should see that rectificatory measures are taken in time.

What is the reason why the Government has seriously erred in the management of the sugar economy? I know we are governed by the international sugar agreement and the Government of India is a party to it. But one year earlier, prior to this last year, they did not export sugar. I know that the Government officers are aware of this matter. I do not know why the policy-makers say that in order to safeguard domestic consumption, we are not exporting. If any step is taken to protect the domestic consumers, I am one with it. But when we know that it is not required for domestic consumption and Government has no place to store sugar, still they fail to export sugar. That is why there is accumulation. There has been over production. There is no place to store. After a long time, very haltingly, they took the steps of building a buffer stock of 5 lakh tonnes. The need was to constitute a buffer stock of 10 or 15 lakh tonnes. Otherwise, there would have been no relief to the industry at all. When sugar was decontrolled, they actually did not regulate the monthly releases and because of that, there was chaos in the market, ultimately resulting in the uneconomic running of the most efficient sugar factories. Sugarcane acreage is going down. In Karnataka, my information is 30 per cent of sugarcane acreage has been cut. In my own district, 30 to 40 per cent of sugarcane acreage has been cut. You can anticipate that after two years, there is going to be serious sugar famine and

consumers will be badly affected. This measure is not going to give any relief to the sugar industry or farmers. That is a halting measure and it shows that the Government has not gone deep into the matter, nor has the Government succeeded in finding out real remedies. Even if this Bill is passed I do not think the Government would succeed in tackling the problem. For instance, there are a few public sector units under the charge of the Government. Have those units paid the price to the cane growers? Even if the Government takes over the sugar factories, the financial position of the sugar industry and even the healthy units is such that Government will not be in a position to make payment to the cane growers. Therefore, this measure is not going to help the cane-growers or the consumers in this country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Arising out of what Shri Shinde said at the beginning of his speech, I would just like to remind hon. Members of something that is there in the handbook. It says that: "Members should not leave the House immediately after they finish their speeches. Courtesy to the House requires that after finishing their speeches they should resume their seat and leave the House only afterwards, if necessary." I just wanted to remind members of this.

AN HON. MEMBER: But those hon. Members have already left.

MR. CHAIRMAN: When you meet them, you can remind them. Earlier Speaker had also made a remark on this. I just wanted to remind the members who are present of the practice and etiquette.

SHRI G. M. BANATHWALLA (Poonani): It should be circulated.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It has been circulated in the Parliamentary Bulletin dated 14-12-78.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALA: It should be done every session.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think the members should try to read the bulletin and try to absorb what is in it.

श्री उग्रसेन (देवरिया) : शिन्दे साहब के भाषण को मैंने बहुत ध्यान से सुना है । एक बात उन्होंने सुझाव दे कर कही है । उनकी इस बात का मैं अपनी जबान मे रखना चाहता हू । मैं उन से इत्तिफाक करता हू । उनके दिमाग मे महाराष्ट्र की कोआपरेटिव शुगर मिलें थी और उन का कहना था कि उन पर कोई असर नही पडना चाहिए । उन को छुआ न जाए । सारे देश में क्या फिनौमिनन है, कैसी परिस्थिति है गन्ना किसान की, चीनी के उत्पादन की, चीनी मिलों मे काम करने वाले मजदूरों को उस पर उन का कोई ध्यान नही गया है । बात उन्होने ठीक कही है और बहुत सी उनकी बातो से मैं इत्तिफाक भी करता हू । मै इस विधेयक का स्वागत करता हूं । पूरी रोटी मत्री जी ने नही दी है, एक टुकड़ा दे दिया है । कोई बुरा नही है । लेकिन देने का रास्ता तो खुल गया है । विनोबा भावे से किसी ने कहा कि लोग जो भूमि का दान करते हैं वह परती बजर जमीन होती है । इस पर उन्होने कहा कि देने का रास्ता खुल गया है । लेने का रास्ता बन्द हो गया है । देने का रास्ता चालू हुआ यह एक अच्छी बात है । अगर मंत्री जी एक व्यापक विधेयक लाते तो बहुत अच्छा होता । एक ही गोली से सब शिकार हो जाता । चीनी मजदूरों की कठिनाइया बढ़ जाएंगी । चीनी के दाम ऊपर गए, नीचे गए, गन्ना किसान फाटक पर आ गया, उस पर कोई ध्यान नही है । दूसरे राज्यो की बात मैं नही जानता । लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश मे पांच तरह की चीनी मिले है । मै पूर्वांचल से आता हू और मंत्री जी भी वही के है । इनके जिले में भी पांच तरह की चीनी मिले है । एक टाटा, बिड़ला, सूरजमल, नागर मल, खेतान, बजाज, कनोडिया, बाजौरिया, रंगटा, चूमटा की हैं । दूसरी मिलें उन की है जो नए बाजौरिया आ गए हैं और जिन का नाम है उत्तर प्रदेश शुगर कारपोरेशन । इस बाजौरिया का हाल यह है कि सोलह करोड़ की पूंजी लगी हुई है और तीन बरस में 8.33 करोड़ का चाटा इसको हुआ है । एच० एम० टी० की जो प्राइवेट मिल है उसमें पन्द्रह करोड़ की पूंजी लगी हुई है और तीन चार साल मे उन को तीन चार करोड़ का मुनाफ़ा होता है लेकिन यहां आठ करोड़ का चाटा होता है ।

हमारे यहां एक खड्डा मिल है । इसके लिए हम लोगों ने बड़ी लड़ाई लड़ी थी, मारा मारी की थी । मेघावी रानी थी उसको मार भगाया था और तब इसको कब्जे में ले लिया

गया था और चक बन्दी के एक डिप्टी डाय रेक्टर थे उनको उसका मालिक बना दिया गया था। यह मिल देवरिया में है। 25–30 लाख देकर इसको टेकओवर किया गया था। उन्होंने उसके लिए ऐसे बायलर मंगाए कि जिनकी कोई जरूरत नहीं थी, गोडाउंड इतने बना दिए कि जिनकी जरूरत नहीं थी। नेपाल की रानी रेवती की यह मिल थी। इस सब का नतीजा यह हुआ कि इस मिल को 85 लाख का घाटा हो गया। एक वे मिलें हैं जिनको रिसीवरशिप में दे दिया जाता है। बहुत गरीब होती है तो रिसीवर बिठा दिया जाता है। वह भी मार काट कर रख देता है।

तीसरी तरह की मिलें है कोआपरेटिव की....

श्री रामधारी शास्त्री : अब शुगर इन्सपेक्टर बनाये जा रहे है।

श्री उग्रसेन : 'बड़े मिया सो बड़े मिया, छोटे मिया सुबहानल्लाह'। हमारे सामने दुशमन बुलाये जाते है। अब शुगर इंसपैक्टर मालिक हो गये। तो मैं कह रहा था कोआपरेटिव मिलें हैं शिंदे साहब की। कोआपरेटिव बहुत अच्छा है, 'दिल बहलाने को गालिब ख्याल अच्छा है। कोआपरेटिव की मैं खिलाफत नही कर सकता क्योंकि मै समाजवादी हूं, पैदा तो नही हुआ हूं, मगर बन गया समाजवादी और मरूंगा भी समाजवादी। इन कोआपरेटिव मिलों में सब कुछ है, समाजवाद तो है ही नही। इजराइल के कोआपरेटिव के बारे में मैंने सुना है, देखा तो नही है, एशियाई सोशलिस्ट कान्फरेंस जो रंगून में हुई थी 1953 में तो वहा के फारेन मिनिस्टर मोशेश ने कहा था मुझसे कि तुमको हमारे कोआपरेटिव धन्धे को देखना चाहिये, कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग को नहीं। इस में भी महोदया, जहां आप की पार्टी का राज्य है....

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not belong to that party. I am very sorry to disillusion you.

श्री उग्रसेन : वहां कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग है सामूहिक फार्मिंग है। मगर यहां जो चीनी कोआपरेटिव मिलें हैं उनका खुदा हाफिज। खंडसारी अलग है। जब टाटा, बिड़ला 10, 11 रु० गन्ने का दाम देते हैं तो खंडसारी मिलें ढाई रु० देती हैं, और बाद में कहते हैं कि गिरा जाओ गन्ना बिक जायेगा तो घर दाम पहुंचा देंगे।

जब मंत्री जी पहले विधेयक लाये 1978 में अध्यादेश बना और उस के बाद कानून लाये। मगर सरकारों का क्या रवैया है? सरकार तो वही है, लेनिन की एक किताब है "स्टेट एंड रैवोल्यूशन". स्टेट, क्या है?. वह तो एक मशीन है शोषण करने की। उस मशीन पर हम भी बैठे हैं, मगर हम क्या कहते है अन्त में राज्य मुरझा जायेगा, और हम भी कहना चाहते हैं कि जनतंत्रीय मशीनरी इतनी तगड़ी होगी कि शोषण की मशीन कुंठित ही जायेगी, और शोषण धीरे धीरे समाप्त हो जायेगा।

मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूं, बहुत अच्छा होता एक ही तरह की मिलें सब जगह रहती। हम ने उस समय कहा था, शिंदे साहब ने ठीक कहा पहले ही कर दिया होता तो यह हालत न होती। हम बाढ़ क्षेत्र के रहने वाले है वहां क्या होता है? पहले चना बाट दिया, पर दिया-सलाई नही दी। फिर माचिस आ गई तो तेल नहीं रहा। 30 साल तक कांग्रेस राज्य में यही हुआ। तो इस तरह से चीनी का सत्यानाश बाद में हुआ, मगर चीनी पैदा करने वालों का सत्यानाश पहले हुआ। आज भी साढ़े 12 करोड़ रु० पहला बकाया है। कहा गये फिरैती प्रसाद, और 50, 70 करोड़ रु० इस समय का बकाया होगा हमारे जिले की जो मिलें है जो सरकार ने ली है मंत्री जी ने ली हैं अभी दो मिले मेरे क्षेत्र की—बैनालपुर और देवरिया की जो थापर की हैं, वह लूट कर चला गया अपने घर-आप अब उन को कागज पर टेक ओवर करेंगे। हम कहते है कि राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया जाय, तो लोग कहते हैं कि नही अब उस का वक्त बीत गया। तो इतना बड़ा सवाल है कि आज बकाया इतना है पुराना ही नही दिया गया, नये का तो नाम ही नहीं। सरकारी मिल का मैनेजर कहता है कि गन्ना दे जाओ दाम बाद में मंत्री देगा। तो हमारे गन्ना मंत्री, श्री शिव मंगल सिंह, अपने घर से देंगे। इन्हों ने कहा कि चीनी का अकाल है, और मैं कहता हूं कि चीनी के उत्पादन में कैंपास है, अराजकता है और इस उद्योग से संबंधित मजदूर और किसान तबाह है।

छितौनी मिल से मेरे पास चिट्ठी आई है 11 महीने से मजदूरों को तनख्वाह नहीं मिली। काम करते जाओ, घर से खा कर आओ। मेरे क्षेत्र मे एक छोटा सा कारखाना एओ ने लगाया या डिप्टी डेवलपमेंट कमिश्नर ने लगाया है, वह कहते है हम चलायेंगे ही नही। तो कारखाना आज तबाह है।

मंत्री महोदय को इस बारे में एक व्यापक बिल लाना चाहिये था, जिस के द्वारा हमारे सब उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति हो जाती।

मैंने पहले सुझाव दिया था कि सरकार को 15 लाख टन का बफर स्टाक बनाना चाहिए और 5 लाख टन चीनी का निर्यात करना चाहिए, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया गया है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

श्री उग्रसेन : माननीय सदस्य, श्री शिन्दे, ने कहा है कि क्वोटा रिलीज सिस्टम हो जाये। जब ऐसा किया गया, तो प्रथमग्रासे मक्षिकापात. वाली बात हो गई।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry, I will have to call the next speaker, Mr. Krishna Chandra Halder.

श्री उग्रसेन : चीनी मिल ओनर्ज ऐसोसियेशन, राज्य सरकारों और केन्द्र सरकार के प्रतिनिधियों ने बैठ कर क्वोटा बांधा था। नतीजा यह हुआ कि चीनी 220 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल से बढ़ कर 280 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल पर बिक रही है। इस सिस्टम को ऐसा रायनल बनाना चाहिये था, जिस से चीनी के दाम स्थिर रहते और उपभोक्ता को सस्ती चीनी मिलती।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय मेरे इन सुझावों को कार्यान्वित करेंगे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Krishna Chandra Halder. He has the floor, not you.

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): Madam Chairman, the Sugar Undertakings (Taking over of Management) Amendment Bill which is being debated at present is very limited in its scope. Its object is to save the poor cane growers from the present difficult situation. But I am afraid that through such piecemeal legislation no real good can be done either for the cane growers or for the sugar industry or for the 2.75 lakhs workers engaged in the sugar industry. At least complete solution of the problem would not be affected. The cane growers, and all other growers of cash crops like cotton, jute, tobacco etc. are victims of exploitation in two ways. Firstly, they do not gt remunerative price for their produce and secondly the have to purchase all the inputs needed for their produce at a very high price. Only last year we have seen that in U.P. alone about 18 per cent of the sugar cane crop could not be utilised and went waste. Similar was the case in other sugar cane producing States like Haryana, Andhra, Karnataka, Bihar etc. As a result there was distress sale and the poor cane growers had to sell their produce at Rs. 3.50 or 4.50 a quintal. Whereas prices of other commodities were much higher. According to my estihate about Rs. 100 crores are lying with the mill owners as arrears of sugar can dues. This was pointed out by Shri Ugra Sen also. The purpose of this Bill is that if more than 10 per cent of the sugar cane dues remain in arrears with any mill, the Government can take over that mill. But for how long will the Government take it over? Will such mills be handed over to the previous owners again? This has to be considered carefully.

Madam Chairman, you know that in 1976-77 there were 277 sugar factories in our country and out of them 271 were actually working. The total investment in those factories were to the tune of Rs. 800 crores and their product value was estimated at Rs. 1100 crores. About 25 million sugar cane cultivators were associated with the sugar industry and 2.75 lakh workers were employed in this industry. In 1975 our country earned foreign exchange valued at Rs. 475 crores through this industry alone. After the cotton industry, this is the largest processed industry of our country. Therefore the Government should enact a comprehensive legislation and have a comprehensive sugar policy. Out then it will be possible to save this important industry as well as the cane growers.

Madam, I will like to draw your attention to a report in the 'Business Standard' paper dated 13-1-79 where in was stated that a Cabinet Sub-Committee has been appointed under the Chairmanship of Shri Jagjivan Ram to consider the question of nationalisation of the sugar mills issue. I would like to know what happened to that. In the same paper dated 20-1-79 it was also reported that the Chief Ministers of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh met in Delhi in January and considered the difficulties faced by the sugar industry as also by the cane growers. After deliberations they had suggested the creation of a buffer stock and repayment of the sum received

**The original speech was delive red in Bengali.

through levy of excise duty to the farmers in the form of rebate so that they may get somewhat remunerative price. It was further reported that our Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai was against the creation of a buffer stock because of paucity of funds etc. I want to know whether this is a fact.

Madam, the price of sugar cane has been fixed at Rs. 10/- a quintal. This price is too low. In U.P. and other places agitations are taking place under the leadership of Sangram Samiti for fixing the price of sugar cane at Rs. 15/- a quintal. I also demand that the minimum price of sugar cane should be fixed at Rs. 15/- a quintal. I want to say that instead of bringing forth such piecemeal measures, a comprehensive Bill should be brought forth for helping the cane-growers the sugar industry and all those workers associated with this industry A comprehensive policy is necessary for that. I want that the sugar industry should be nationalised. After nationalisation the management should not be left in the hands of inexperienced bureaucrats who have no knowledge of the inherent problems. The management should be entrusted in the hands of such people who are well versed in the problems of the cane growers, the problems of the industry and have sound insight in domestic consumption and in matters of export. The management of the nationalised mills should consist of exports in all aspects of this industry and should have representatives of the cane growers and workers also.

Therefore, I conclude by saying that we must have a comprehensive legislation and a comprehensive sugar policy to save this large and important industry with which millions of cane growers and workers are associated. The industry should also be nationalised and managed by the category of persons suggested above. Thank you Madam.

17.00 hrs.

श्री रामधारी शास्त्री (पदरौना) : सभापति महोदया, माननीय मंत्री जी ने ऐक्ट में जो संशोधन रखा है उसके लिए मैं उन्हें धन्यवाद देता हूं। कम से कम पहली बार गन्ना किसानों की याद दिल्ली सरकार को आई—इसके लिए मैं दिल्ली सरकार को और माननीय मन्त्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं। लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि आपके केवल इस संशोधन से गन्ना किसानों का कोई समाधान नहीं होगा। आपने जो हथियार चलाया है उससे दस मिलें कब्जे में आई हैं बाकी सारी की सारी मिलें जैसी की तैसी पड़ी हुई हैं। जैसा कि हमारे दोस्त उन्नसन जी ने कहा, उत्तर प्रदेश की कार्पोरेशन की मिलें या जो रिसीवरशिप में हैं उन पर इसका कोई बस नहीं है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि गन्ने की समस्या का यह कोई समाधान नहीं है। सरकार के आंकड़ों के मुताबिक 38 परसेंट गन्ना चीनी मिलों में जाता है और बाकी गन्ना केन ग्रेजरों में जाता है। आप जो व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं वह 38 परसेंट के लिए है लेकिन जो 62 परसेंट गन्ना बचा हुआ है उसका आपने छोड़ दिया है। वह गन्ना 3, 4 या पांच रुपये क्वींटल पर बिकेगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने उन किसानों के लिए क्या किया है? उन किसानों का क्या होगा? इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि इस आर्डिनेन्स से कुछ नहीं होगा। आप उन किसानों की तरफ भी ध्यान दें। अभी कोई स्कूटर किसी टक्कर में डेमेज हो जाये तो उसके लिए इन्श्योरेंस है, उसको पैसा मिल जायेगा लेकिन अरबों रुपये की गन्ने की फसल जो पिछले साल खेत में खड़ी रह गई, पिछले साल का गन्ना इस साल भी खड़ा रहा उसके लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। इसके लिये भी आपको इन्श्योरेंस स्कीम लागू करनी चाहिये। जब तक आप क्राप इन्श्योरेंस को लागू नहीं करते तब तक कुछ नहीं होगा। इस आर्डिनेन्स के जरिये से, अगर दस परसेंट से ज्यादा किसी मिल पर बकाया है, उसको आप ले लेंगे लेकिन उससे कुछ नहीं होगा। केवल तलवार बांधने से कोई कातिल नहीं होता, उसको चलाना भी चाहिये।

आप किसानों का दूसरा सब से बड़ा नुकसान यह कर रहे हैं कि जो दाम तय करने वाला बोर्ड है, पता नहीं किस कुये में भंग पड़ी है, उसने किसानों की लागत को ध्यान में न रखकर रिकवरी के हिसाब से 10 रुपये क्वींटल का भाव तय कर दिया। नतीजा यह हुआ कि उत्तर प्रदेश की अधिकांश चीनी मिलें 11 रुपये के आसपास भाव देंगी, महाराष्ट्र की चीनी मिलें, 12 रुपये देंगी, बिहार की चीनी मिलें, 13 रुपये देंगी और पंजाब की चीनी मिलें कुछ और भाव देंगी। आखिर इसमें किसानों का क्या कुसूर है? अगर किसी चीनी मिल की रिकवरी कम है तो उसमें मशीनरी का दोष है, वहां के मैनेजमेण्ट का दोष है। इसमें किसानों का क्या दोष है? मेरे जनपद में एक ही जगह पर दो चीनी मिलें हैं—रामकोला पंजाब चीनी मिल और दूसरी रामकोला खेतान चीनी मिल। रामकोला खेतान चीनी मिल की रिकवरी 9 परसेंट है रामकोला पंजाब चीनी

मिल की रिकवरी साढ़े 10 परसेंट है। वही किसान जब पंजाब मिल में अपना गन्ना ले जाता है तो उसको साढ़े 12 रुपये मिलते है और जब खेतान मिल में ले जाता है तो 11 रुपये ही मिलते हैं। ऐसा क्यो है? अगर दिल्ली की सरकार किसानों के साथ न्याय करना चाहती है, अगर सचमुच में किसानों की भलाई करना चाहती है तो सारे देश के लिए चीनी के सम्बन्ध में एक पालिसी बनानी पड़ेगी। जैसा कि हमारे दिल्ली के सांसद, श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त जी ने कहा कि कही अगले साल चीनी महगी न हो जाये, मैं कहना चाहूगा कि आप इसको रोक नही सकेंगे। आपने गन्ना किसानो को जितना मारा है उसका नतीजा यही होगा कि वे गन्ना नही बोयेंगे, नही बो रहे है और अगले साल नही तो उसके अगले साल पांच रुपये किलो चीनी खाने के लिए आप तैयार हो जायें। यह सरकार की अदूरदर्शी पालिसी है। इन के पास एक ही नुस्खा है कि ये बाहर से चुकन्दर की चीनी मगाना शुरू कर देंगे। आज हमारे देश में गन्ने की सब से ज्यादा रिकवरी 12 प्रतिशत आती है, जब कि चुकन्दर की चीनी की रिकवरी 16 प्रतिशत आती है, ये बाहर से चुकन्दर की चीनी मंगा कर खिलायेंगे। हिन्दुस्तान का किसान मर जाय, इन को कोई चिन्ता नही है।

इस लिये मैं आप के माध्यम से कृषि मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हू—आप थोड़ा कान खोल कर सुन लें, अगर इस देश में गन्ना किसानों को बचाना है तो आप को एक हाई-पावर्ड कमेटी बैठानी चाहिये जो गन्ना किसानों की लागत को देख कर, गन्ने और चीनी के रिश्ते को तय करें, उद्योग को भी नुकसान होने से बचायें और गन्ना किसानों को भी बचायें। इस आर्डिनेन्स से काम चलने वाला नहीं है।

आप ने डी-कन्ट्रोल किया। बड़ी तारीफ़ की गई। मैं तो यह कहता हूं कि जितना बड़ा अन्याय आप ने गन्ना किसानों के साथ चीनी को डी-कन्ट्रोल कर के किया, शायद इतना बड़ा अन्याय पहले न हुआ हो। आप ने सहसा बिना कोई पालिसी निर्धारित किये डी-कन्ट्रोल कर दिया। जो कमेटी आप ने बैठाई थी, जिस ने डी-कन्ट्रोल की सिफारिश की थी, उस ने अपनी सिफारिश में यह भी कहा था कि आप को 15 लाख टन चीनी का बफर-स्टाक भी बनाना चाहिये। लेकिन आप ने उन की इस सिफारिश को नहीं माना, एकदम चीनी को डी-कन्ट्रोल कर दिया। जिस का परिणाम यह हुआ—जैसा शिन्दे साहब ने भी कहा है—सारी चीनी एक बार में ही बाजार में आ गई।

हिन्दुस्तान में सरकार के मुताबिक छोटी-बड़ी सभी चीनी मिलों की मिला कर चीनी की एवरेज लागत 230 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल आती है, लेकिन चीनी किस भाव में बिकी? हमारे यहां रामकोला मिल ने, जिसे सरकार चलाती है—162 रुपये क्विंटल में चीनी बेच कर अपने गोदाम खाली किये, आज कल थोड़ा दाम बढ़ा है—190-192 रुपये में बिक रही है, अगर यही आलम रहा तो आप इस उद्योग को कहां ले जाना चाहते हैं, किसानों को कहां ले जाना चाहते हैं? जहां 3 लाख मजदूर काम करते हैं, 300 के करीब देश में चीनी मिलें हैं और 20 करोड़ किसानों का इस से प्रत्यक्ष या अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से ताल्लुक है—इन सब को आप कहां ले जाना चाहते हैं? आप मजदूरों की मांग पर टैक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन बना सकते हैं, लेकिन आप शुगर कारपोरेशन आफ़ इण्डिया नही बना सकते।

इस लिये मैं सफ़ाई के साथ कहना चाहता हूं—अगर गन्ना किसानों को बचाना है तो आप को क्राप इंशोरेंस की व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी, तब आप किसानों को बचा सकेंगे। मैं समझता हूं—गन्ना आज भी 4-5 रुपये क्विंटल मे जा रहा है। मेरा दूसरा सुझाव है—आप को ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये—आप का सिस्टम आफ़ रिलीज इस प्रकार का हो कि खाने वालों को चीनी 3 रुपये किलो के आसपास मिल सके। मेरा तीसरा सुझाव है—आप को ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये—चाहे शुगर फैक्ट्रीज की जो भी हालत हो, आप को सारी जगहों के लिए किसानो के गन्ने का एक दाम मुकर्रिर करना चाहिये। जो दाम-देने-वाली कमेटी है, मेहरबानी कर के उस में किसी किसान को रखिये। पंत नगर यूनीवर्सिटी ने इस साल कहा है कि गन्ने की लागत 13 रुपये क्विंटल के आसपास आती है, तब फिर इस सरकार ने कौन से मुंह से गन्ने का दाम 10 रुपये तय किया है—क्या यह किसानों की सरकार है, जनता की सरकार है? आप तमाम जगहों के विश्वविद्यालयों के नक्शे को देख लीजिए कि किसान को गन्ना पैदा करने में क्या लागत आती है, उसको कितनी मेहनत और मशक्कत करनी पड़ती है, कपड़ा उसे किस दाम पर मिलता है। मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि 1970 में जो दाम थे, उसको आधार मान कर हर चीज का दाम निर्धारित कर दीजिए, तब उसे कोई ऐतराज नहीं होगा। आज किसान संगठित हो कर खेत नहीं जला सकता और आप की सरकार कुछ कर नहीं सकती। इस लिए मेहरबानी कर के किसान को मजबूर न करें कि वह गन्ना बोना बन्द कर दे और तब जैसे इण्डोनेशिया में शुगर इण्डस्ट्रीज बन्द हो गई थीं, उसी तरह से आप की इण्डस्ट्रीज भी बैठ जायेंगी और तब हम को दूसरों का मुंह ताकना पड़ेगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN Mr. Rajagopala Naidu—not here. Shri M. Ram Gopal Reddy.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Madam Chairman, this Bill serves a limited purpose of putting some pressure on the mill-owners to make prompt payment to the cane-growers. If it is politically motivated, even then it is a good Bill. After all the Minister is a politician, he is not a *Sarvodaya* man and he has to look to the interests of his Party and politics also to the interest of the

country... (*Interruptions*) in helping himself he tries to help the cane-growers.

Sir, sugar is a commodity which is produced in six months and it is to be sold in 12—15 months. What about the 6—9 months period—I am asking? If the dues are more than 10 per cent, the government is going to take over the factories. How is it possible for the factory to pay the full money, holding stocks for 9 months. Of course in my State we pay on the 15th day of cane supply to private, government and co-operative sugar factories. But some members, without understanding the sugar industry and the problems facing the industry, are trying to attack Maharashtra sugar co-operatives. I am a neighbour to that State and I have seen Maharashtra sugar factories. In that backward regions Shri V. P. Naik, a sitting Member of this House, and a former Chief Minister of Maharashtra, has started establishing co-operative sugar factories and the area has become very prosperous. Shri Vasant Rao Patil, a former Chief Minister of Maharashtra, has established several co-operative sugar factories in the State and they are paying very high price for sugar cane. Once they even used to pay Rs. 190 per tonne when the Government price was only Rs. 100—110.

It is unfortunate that people go on abusing the co-operatives. They say sugar empire of Maharashtra. Three years ago, the entire sugar cane crop in UP failed there being no rains and also there were many pests which destroyed the crop. In that situation, it was Maharashtra sugar that saved the country. You have all forgotten that and you go on abusing that industry and its promoters. I want to know whether it is a fact after take-over of four sugar factories in Maharashtra by the government, these factories have not paid even the wages to the workers. In our State on the 30th day, if the wages are not paid, simply the head of the Manager will be broken. I do not know why you are going to take over the factories which you cannot manage. Threatening is all right but don't put that threat into action and don't go on trying to condemn this industry which is doing yeomen service.

You have to make some provision for giving loans on the sugar stocks. Loans on the sugar stocks are mounting with high rate of interest sugar prices have gone down, the Banks are demanding the Marginal money and demanding to refund the money. Under such circumstances your insistence of taking over the factories is not proper. Most of our factories are quite prosperous and, they will pay. But most of the factories in the country are not prosperous and self-sufficient. In Andhra, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Gujarat, they are paying. You should do something to help those factories which are in distress.

If you want the sugar industry to survive, you have to take a long-term view. If you are going to carry out this threat—some responsible members of Janata are talking that all sugar factories should be nationalised, because of their 'bookish socialism' they—with this fear being there, most of these sugar factory-owners are not modernising their factories. So the position must be made clear...

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: They have become sick.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: They have become sick on account of Government Policy. It is the government after nationalising certain factories who have not paid wages to workers for the last 4 months. This is nationalisation. The Government have also to get money from the banks. But if there is no production, how and wherefrom will the government get money? That is the trouble.

Our hon. Minister, Shri Barnala has done a good thing in removing the con-

trols on sugar but failed to regularise the releases. There is a cut-throat competition. The Maharashtra sugar factories will survive and only the others in U.P., Bihar factories will die. Whatever sugarcane is produced in U.P. in four acres that much cane is produced in Maharashtra in one acre and in 1½ acres in Andhra Pradesh. But you do not see the yeoman service that has been rendered to the sugar growers and sugar industry.

Vasant Dada Patil, in Sangli has sugarcane in his five acres of land. He has established a sugar cane factory which has produced 6,000 bags of sugar per day. There they have established a college, a hostel where the poor people are given free food.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Reddy, you are repeating yourself.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: What I tell the Minister is that the M Ps. are ignorant of the fact about the sugar factories. I request them to go and see the factories in Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Gujarat as to how the cooperative sugar factories are working there. Then they will understand as to how much of money they are contributing by way of excise duty and how much of money they are contributing by way of sales-tax and how much of money they are paying to the labourers. These things must also be taken into account. What does Shri Ugrasen know about sugar Industry? He does not know anything about the working of the sugarcane factories in the South. Without seeing them he goes on speaking. Let him go there tomorrow if he has the time. Also let Mr. Gupta go and see. Without understanding they are talking about the sugarcane factories. They talk about sugarcane at the time of taking sugar cane juice in Delhi. Why should they go on talking about the sugarcane factories? At least before talking about them they should pay a visit but they should not go on the basis of what they read in the news papers near in Market place. Let them go to one of the sugar factories and see for themselves as to how they are working and how the people in that area are benefited. Maharashtra State has become very prosperous. That area is worthseeing. Let them see the irrigation system and boring wells. They are making use of much water by lift irrigation. Take for instance Sangli. There are 35 lift irrigation schemes over river Krishna to irrigate about 35,000 acres of land. Most of the water of Krishna which has to come in Sangli is being used in Maharashtra. By the wholesale nationalisation if the Minister does not leave any sugar factory in the country, then the sugar factories may become sick within two or three years. I would warn you, as Mr. Shinde has just said, there will be sugar famine by 1980 or 1981. The cane area in A. P. has and by the time gone down by 40 per cent. We go to next elections; the Janata Government will be out leaving sugar famine in the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is there not an invitation to Andhra Pradesh also? Mr. Hukam Dev Narayan Yadav.

श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव (मधुबनी) : सभापति महोदया, मैं सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहूंगा कि यह जो चीनी मिल का अधिग्रहण किया जा रहा है, हमारे यहां भी तीन चीनी मिल हैं और तीनों को सरकार अधिग्रहण कर चुकी है और उन्हें चला भी रही है। लेकिन सरकार के नियंत्रण में आने के बाद से भी उन चीनी मिलों में कोई सुधार नहीं हुआ है। महाराजा दरभंगा के कंट्रोल में जब ये चीनी मिलें थीं, जैसी उस समय वहां व्यवस्था थी, वैसी आज भी है, उस में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है। बल्कि मैं तो यह भी देखता हूं कि जब दरभंगा महाराज इन मिलों को चलाता था तो मिलों में व्यापार के दृष्टिकोण से, व्यवस्था के दृष्टिकोण से अच्छे जानकार लोग रहते थे। लेकिन जब से ये मिलें सरकार के नियंत्रण में आयी हैं तब से ऐसे लोग मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर और अन्य पोस्टों पर रख दिये गये हैं जिनको उस काम की जानकारी ही नहीं है। जिन को चीनी मिलों के प्रबन्धकों को पार्ट्स का ज्ञान नहीं रहता है, मशीनरी का ज्ञान नहीं होता है, चीनी मिलों के बारे में कुछ जानकारी नहीं रखते हैं, उनको बिठा दिया जाता है और इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि उन को अपने कब्जे में लेने के बाद उनका प्रबन्ध ठीक नहीं चल पाता है। हमारे यहां एक कहावत प्रचलित हो गई है कि सरकार ने

[श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव]

जिस को छुआ वह मुआ। सरकार के छूने से उस में से गन्ध दुर्गंध निकलने लगती है। इस चीज को आपको देखना चाहिये और इस को ठीक करना चाहिये। मैं अधिग्रहण का विरोधी नहीं हूं। 1974 से हमारे यहां चीनी मिलों को अधिगृहीत किया जाता रहा है। रैयाम चीनी मिल पांच साल से अधिगृहीत है। उस में भी किसानों का गन्ने का बकाया पड़ा हुआ है जिस का भुगतान उनको नहीं हो पाया है। चालीस लाख रुपया दो साल से जिन दो मिलों का अधिग्रहण किया गया है उन की तरफ बकाया है लेकिन उसका भुगतान नहीं किया गया है। किसान का चालीस, पैंतालीस लाख रुपया जो बकाया पड़ा हुआ है इससे किसान बड़ा परेशान है। इस का नतीजा यह है कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में चीनी मिलें आने के बाद सरकार के प्रति या उस व्यवस्था के प्रति किसान के मन में जो एक जोश की भावना होनी चाहिये वह पैदा नहीं होती है। वह मर रहा है।

जब संसदीय सलाहकार समिति दौरे पर गई थी तब मैं भी दौरे पर गया था। महाराष्ट्र में पराचरा नगर में हम लोगों ने सहकारिता के क्षेत्र में चल रही चीनी मिलों को देखा था। वहां पर हमने पाया कि सहकारिता के क्षेत्र में चल रही चीनी मिलें वास्तव में अगर सही दृष्टिकोण अपना कर चलें तो चीनी मिलों का बहुत अच्छा संचालन हो सकता है और उन से बहुत फायदा हो सकता है। जिस तरह से वहां इनका संचालन इस क्षेत्र में ले कर किया जा रहा है उसी तरह से अगर दूसरी जगह किया जाए तो किसान को बहुत ज्यादा लाभ मिल सकता है। इस चीज पर हम को ध्यान देना होगा।

एक बुनियादी बात को आप लें। चीनी मिल मालिक कहते हैं कि चीनी का उत्पादन करने में उनको नुकसान होता है। किसान का गन्ना जब तक उसके खेत में रहता है तो यह कहा जाता है कि वह कृषि क्षेत्र में है और जब खेत में से चला जाता है मिलों में तो वहां से औद्योगिक उत्पादन शुरू होता है। अब यह कहा जाता है कि हमारे यहां रिकवरी बहुत कम होती है, नौ प्रतिशत होती है। आप देखें कि अगर साढ़े बारह रुपये क्विंटल गन्ने का दाम दिया जाता है उस में से नौ किलो चीनी निकलती है, सौ क्विंटल गन्ना दिया जाता है नौ क्विंटल चीनी पैदा होगी। साढ़े बारह रुपये का गन्ना देने पर नौ किलो चीनी अगर निकलती है तब भी मिल मालिक कहता है कि चीनी के उत्पादन में घाटा है। यह तो अंधेर नगरी चौपट राजा वाली बात है। यह तो अंधा व्यापारी है और बहरी सरकार है या बहरा व्यापारी और मिल मालिक है और अंधी सरकार है। दोनों में से कोई न कोई अंधा जरूर है। जब नौ किलो चीनी साढ़े बारह रुपये गन्ने में से निकलती है तो वह सवा रुपया में तैयार हो जाती है। उस में अगर व्यवस्था खर्च जोड़ दिया जाए और बीस, तीस, चालीस या पचास प्रतिशत भी जोड़ दिया जाए तब भी चीनी पौने दो रुपये या कर पड़ती है। चीनी बाजार में तीन साढ़े तीन रुपये किलो बिकती थी। तब भी क्या कारण है कि व्यापारी कहता है, मिल मालिक कहता है कि हम को नुकसान होता है। इसका साफ अर्थ यह निकलता है कि नौकरशाही, राजनेता और व्यापारी का कुछ न कुछ गठबन्धन रहा है। चीनी मिल मालिक सम्पूर्ण राजनीति का केन्द्र बिन्दु रहा है। उसके पैसे पर राजनीति चलती रही है। पैसा ले कर चीनी मिल मालिक राजनीतिज्ञों के आगे पीछे घूमते रहे हैं। अब मंत्री महोदय को दृढ़ता से काम करना चाहिये और मजबूती से इस नीति पर कायम रहना चाहिये। इसके कुछ नतीजे भी उनको भोगने पड़ सकते हैं। बिहार में सब से पहले वहां के मुख्य मंत्री श्री कर्पूरी ठाकुर ने एलान किया कि चीनी मिल मालिक अगर मिलों को नहीं चलाएंगे तो हम उनको अधिगृहीत करेंगे। चीनी मिल मालिक कलकत्ता हाई कोर्ट में चले गए। चीनी मिल मालिक कर्पूरी ठाकुर के खिलाफ हैं और थैलिया ले कर, पैसा ले कर खड़े रहते हैं। और कहते हैं कि कर्पूरी ठाकुर से इसका बदला चुकाना है। इस वास्ते आपको बहुत सतर्क रहना पड़ेगा। अधिग्रहण करने का जो कदम है यह बहुत अच्छा है। लेकिन आपको व्यवस्था में भी आमूल परिवर्तन करना होगा। जब तक वह नहीं होता है व्यक्ति शुद्ध नहीं हो सकता है। व्यक्ति लाख बदलते चले जाएं व्यवस्था यदि अपवित्र है तो व्यक्ति कभी पवित्र नहीं रह सकेगा। इस वास्ते व्यवस्था को भी आप बदलें। जो पूंजीपतियों के हाथ में व्यवस्था है उस व्यवस्था को आप बदलें। शुद्ध दृष्टिकोण से व्यवस्था को लागू करने के लिए किसान और मजदूर को चीनी मिलों में आप हिस्सा दें, उनको अधिकार दें, तब कहीं जा कर यह परिवर्तन हो सकता है। वर्ना कुछ फर्क नहीं रह जाएगा। मैनेजर को बिठा दो, इंस्पेक्टर को सीप देंगे तो कुछ नहीं होगा। इस वास्ते व्यवस्था को आप बदलिये, तब कुछ भला हो सकता है, वर्ना कुछ फल निकलने वाला नहीं है।

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE (Sangli): The measure that the Government has taken is simply half-hearted and it is not sufficient for the purpose which the country is required to meet. The sugar industry is facing serious crisis. The measure taken by the Government is not sufficient at all to meet the situation. This has been made amply clear by the facts which have been stated and by the figures which have been given by the Government itself. There are the mills which have been taken over by the Government but they are not able to pay the arrears of the sugar-cane growers. That means that by simply issuing ordinances or by taking half-hearted measures the Government is not going to meet the situation, which has been created by their not properly thought-out policy in regard to the decontrol of sugar. The other thing that I would urge

upon the Government is this. I would tell you what happened in my constituency, in my district. There is a tehsil whose name is Vita. It is in Sangli district of Maharashtra. Hundreds of cane-growers there have brought their cane in a procession to the tahsildar's office and dumped the whole thing near the tehsildar's office. They are not able to get enough price; they are not able to have the cane crushed. They delivered their cane there and they went away peacefully. We want to know from the Government as to what steps they are going to take to give relief to them so that they are not affected by the ill-thought out policies of the Government. It is a sort of man-made crisis.

When the hon. Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance imposed some of the levies in his Budget Proposals, the country was glad to know that some of the wives of Ministers went to him and pleaded for some relief in those cases. I am glad that the Dy. Prime Minister came out with his sympathetic consideration. But, may I ask this: Is it the duty of the Ministers' wives only to protect the interest of the consumers alone? Are they not at all worried or concerned about the cane-growers in the country? Will they lead such a demonstration to the house of our present Agriculture Minister or the Deputy Minister? I don't think so. They will not go to that length. And the answer is quite simple. A point was raised by one of the Janata Members. He referred to a referendum. Will it be referendum of the consumers only? Will the Government take the referendum throughout the country of the cane-growers only? I am sure that hundred percent would be voting against the measure taken by the Government itself. I therefore urge upon the Government to retrace the step. They should not have any sort of adhocism in these matters. The loopholes pointed out by Shri Annasaheb Shinde should be plugged and they should take a long-range view of the whole matter before it is too late.

What I submit is this. There is a crisis since decontrol of sugar was undertaken in August last year. There is one thing lacking in respect of solving this problem. There is no political will on the part of the Government to come to the help of the cane-growers in a sufficiently decisive manner. The last point which I wish to point out is this. The Government says that they are most concerned with the arrears of the cane-growers. Will they undertake a survey in the country of the indebtedness of the cane-growers, which has been the result of these half-hearted measures of the Government? It is my request to the Government that the Government should see to it that they are not indebted due to the short-sighted policies of the Government. These are my suggestions and I hope that the hon. Minister will consider them. With these words I conclude my speech. Thank you.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): Madam Chairman, I am very thankful to the hon'ble Members who have contributed to the discussion on sugar. At the outset I would like to say that this is not a Bill to solve the problems of the sugar industry. This Bill has a very limited objective. One of the clauses of the Act that we had passed left it ambiguous. It could be interpreted in two ways and that has led to certain difficulties in the implementation of the Act and, therefore, we have come again before this House to seek an amendment in the Act. The objective is very simple. We want to remove ambiguity and make our intentions very clear. Our honourable Member has proposed that this Bill should be circulated for eliciting public opinion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has not moved the amendment.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: Alright. Now, a charge has been made that we have mis-managed the sugar industry. I will take up that charge a little later because the sugar policy has been attacked from all quarters in one way or the other. I would first like to briefly state some of the achievements of the new sugar policy. First is that sugar is now available at a rate at which it was not available during the last so many years The consumers are very happy. How in the most interior parts of this country, sugar is available in plenty and that is why its consumption has gone up. According to my assessment of the situation, the sugar industry suffers from two disadvantages First, is of over-production and second due to out-moded plants of the factories in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar If we can take care of these, I think, the sugar industry has a very bright future.

As far as over-production is concerned, I am very happy to inform the House that that problem is nearly solved Since the de-control of sugar its consumption has gone up considerably. It has gone up by nearly 25 percent and it is now 5 lakh tonnes a month for the last five months. If we continue to consume sugar at this rate we would have consumed 60 lakh tonnes plus if we add to it the quantity that we have decided to export then the total will be nearly 65 or little more than 65 lakh tonnes that we will be producing this sugar year So as far as the problem of increase in carry-overs is concerned I am hopeful that the carry-over will not increase and to that extent the problem of over-production seems to have been solved.

I would also like to state that in the dual price policy that was in operation for a long time there was lot of corruption. In large parts of the country levy sugar which was intended for rural areas never reached there. There was serious leakage and recording to my estimate black-money to the tune of one hundred crore of rupees was generated due to this dual policy alone. All that has been overcome. We certainly have new difficulties and I do not claim that the sugar industry is on a very sound basis even now. But I must state that it is on the way to recovery The sugar industry in the past was on very artificial props. Firstly, it depended on exports and secondly on very high prices in the open market. As far as the international markets are concerned, at that time the price of sugar was £ 700 per tonne and now it is in the neighbourhood of £ 100 per tonne. That difference is there and we cannot escape such a drastic reduction in the international price We have to be a part of the world and if something like that happens in the rest of the world, we will also have to experience the repercussions

Now, about the charge of mismanagement In fact, we are not managing them at all. We have freed the sugar industry except to the extent that they are required to keep crushing and to keep on paying the statutory prices. We are not trying to manage the sugar industry. If there is mismanagement, it is because of the cut-throat competition that the industrialists themselves entered into And I am sorry to say that the cooperative mills in Maharashtra were the first to start selling by under-cutting the rates. Who asked them to under-sell? We did not ask them to sell their sugar at Rs. 160/- or Rs 170/- per quintal.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: How to pay the cane-growers?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: How are you managing now? As I have said earlier, they were surviving only on artificial props. Even after decontrol the industry had been asking the Government for regulating its releases. Why should the Government regulate the releases? It is the function of the industry itself, and I understand that you are

doing something on those lines now. You could have done it earlier.

As far as the Government is concerned, after the decontrol we will watch and will intervene only when the price rises beyond a certain level. That we had made very clear. But so long as the retail price remains below that level, we are not going to intervene. And we are not intervening with a purpose. Let the industry forget those days when they were propped up by the artificial means. Let the industry return to a realistic basis. Everything would have gone on fine, but for this cut-throat competition between the industrialists, in which, unfortunately, the cooperative mills are also indulging.

Contrary to our expectations, the sugar prices fell very stepply. I concede the point that if those prices had continued, it would have been very difficult for the Mills to pay the cane dues. While, we are not intervening, the sugar industry has itself decided to sell its products according to certain discipline. We are happy that while their prices remain below the prescribed level, they will be able to raise the price of sugar and generate enough finances to pay for the cane that they are purchasing. We are trying to help them in every way, for example, a decision has been taken to create a buffer-stock. Secondly, we have also asked the banks to enhance the credit limit. We will help the industry; but we will not, and we cannot do what is expected of them. While we will try to enable them to pay the cane dues—I must say it very frankly—if they fail to pay, the Act will become operative. Whether a factory is in the private sector or cooperative sector, does not make any difference, as far as we are concerned.

This question has been raised by Mr. Shinde. He seems to think that the cooperative sugar industry cannot be touched by the Union Government.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: You are misrepresenting me. What I said was that this was a State subject. According to the Constitution, 7th Schedule it is so, and you should therefore have consulted the State Government.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: Sugar industry is a scheduled industry under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act of 1951 which means that the Government of India is the authority to legislate under entry 52 of the Union List, of the 7th Schedule and Article 31(a) (1)(b) of the Constiution. In this view, there is no need to consult the State Government before undertaking legislation.

I may also point out that there was some urgency at that time. If we had not acted swiftly, the factories would not have started crushing. There was no time to consult the State Government, but I can assure him that not a single sugar factory has been taken over, without consulting the State Government. In many cases they asked us to stay our hands for a week or two. We have taken their advice. Not a single factory has been taken over, without consulting the State Governments.

Now I come to the loan that has been given to the U.P. Government. There is a misunderstanding that that money is to be utilized for subsidizing the industry It is not so. It is a loan, not to the industry, but to the UP State Government. And they will utilize it only for clearing the arrears of cooperative and State-sector factories.

As far as the factories that have been taken over by the Union Government are concerned, we are also taking measures to clear the dues. In fact, against Rs. 7.5 crores of arrears, we have already paid Rs. 3.55 crores We will certainly clear the arrears before the end of the sugar season.

I do not know according to what kind of arithmetic one hon. Member

said that we have buffer stocks worth Rs. 700 crores. That is not so. We will be having just 5 lakh tonnes. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is not here to clarify if. I am sorry.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: Some reference has been made about the additional price that is being paid by the U.P. and Bihar Governments. At least, we have not approved of that. They are doing it out of their own resources, as far as Government of India is concerned.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: With due respect, I know that you know this subject. But the point is that the budgetary resources in States where budget is badly needed for providing relief to the poor and for development are being used like this. Whether it is a desirable measure; whether it does not create distortion in the economy.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: I accept your advice and I will pass it on to the State Goxernments. This advice is not for us. It is for the State Governments. I will certainly pass on your good advice to the State Governments. A question of prices has been raised by some friends.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Those who have raised questions should listen to the Minister's reply instead of talking among themselves.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: One hon. Member has suggested a price of Rs. 15 per quintal for sugar cane. Now, under the present situation, as I have said, it is not even possible to make two ends meet by paying even the minimum statutory price. Then how do you expect that the price of cane will be raised to Rs. 15 a quintal? Secondly, I would like to make this very clear that all those who are pleading for higher price for cane, do not with the same emphasis plead for a higher price for consumer.

श्री उपसेन : समाजवादी देशों में ऐसा हुआ है कन्ज्यूमर्ज को कम दाम पर दिया गया है और उत्पादकों को ज्यादा दाम दिये गये है।

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: It is not possible at the same time. There will have to be some relationship between the prices paid by consumer and the prices received by the cane-growers. If I may say so, the minimum statutory price, taking into consideration the present low price of sugar, is not unfair.

रामद्वारी शास्त्री : यहा तो कन्ज्यूमर को ध्यान में रखकर सरकार चलती है । यही तो रोना है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Continuous running commentary will not be recorded.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: Certain complaints have been made about the Bihar sugar factories. Now I do not know whether the hon. Member knows that we have not taken over a single sugar factory in Bihar. It is the State Government which has taken over those sugar factories; and I cannot explain or justify whatever may be happening there. One hon. Member has suggested that excise duty should be reduced. If we do that, the consequence of that would be that the khandsariwalas and gur manufacturers will just be wiped out. They are already in great distress. Fifty per cent of the khandsari are not working; and if we further reduce the excise duty, then they will have no chance to work at all. In fact, reduction in excise duty will not help us at all. I have also to state that while most of the Members are very sympathetic and I can appreciate their sympathy that the cane supplier to sugar factories should be paid promptly if possible, at a higher rate, but what is happening to those farmers who are unable to supply their cane to the factories. I perfectly agree with Shindesahib when he says, if subsidy had to be given by any State Government, that subsidy should have gone to those farmers who were making gur or khandsari out of that.

I agree with the hon. Member who said that due to no fault of theirs, the

cane growers sometimes get a lower price when the prices are linked to recovery. Recovery is dependent upon the quality of the cane as well as quality of the plant. To the extent the plant is damaged and inefficient the farmers suffer for no fault of theirs. This practice has been in vogue for a long time; it is one of the legacies. We are already studying whether it is possible or practical to fix the price of cane according to the quality. Certain studies are being made and if we can find a method of relating the price of cane to its quality and not to the recovery we will certainly implement that from the next season.

It is true that this year the arrears have mounted up. I can assure the House that we will take all possible measures to see that these arrears are reduced. Last season when the arrears had gone up beyond 84 crores, I had said that the arrears would be brought down within reasonable limits and we were successful in that. I hope that we will again bring down the arrears. It would not be proper for me or the Government to act in the middle of the season.

श्री जगदेव : उन्होंने गन्ने का दाम देना शुरू नहीं किया है और सीजन बीत रहा है । यह सवाल हमारे सामने है। हम लोगों का खुद का गन्ना है और पेमन्ट देना शुरू नहीं किया और कर्ज जमीन हमारे बैल और भैंस खोल ले जाते हैं। यह हमारे साथ हो रहा है और आप इसको जानते हैं।

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you want to hear the Minister's reply or not. You raised a question and he is replying to the question. Do not go on asking series of questions. He is replying to your question; please listen.

श्री जगदेव : यह हमारा सवाल है और इस को कहे बिना हम मान नहीं सकते, यह आप जानती हैं ।

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: I was saying that we are fully conscious of the need to clear the arrears and we will take effective measures. But if we intervened and took over the factories in the middle of the season it would not be in the interest of the cane growers. Let the cane first be crushed and I can assure you that this measure and other measures that we can think of will be taken to see that the cane arrears are cleared very soon after the sugar season is over.

श्री दौलत राम सारण (चुरू) : बकिया पर ब्याज क्यों नही दिलाते ?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : मिलेगा, वह कानून के अन्दर है ।

श्री दौलत राम सारण : कानून के अन्दर तो पेमेण्ट करना भी है, कानून की बात न कहें ।

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : मैं सिर्फ यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यदि कोई माननीय सदस्य समझते हों कि अभी काम करना चाहिये तो वे बताएं, मैं उन की मिल लेने का इन्तजाम करा दूंगा लेकिन बाद में यह न कहें कि गन्ना नहीं पेरा गया । गन्ने की पीराई होने दीजिए, उस के बाद जितने भी संभव उपाय होंगे, उन का उपयोग करके गन्ने की कीमत दिलाई जाएगी ।

With these words I think I have replied to most of the objections. I move that Bill be taken into consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to amend the Sugar Undertakings (Taking over of Management) Act, 1978, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will now take up clause by clause discussion. Now I take up Clause 2.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE (Ahmednagar): I beg to move:

"Page 1, line 9,—

after "section (1)' *insert*—

'in clause (a), after the words "sugar undertaking" the words "other than cooperative society which is owned by cane-growers and duly registered under respective State Cooperative Act or a cooperative society in which State Government is a share-holder". shall be inserted and'. (5).

There is no need to argue, because I have already argued.

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: I beg to move:

"Page 1, line 14,—

omit "before that date". (6).

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall put amendment No. 5 to Clause 2 moved by Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 5 was put and negatived

MR CHAIRMAN: I shall now put amendment No. 6 to Clause 2 moved by Shri Annasaheb Gotkhinde to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 6 was put and negatived

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: Ayes have it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you want Division?

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: Do you not want to hear me?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already spoken.

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: Not on this point.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have already put it to vote. This has been negatived.

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: Is it the way that the Chair should behave with these amendments?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clauses 3 and 4 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 3 and 4 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 1, the Enacting formula and the Title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed'.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed".

कुमारी मणिबेन वल्लभ भाई पटेल (मेहसाना) : सभापति महोदया, मेरा इतना ही कहना है कि गन्ने में जो परेशानी होती है तो इस को छोड कर कोई दूसरी चीज पैदा करो। गन्ना महाराष्ट्र में होता है, हमारे गुजरात में होता है। वहां शुगर कण्टेन्ट गन्ने में ज्यादा होता है। वहां मिलों को फायदा पहुचता है। इसलिए मेरा सरकार से सुझाव है कि इस को छोड कर कोई दूसरी चीज की खेती करो, क्योंकि मिल मालिकों के दरवाजे पर खडे होते हो ?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : सभापति महोदया, मैं केवल इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने बहुत सुझाव रखा है, हम उनको ध्यान में रखेंगे। लेकिन गन्ना उद्योग की शुरुआत उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में ही पहले-पहल हुई थी। बाकी देश के लोगों ने तो इसको बाद में सीखा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed'.

The motion was adopted.

18.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, March 21, 1979/Phalguna 30, 1900 (Saka).